ROYAL
COLONIAL INSTITUTE

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REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

FAÇADE
Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

EDITED BY THE SECRETARY

VOLUME XXXIX

1907-1908

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J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue,
22 *July* 1908.

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THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.—(Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows (who must be British Subjects), Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3 and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1 1*s.* (which is increased to £3 when taking up permanent residence in the United Kingdom) and an annual subscription of £1 1*s.* (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for more than three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscriptions of £2 on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms; a Library containing over 70,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, trade, resources and development of the British Colonies and India; and a Newspaper Room in which the principal Journals, Magazines, and Reviews—Home, Colonial, and Indian—are regularly received and filed. Books may be borrowed—subject to the Library Regulations—and the correspondence of Fellows may be addressed to the care of the Institute.

The Journal and the Annual Volume of Proceedings are forwarded to all Fellows whose addresses are known.

Fellows are entitled to be present at the Ordinary Meetings, and to introduce one visitor; to be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady. The Institute is open on week-days from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., except during August and September, when it is closed at 6 P.M.

The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

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CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

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F.R.C.I.

Proposed 19

Elected 19

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1907-1908.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 12, 1907, when a Paper on "Twelve Months of Imperial Evolution" was read by Mr. Richard Jebb. Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 95 Fellows had been elected, viz., 13 Resident and 82 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Ian D. Colvin, C. B. Coverdale-Storey, Robert Fox-Symons, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Clement U. Kingston, Daniel Cartan Lee, The Rt. Hon. Lord Lilford, Lt.-Colonel Dudley A. Mills, R.E., Wm. A. M. Partridge, C.E., Colonel Duncan G. Pitcher, Newman Richardson, Patrick N. Russell, Watson Douglas Shennan, Sir Walter Wragg, D.C.L.

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It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: In opening a new Session I think I ought to congratulate the Fellows on the splendid position which this Institute now holds. We have 4,500 Fellows, 1,500 resident and 3,000 scattered in every part of the world. Every one of them receives the printed discussions which take place in this hall and at every meeting of the Institute, and from that fact you can measure the wide range of influence which this Institute exercises on national thought over the world. Not only have we these 4,500 members; we have besides a splendid site and buildings on the other side of the street entirely free from debt. We have what is, I believe, the best Colonial library in the world, containing some 75,000 volumes and pamphlets. In addition, we have the energetic support of men earnest in the cause of our national life and in its developments in every corner of the world—men with whom we keep in close and constant touch. But this is only the beginning of what we hope for. We believe this Institute possesses the elements of a life and a force which under favourable circumstances may become an immense influence in moulding the future of the Empire, and I hope that every Fellow, from the position which we hold at the present time and the hopes in which we indulge with regard to the future, will take courage and do all he can to support the work we are doing. We have the foundations for a great progress and a

great extension when the time comes for it. At the opening of the last Session a year ago I held out some hopes with regard to our buildings and the arrangements for the accommodation of Fellows which, I know, filled many of them with pleasurable anticipation. I think as a member of the Council I ought to take the Fellows into our confidence and tell them at once that we have had to reconsider to some extent the position we then took. You remember that when we became free from debt about a year ago we looked forward to the time when a large number of rooms now leased to H.M. Office of Works, and occupied by the Director of Works of the Admiralty, would be given up. It was expected, in fact, they would have been surrendered next summer, and we thought we should then be able much to enlarge the accommodation for members. A short time ago, however, we received a letter from the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works, &c., in which he told us that the new Admiralty buildings could not possibly be ready for two years, and in which he pointed out the grave inconvenience to the public service which would be caused by removal to other temporary quarters, and he asked most earnestly that the Council should allow the Board to hold these rooms for two years longer at a rent of £1,500 a year, which we have been receiving for some time past. The Council had several questions to consider. When we enlarge our premises and give full extension to our library, and at the same time offer those opportunities for studying Colonial questions which we hope to get, we know what a large expense will be involved. It was only last year we got free from debt. We are now beginning to lay by a little store for the future, and this £1,500 is practically an addition to our income. The Council, after much deliberation, concluded that the wise policy would be for a couple of years more to lay by this money and prepare ourselves for making a large and useful expansion when the time comes without financial anxiety. While we are doing that we believe we shall be doing a great public service in meeting the request of the First Commissioner, and I hope that at the annual meeting the action of the Council in this matter will be endorsed by the Fellows, although I am aware full well of the regret many will feel that they have not these larger opportunities offered at once. The Secretary reminds me that the Office of Works has consented to at once relinquish, without reduction of the rent paid, three of the rooms which they have hitherto rented from us, and a fourth later on if required, and that gives space in which to enlarge our much-pressed library.

I have now the pleasure of introducing Mr. Richard Jebb, the lecturer of the evening. It will be remembered that a year ago he came before us after having just completed a second tour of the Empire, during which he made a close study of Imperial relations. Last year here, at the centre of the Empire, he was watching closely that remarkable evolution of Imperial matters which has taken place, and to-night he is going to give you his reflections upon them. Now there may be greater differences of opinion on the questions he may discuss to-night than there were on the questions which he previously discussed, and which were more matters of observation than questions of policy. We are under this rather serious difficulty in the discussion of our Imperial affairs. To a considerable measure they have of late been thrown into the furnace of party fight, and it therefore requires a delicate step to tread over the ground without interfering with party ideas, which we strive as far as we possibly can to avoid. I am perfectly sure that while most of us would like to see these questions kept out of the circle of party conflict, yet on the other hand we know that it is inevitable that sooner or later they should come into that conflict, and the only thing for us to do is to strive as far as we can to look at these matters coolly and carefully without bias either way.

Mr. Jebb then read his paper on

TWELVE MONTHS OF IMPERIAL EVOLUTION.

I FELT greatly flattered when, some weeks ago,the Council of our Institute invited me to read the opening paper of the new session, by way of "following up" a paper which I read on the same occasion last year. My previous paper dealt with the subject of Imperial Organisation, in which public interest was being stimulated at that time by the near approach of another Colonial Conference. I was able to address you as a traveller fresh from a tour of the self-governing Dominions. But this year I have not had the same opportunity of viewing current events under aspects which may have appeared in a clearer light upon the circumference of the Empire than at its centre. During the past twelve months my point of vantage has been the same as, for the most part, yours. The differences of opinion which may be evoked by to-night's discussion are more likely, therefore, to result from differences of mental than of physical standpoint. With this much of preface I proceed to construct my programme.

Events of the Year.

The Colonial Conference—technically both the first of its kind and the last of its name—of course takes the first place. The minor Conferences on Navigation and Education, which respectively preceded and followed it, have not each the same relation to the major event, but cannot be ignored in connection with it. Arising out of the Colonial Conference the Newfoundland Fisheries affair and the Australian Tariff suggest reflections. The disturbances in British Columbia, besides emphasising a formidable difficulty long recognised by Imperialists, perhaps have marked a crisis of Imperial moment in the development of Canadian national policy. The investigation of Imperial foreign relations which is suggested by the Newfoundland and British Columbia incidents will be found to indicate the same clue to our bewildering Imperial puzzle as the Swadeshi movement in India. Closely connected with the development of Imperial organisation, the opening of the third federal campaign in the chequered history of South Africa—which I ventured to anticipate this time last year—was signalised in July by the publication of the Selborne Memorandum. My list concludes with an event belonging to a somewhat different order of political activity. The life of Alexander Hamilton, the great American Federalist, has at length been studied and presented, with an exceptional ability of thought and style, from the standpoint of the Imperial problem which our Institute exists to solve.

Oliver on Hamilton.

It is convenient to begin my retrospect with the event last mentioned because Mr. Oliver's book gives me an opportunity—I might almost call it provocation—to restate the general idea which controls my own judgment of successive facts. To a reader who has made closer acquaintance with the modern circumstances of the Empire than with its ancient history, this account of the American struggle for union appeals with the irresistible force of the things that he does know. Mr. Oliver brings into strong relief the obstructive potency of the parochialism always engendered by the old Colonial system, only to emphasise its utter powerlessness in the long run to hold the instinct of a vigorous people against the magnetic conception of a larger unity. Then, as now, the many seemed to be ranged against the few. On the one side vested interests of politics and trade, intriguing mediocrity, faint-hearted conservatism; kept together by the allurement of phrase-

bound hallucination, masquerading as legitimate idealism. On the other side the stronger will and clearer head, distrustful of phrases, ever constant to facts; but above all else an imaginative and courageous faith in the superior virtue of a true ideal.

But Mr. Oliver's purpose in depicting the circumstances and personalities of the great American struggle is to point the moral for his fellow Imperialists. A political organism, he argues in effect, does not exist without "sovereignty" or "government," i.e. an authority having at some vital point a direct hold upon each individual in the community. He repeats, with approving emphasis, the saying of Washington that "influence is not government." Therefore voluntary co-operation—the futile alternative of the American Democrats—was no practical substitute for a central administration. Never can a United Empire exist unless there is an Imperial Government ultimately controlling every citizen. He recognises, however, an "essential difference" between Hamilton's problem and our own. "His aim was to make a nation; our aim is to make an Empire"; and "in our case any scheme of Empire which should ignore the force of nationalities is predestined to ruin." Nevertheless national sentiment does not, he contends, imply a popular repugnance in the scattered countries of the Empire to the thought of a strong central power. Instancing the union of Scotland with England, he declares that "if we were in search of a type to illustrate the word 'nation,' we should turn to Scotland"; and concludes his stimulating book with an appeal, on the strength of this analogy, for confidence in the possibility of a firm Imperial union.

Candid friends, of our Imperial persuasion, have given me to understand that they are grateful to Mr. Oliver for having so effectively exposed the erroneous premisses and mischievous conclusions of those who, like myself, have followed Sir John Macdonald in putting forward the conception of "alliance" or "partnership" as a suitable goal for the Imperial endeavour of our generation. I reply by appealing from Mr. Oliver to the biographer and vindicator of Alexander Hamilton. To postulate "government" as the test of constructive Imperialism; or to dismiss the Imperial difficulty of national sentiment by assuming Scotland to be the type of a "nation"; is not this to take refuge behind terms and phrases from the hostility of facts? One difficulty of Imperial discussion at the present time is that "nation," "national," "nationalism" are constantly used in two distinct and conflicting senses, the one obsolescent and the other

STAGES OF IMPERIAL EVOLUTION.

"The subjoined diagrams are intended to illustrate the evolution of the Empire . . . with special reference to the important debate on political relations which took place at the beginning of the recent Conference. The discs denote Governments; and where there is a Parliament this is denoted by an inner circle, forming the pivot of the Government. Black shading implies a coloured population, the straight lines represent the bonds of constitutional authority. The comparison intended is in respect, not of area or population, but of constitutional status—some governments being superior or inferior to others. All governments in the same plane of authority are represented by equal discs; the only exceptions being Papua (or British New Guinea) which is governed by Australia, and certain islets in the Pacific which are annexed to New Zealand. These have not such full-fledged administrations as the great Dependencies ruled by the Mother Country, but they have been inserted by way of calling attention to the fact that the United Kingdom is not the only self-governing State which exercises a paternal despotism over subject countries. The South African Colonies are represented as a single Government, in anticipation of their federal union. . . . On the same principle Newfoundland must be understood to be comprised in the Dominion of Canada."

P.S.—Half shading implies a government drawn from a mixed population of white and coloured races. Fig. I. represents the existing Imperial system.

FIG. I.—COLONIAL DEPENDENCE:
"OUR COLONIES."

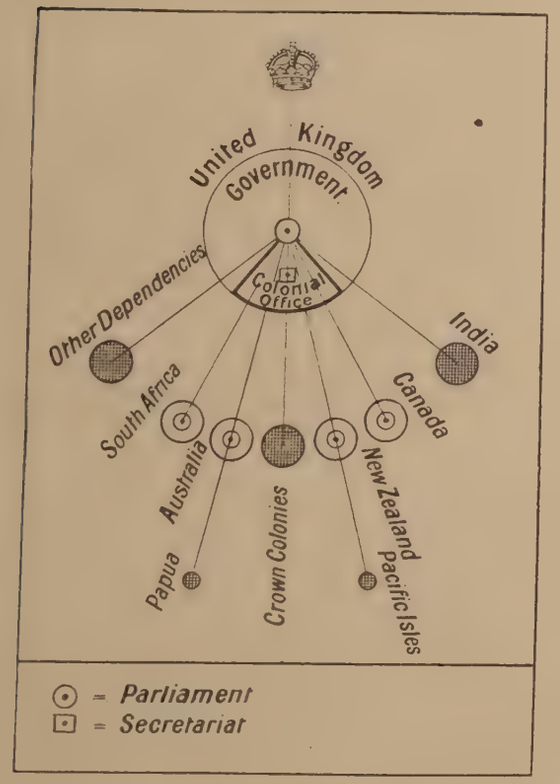


FIG. II.—IMPERIAL ALLIANCE:
"FIVE FREE NATIONS."

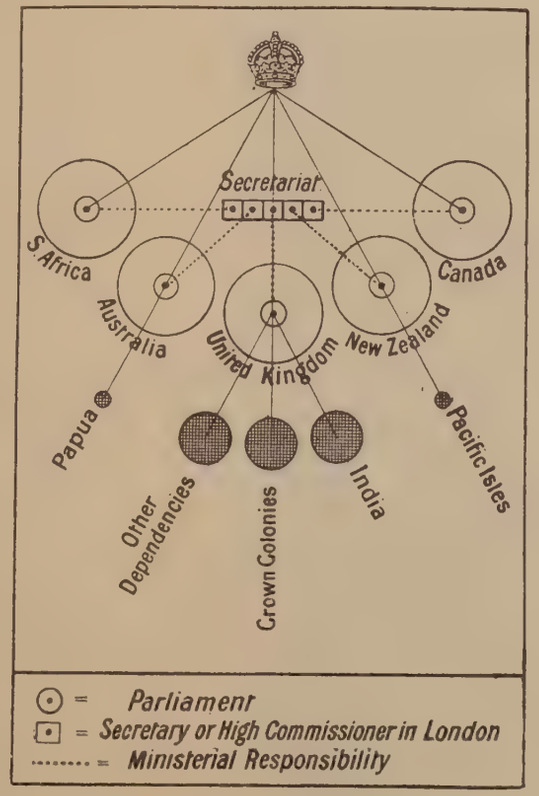


FIG. III.—IMPERIAL FEDERATION
WITH SUBJECT DEPENDENCIES.

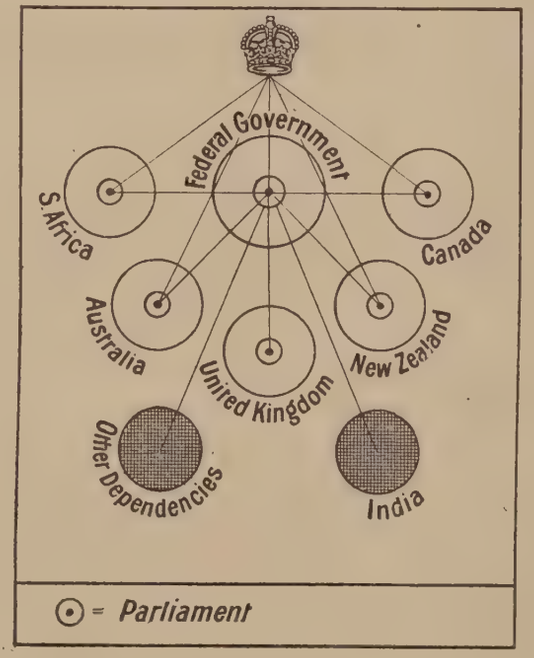
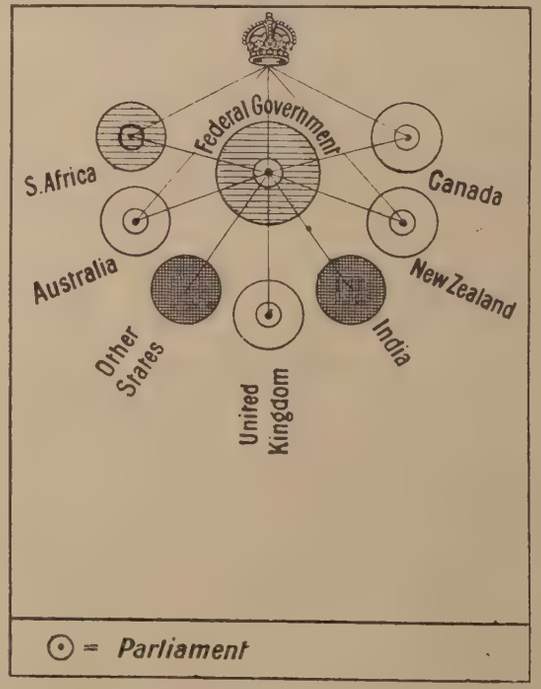


FIG. IV.—IMPERIAL FEDERATION:
THE MILLENNIUM.



modern, which I can distinguish more easily by referring to facts than by attempting a scientific definition. In Quebec the French Canadians cherish a racial tradition which, had it not been fostered for ecclesiastical purposes, might nowadays offer no more obstacle to "government" of the Dominion than does the tradition of the Scotch to "government" of the United Kingdom. But the Canadians as an entire community are controlled by a sentiment, also popularly called "national," which subordinates the distinctive traditions of their two great tribes, and which, as a matter of palpable fact, has become increasingly hostile to the effective "sovereignty" of the Imperial power. A similar national sentiment, either indifferent or else superior to the tribal feeling which is the essence of nationalism in the obsolescent sense, is a growing and not a diminishing fact in Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. If it is not equally conspicuous on the surface of our own United Kingdom, surely the explanation is that here alone the Imperial power is identical with the national power and not external to it. For this reason the existing form of Imperial "government" does not antagonise, although it may conceal, a vigorous patriotism which is co-extensive with the United Kingdom, but in the last resort extends no further. Those of us who therefore argue that the only approach to the goal of federal "government" is by the slippery stepping-stone of "alliance," claim the Hamiltonian virtue of being guided by facts instead of by names.

The Colonial Conference.

The recent Colonial Conference has, as I hope to show, strikingly confirmed the lesson of its predecessor, that the forces making for "alliance" are overwhelmingly stronger than those in favour of Imperial "government." Within the limits of this paper I can only briefly indicate the results of the session as regards those three questions, Political Relations, Commerce, and Defence, which Mr. Chamberlain rightly declared in 1902 to be the decisive issues. At this point I call attention to the accompanying set of diagrams (reproduced by favour of the *Morning Post*) which I have devised in hopes of elucidating the tendency and problem of Imperial evolution. You will notice that there is one essential feature—equality of status as between self-governing nations—which is incompatible with the existing Imperial system (fig. 1), but is fundamental alike to Alliance (fig. 2) and to Federation (figs. 3 and 4). Once more, therefore, I contend that the policy of "alliance," so far from being fatal to the prospect of ultimate

federation, is the only line of advance towards that goal which is not barred by an insuperable opposition of national sentiment. "Equality of status" may for a time destroy Imperial "government"—if it has not done so already—but in the present heyday of the national idea it is the condition preliminary to Imperial Federation later on. The system of the Conference, so far as it is based upon equality of status, belongs to fig. 2 and represents an embryo substitute for Imperial "government." Instead of "Secretary or High Commissioner" read "Prime Minister," and you have the Conference itself instead of the "Secretariat." On the other hand, in connection with fig. 1, the Conference does not fit in, having no logical place in a system of "Colonial Dependence."

Commercial Relations.

As regards commerce and defence, it seems hardly necessary to labour the point that the tendency of the Conference was consistently away from "government" and towards "alliance." The United Kingdom found herself on common ground with the younger nations when she invoked the principle, long since asserted by themselves, that each Government ought to consider the fiscal interests of its own people first. But the practical effect of this doctrine, in the case of a nation which maintains the system of free imports, is to preclude the notion, so far as trade is concerned, not merely of Imperial "government" but even of Imperial "alliance." Without a sufficiently comprehensive national tariff no country can ever be in a position to effect a commercial alliance, because the means of preference are lacking.

When we want to discover the commercial policy of a country we examine its tariff system before inquiring into its shipping subsidies. Expedients like that of the proposed "All-red" mail service—an idea of many years' standing in Canada and New Zealand—are eminently desirable as an accessory, but can never be a substitute for preferential trade. But not even the "All-red" steamship service can be placed as yet to the credit of our Conference account. Failure on this occasion would be singularly unfortunate, because New Zealand happened to come with her hands free, her San Francisco contract having lately lapsed. At the same time there was good reason for deliberate inquiry, owing to the competition between the Canadian and the Newfoundland routes, each of which has its partisans.

A greater disappointment, to my mind, was the failure of the Conference to take a further step towards instituting an Empire

girdle of State-owned cables—a scheme of Canadian origin which ranks only second in importance to preferential trade as a means to the commercial and political union of the Empire. This failure was due, I believe, not to any apathy on the part of Sir Joseph Ward, who has been a pioneer, or of his sympathetic colleagues, but rather to the neglect of preliminary negotiation and inquiry. Telegraphs are the single department in which joint "government" is even now within the bounds of practical statecraft, as the Pacific Cable already shows. Meanwhile the idea of "Intellectual Preference" (which has a commercial aspect also) has been vindicated in a lesser field by the recent success of Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Sydney Buxton in effecting a sweeping reduction, mainly at Canadian expense, of the exorbitant postal rates hitherto charged by the United Kingdom upon newspapers and magazines. British publications at length enjoy better terms than their American competitors in Canada.

Defence.

Turning next to the debates upon military and naval defence, we find the younger nations consistently holding to the same doctrine of voluntary co-operation. The United Kingdom for her part is no longer anti-Imperial, but makes overtures of alliance. Her suggestion of a General Staff available to the whole Empire, exerting itself to promote uniformity in such matters as organisation, weapons, equipment, and principles of training, is welcomed cordially by the younger nations so soon as they have satisfied themselves that it could not threaten the exclusive authority of the several national Governments. Naval defence is discussed from the same point of view, with the possible exception of New Zealand. The United Kingdom, warned by the disappointing experience of the previous Conference, and by the marked failure of the second Australian Naval Agreement to establish itself in the national policy of the Commonwealth, definitely abandons her cherished hope of organising Imperial "government" upon the basis of Colonial payments in cash. Addressing the Conference, the First Lord of the Admiralty promises the cheerful co-operation of his Department in assisting the self-governing Dominions to develop naval forces of their own, should any of them wish to adopt that plan. Australia and South Africa intimated their desire to take advantage of the offer. We may expect shortly to see the beginnings of naval enterprise in the Commonwealth; but South Africa may have to wait until she shall have attained national union. Meanwhile, in all four over-sea Dominions the

idea of universal military training, treated as a department of education rather than of preparation for war, seems to be gaining practical recognition in the policy of the State.

At the same time, it was hinted in a guarded manner that the prospective colonial squadrons ought to be under the control of our own Admiralty in peace as well as in war. In opposition to this principle the younger nations generally draw the line at disciplinary supervision, i.e. inspection and advice in time of peace, based upon a presumption of unified control through spontaneous offer in time of emergency. "Influence is not government," but Imperial influence is the most that can reasonably be expected, as the result of the Conference, in relation to Defence. Though there is no positive achievement to record, we may perhaps hope that the ground has now been cleared for constructive work by the final elimination of fundamental controversy.

Subsidiary Conferences.

The heading of Political Relations covers the incidental Conferences upon Navigation and Education. Legislation lately has been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament modifying the Australian shipping laws in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference, which tried to arrive at common principles for the regulation of merchant shipping. The delegates expressed themselves well satisfied with their success. The United Kingdom, however, seems to have avoided the obligation to legislate; having dealt with the matter according to her own ideas before ever the Conference assembled. The Education Conference differed in principle from the other, in that it was unofficial, being arranged by the admirable enterprise of the League of the Empire. Apparently the educationists hesitated to apply for an official status, lest their Conference should be rendered dependent upon the United Kingdom instead of upon the Governments in partnership. They had noted the fate of the proposal to establish a joint Secretariat for the Imperial Conference; themselves being anxious for the establishment of "a Central Bureau of Educational Information," representing and serving the whole Empire. Nevertheless, when they had resolved in favour of regular quadrennial meetings—thus testifying to the benefit experienced from mere interchange of views and personal acquaintance—they had to ask the United Kingdom to arrange the next meeting, no joint authority being in sight.

The Navigation Conference, which was official, lacked representatives of Canada and South Africa, although the definition of

coastal trade is a matter of interest to Canada. The accident of its assembling at this time seems to have inspired that resolution of the principal Conference which recommends the plan of holding "subsidiary" Conferences for the purpose of considering specialised questions of common interest. This resolution was adopted, after some debate, by way of recognising an established practice rather than of proposing a new departure. A subsidiary Conference on the question of Naturalisation was suggested in a separate resolution. In passing, it may be noted that the resolution in favour of a quadrennial Imperial Conference, which sometimes is quoted erroneously as signifying a step in advance, repeats the similar resolution of 1902, by virtue of which the recent Conference was summoned originally for 1906.

Political Relations:—Imperial Terminology.

The main debate on Political Relations falls easily into two parts: the first relating to the terminology of Imperial organisation and the second to the institution of a secretarial staff for the Conference. So long as nothing more substantial than terminology was at stake, the United Kingdom acquiesced in concessions to the theory of fig. 2, as the following changes indicate. In 1902 the Conference was defined by its own resolution as being between "the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies." In 1907, however, the younger nations were determined to obtain recognition for the principle of equality of status, as between the Governments represented in Conference. In opposition to this idea the United Kingdom always insisted upon preserving a distinction between the Government of the United Kingdom on the one hand and the Colonial Governments collectively on the other hand. The terms of the resolution, recommending periodical Conferences between "His Majesty's Government and His Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas," represent the inevitable compromise. In so far as the distinction between the one Government and the rest has been maintained the Imperial theory is still that of fig. 1. But in so far as each of the Governments equally is deemed to be "His Majesty's"—a point on which there was some discussion—the theory is that of figs. 2, 3, and 4. Again, the nomination of our Prime Minister as *ex officio* President of the Conference enforces the idea that the Conference is between Governments—of which our own is merely *primus inter pares* by right of seniority and importance—and not between the departmental

official of a superior Government and representatives of subordinate States. But this concession to the theory of fig. 2 is at once balanced by the provision that "the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be an *ex officio* member of the Conference, and will take the chair in the absence of the President." Here the United Kingdom is again differentiated from the other Governments, in accordance with the principle of fig. 1, our Colonial Secretary being the only person outside the circle of Prime Ministers who has been made a member of the Conference in his own right. As regards practical convenience, the provision was superfluous because the right conferred upon each Prime Minister of appointing other Ministers to the Conference would have always enabled our own Prime Minister to nominate the Colonial Secretary. The privilege accorded to this single Minister signifies a concession to the defenders of fig. 1. But the change from "Colonial Conference" to "Imperial Conference" represents a distinct concession to the theory of alliance. Just as "Colony" has been changed to "Dominion," so "Colonial" has been set aside because it plainly implies the theory of fig. 1; while "Council"—which is more suggestive than "Conference" of corporate executive or legislative powers—was rejected because neither the conservative instinct of our own representatives nor the antagonism of Canada to anything remotely suggesting the thought of Imperial "government" would tolerate the proposed change.

Political Relations:—The Proposed Secretariat.

But when the discussion shifted from mere names to new institutions the United Kingdom dallied no longer with the notion of alliance. The Australasian proposal to provide the Conference with a Secretariat of its own, in conformity with fig. 2, was met by a strong counter-move—namely, a promise to reorganise the Colonial Office, separating the affairs of the self-governing Colonies from those of the Crown Dependencies, and making special provision for secretarial work in connection with the Conferences. From the standpoint of fig. 1, this belated reform, which has now been carried out, may no doubt be welcomed as an improvement in the machinery of Colonial administration. The launching of the *Colonial Office Journal*—a quarterly devoted to Colonial affairs—may also be welcomed as a symptom of departmental energy invigorated by the Conference. Naturally the pervading bias of the new Journal is consistently that of fig. 1.

But since the reorganisation of the office did not involve the co-operation or consent of any other Government, it need not have been made the subject of any endorsement by the Conference, and in this respect the resolution seems to stand in a class by itself. Indeed, at a later stage of the Conference, when one of the Colonial Premiers asked for further information about the proposed reorganisation, the United Kingdom politely explained that it was her own affair. And only the other day there was a telegram in the newspapers saying that the Commonwealth Government was still in the dark.

A Step Backwards.

One effect of this resolution, requesting our Government to provide a secretarial staff for the Conference, is that it places the younger nations in a false position, committing them to the principle of fig. 1, to which in every other context they are seen to be staunchly opposed. Of course this paradox presents no riddle to those of us who were able to watch the course of the Conference at close quarters. But I feel that this is not the place, even if time permitted, to analyse the intricate conjunction of human natures and other political accidents out of which the paradox issued.

On the whole, however, I do not think we need regret the failure of this first attempt to modify Imperial institutions in the direction of fig. 2. The only harm done is that, under the guise of Imperial progress, a backward plunge has been taken by the United Kingdom into the hopeless *cul-de-sac* of fig. 1. Possibly the time was not ripe for the definite creation of a Secretariat representing the Conference as a self-dependent institution, and so Canada may have been right in deprecating any change. To begin with, the advocates of the proposal do not seem all to have had either the same conception or a sufficiently precise conception of the thing which they wished to establish, although the Secretariat shown in fig. 2 is constructed upon a plan which all the Australasian and South African representatives may be said to have approved. Mr. Deakin seems to have contemplated an office which might gradually have become a customary medium of inter-communication and co-operation between the partner States, besides attending to the business immediately connected with the quadrennial meetings. In this way it might have become the germ of the Federal Government in fig. 3, by the gradual disappearance of the internal dividing lines which, in fig. 2, show the secretariat to be a conjunction of five mutually independent units. Or, on the other

hand, it might have stereotyped itself as a Conference of Imperial Ambassadors. I think Mr. Deakin seems to have conceived the Conference as having a continuous existence even when its members were scattered—a logical and progressive conception, but too advanced for his colleagues.

The Scientific Order.

The lack of clear unanimity is, however, of secondary importance compared with the other consideration which has led me to conclude that the Australasian proposal was premature. It may seem sweetly reasonable to say, "If we cannot agree about Trade, let us try to agree about Defence or Political Relations." But if it is a sound rule of building that you should make sure of your foundations before proceeding with the superstructure, then it is a mistake to take up the subject of Defence or Political Relations so long as the commercial basis remains non-Imperial. In reviewing the Conference under the three major headings of (1) Commerce, (2) Defence, and (3) Political Relations, I have reversed the chronological order of the debates. I have preferred the reverse order because it seems more scientific. If this theory of the scientific order holds good, then the Conference policy of the United Kingdom seems irrational indeed. Upon an economic basis from which she had excluded the Imperial idea she placed a Defence policy representing the half-way conception of Imperial alliance, and crowned the structure with Imperial "government" in its primitive form. The pyramid was built upon the quicksand; or, if you prefer the chronological order, the pyramid was reared upon its apex.

Let me now try to justify the theory that "Imperialised" trade relations furnish the only sure basis for reorganisation in respect of Defence and Political Relations. There would be nothing unorthodox, I imagine, in the argument *a priori*; that every political community rests upon an economic foundation; that the common economic interest is the main motive to the development of fighting power; that relative fighting power ultimately determines the relative influence of different communities in international affairs, or even in the consultations of allied States. But being concerned to-night with the events of the past twelve months I will try to substantiate my theory not by abstract reasoning, but by deducing it from recent events.

THE SCIENTIFIC ORDER:—COLONIAL FOREIGN POLICIES.

Two Colonial questions have recently threatened us with foreign complications—the Newfoundland Fisheries affair and the disturbances in British Columbia. These widely separated incidents present one feature in common, both being closely connected with attempts on the part of the Governments concerned to open up fresh export markets. Newfoundland was trying to make the United States admit her fish free of import duty; while Canada had obtained commercial concessions from Japan by deliberately surrendering her right to restrict Japanese immigration. For years past the problem of finding markets for the rapidly growing output of Canadian products had been present to the mind of Canadian men of business. But though the Japanese Treaty with the United Kingdom was concluded about fifteen years ago, Canada refrained from becoming a party to it until the beginning of last year, i.e. not until political developments in the United Kingdom made it clear that the prospect of obtaining wider markets by means of Imperial Reciprocity was indefinitely remote. Surely, therefore, the Canadian and Newfoundland incidents suggest that the establishment of an Imperial commercial system, designed to make the fullest use of Imperial markets for all Imperial products, and using the collective bargaining power as a lever to relax foreign tariffs, must precede any modification of the political system in the direction of fig. 2. The ideal of a self-sufficing Empire may be unattainable; but the nearer we can approach to it the less will be the difficulty of maintaining a joint foreign policy, and therefore a joint Defence policy.

Fortunately there is no reason as yet to apprehend that Canada may pursue a foreign policy conflicting with that of the United Kingdom. In the last resort she can, I believe, escape from her treaty at six months' notice, and would then be free to deal with the question of Asiatic immigration in the same way, if so minded, as Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. In that contingency the younger nations would have attained an unanimity on this question which would decidedly improve the prospect of their common national policy becoming a permanent and essential factor in determining the foreign policy of the United Kingdom. At present there is always the risk of a contingency arising in which the Imperial loyalty of the younger nations would come into conflict with their national patriotism. This might result unhappily in the formation of a new League, under the hegemony of the United

States, excluding the United Kingdom owing to her pro-Asiatic commitments.

But I am digressing from the subject of the Newfoundland dispute as affecting the problem of Political Relations. In this instance the foreign policy of the Colony did come into conflict with that of the United Kingdom. In a series of masterly dispatches the United Kingdom supported the main contention of Newfoundland as regards the limitations of the fishery rights which were conferred upon inhabitants of the United States by the Treaty of 1818. But when the United States refused to be bound by the British interpretation the United Kingdom decided that Newfoundland should give way, and concluded an agreement to that intent with the United States. Certain provisions of the *modus vivendi* conflicted in effect with certain local statutes which Newfoundland, clinging to her own foreign policy, was unwilling to repeal unconditionally. She maintained—and her contention was upheld in her Supreme Court—that the *modus vivendi* was not binding upon her in so far as it conflicted with her statutes; the Imperial Government having no legal power to invalidate colonial laws by executive action. The most obvious solution would have been for the Parliament of the United Kingdom to pass an Act superseding these particular statutes of Newfoundland, if not suspending the constitution of the Colony. It may be remembered that when, a few years ago, the United Kingdom found her South African policy hampered by Cape Colony, the suspension of the constitution was discussed as being the only remedy in the last resort. But this time, although Parliament was sitting both in the autumn of last year, when the *modus vivendi* was arranged, and in the summer of this year, when it was renewed, the Imperial Government never asked it to furnish the requisite authority. It is interesting to reflect that, had the constitutional course been followed, the House of Lords might have been able to play the part of the American Senate, which so often has restrained the treaty-making enterprises of the Executive—disastrously from our point of view, but perhaps beneficially from the national standpoint of the United States. However, the United Kingdom preferred to legalise her position by invoking an Act dated 1819, authorising the Executive from time to time to regulate the Newfoundland Fisheries through the agency of naval officers, who were the normal rulers of the most ancient Colony in those days. Whatever the legal merits of this solution, I need hardly point out that, from the modern standpoint of self-governing Dominions, to overcome Responsible

Government by reviving a law of anterior date and incompatible purpose was an "unconstitutional" proceeding. Unconstitutional rule when enforced by physical means is, in the strict sense, "tyranny."

Some have hailed this proceeding as a triumph for Imperial "sovereignty," i.e. as proving that the United Kingdom still possesses powers of control which were thought to have unfortunately lapsed. To test the practical value of this theory, let us imagine that the United Kingdom had concluded a treaty guaranteeing Asiatic immigration into Australia. I take it to be inconceivable that she would ever enforce such a treaty (which, of course, Australia would not accept) by sending her navy to occupy Sydney and Melbourne, under the authority of some Act passed in the era of Governor Phillip. Why, then, can the United Kingdom coerce Newfoundland when she could not coerce the Commonwealth? The obvious reason is that, relatively to Newfoundland, Australia is strong. Owing to the larger significance of the Commonwealth in the public eye, the moral difficulty of coercion would be greater. Owing, further, to the necessity of landing an armed force in the case supposed, the physical difficulty would be prohibitive; whereas the Newfoundland circumstances required nothing more sensational than unobtrusive naval action on a remote coast. The other aspect of Australia's capacity for resistance is her potential value as an ally. Clearly, then, the influence of a self-governing Dominion upon Imperial foreign policy bears some relation to its powers of resistance or its value in alliance. Monopoly of naval force, and not the resources of constitutional law, enabled the United Kingdom to override Newfoundland. Therefore political reorganisation in the direction of fig. 2 presupposes naval reorganisation according to a similar principle. Having already shown that reorganisation for Defence presupposes an Imperial trade system, I submit that in scientific order Preferential Trade is proved to precede both Defence and Political Relations, and ought, therefore, to take precedence in the programme of constructive Imperialism.

An Appeal to Peers.

I come now to a phase of this many-sided incident which connects it directly with the recent Conference. At the time of the Conference the *modus vivendi* had not yet been repealed, nor the Act of 1819 been invoked. But the conflict of the 1906 *modus vivendi* with the statutes and foreign policy of the Colony,

together with the unpleasant prospect that the difficulty would soon recur, had kept the whole question very much alive in Newfoundland. With the approval of his Parliament, Sir Robert Bond laid the case for the Colony before the Colonial Conference. "*If*," he said, "*it is held to be unreasonable or unduly exacting I shall be prepared to modify it to meet what may be considered reasonable and right.*"

In other words, Newfoundland, while resisting the supremacy of the United Kingdom, declared herself willing to abide by the decision, whatever it might be, of the Governments in Conference. Perhaps her action was merely an attempt to gain her immediate object by the means which occasion chanced to offer. None the less the appeal from the idea of fig. 1 to that of fig. 2 now appears in retrospect as a dramatic crystallisation of the sentiment which dominated the attitude of the younger nations throughout the Conference. The discussion which followed Sir Robert Bond's statement has been excluded from the Report, presumably because at least one of the Governments felt that the risk of the public being misled by conjecture would be a lesser evil than that the truth should be known. At any rate, Newfoundland afterwards persisted in her policy of resistance, declaring that her protest had been upheld at the Conference. This seems to imply that the Colonial Premiers agreed with her contention (*a*) that a firmer Imperial attitude towards the United States was practicable and desirable; and (*b*) that the Executive of the United Kingdom had no right to protect a breach of valid Colonial statutes.

The Alternative Imperialism.

I have already described how the situation has actually been dealt with from the standpoint of fig. 1. Had it been handled by the United Kingdom from the standpoint of fig. 2, the result might have been the same as regards foreign policy, but very different as regards Colonial policy. Though the existing distribution of Imperial naval power may prevent any different distribution of political influence, I can see no corresponding reason for refusing practical recognition of the Conference as the final interpreter of our unwritten and gradually evolving Imperial constitution. From the standpoint of fig. 2 our *modus vivendi* ought to have been carried out by means consistent with the recorded resolutions of the Conference. The manner might have been suggested by the resolution passed in 1897, recommending that Colonies geographically united should be federated. Alone of

the States affected by this recommendation Newfoundland has completely ignored it up to the present time. This fact ultimately accounts for the deadlock over the Fisheries question Obviously, had Newfoundland been a Province of the Dominion she could not have carried on a foreign policy of her own. Her power to do so would have been merged in that of the Confederation, which, because it represents larger potentialities, is susceptible to the sense of national responsibility, and therefore is already more circumspect in entering unarmed upon the perilous path of foreign policy. Moreover, the disputed Treaty of 1818 governs American fishing rights in Canadian as well as Newfoundland waters, so that any settlement of the question must embrace Canada also. But so far from recognising this Imperial consideration, Newfoundland expressly asked that her interests should be regarded as distinct from those of Canada. In these circumstances the policy of fig. 2 would have been, on the strength of the 1897 resolution, to have abrogated the Newfoundland constitution by Act of Parliament, with a view to restoring self-government subject to the provisions of the British North America Acts. I cannot but think that a solution on these lines, besides being more statesmanlike, would have been more easily defended to the other Dominions than the methods which have been employed instead.

South African Union.

The final lesson of the Newfoundland incident is that the standpoint and policy of fig. 1 ultimately is incompatible with Colonial Responsible Government, which was devised to facilitate disintegration and not closer union. Either the theory and system of fig. 1 must soon be abandoned or Responsible Government must go instead. Besides the Newfoundland incident, there have been certain features of our recent policy in South Africa which indicate the same fundamental truth. The autonomy already conferred beyond recall (except in the case of a weakling Colony) has become in practice so extensive that the Imperial alternatives reduce themselves to "tyranny," which is impracticable, or "alliance," which is merely difficult. No one can imagine that a multitude of bickering provinces, each inspired mainly by jealousy of its nearest neighbour, could form an effective alliance in our circumstances any more than in Hamilton's. Alliance, therefore, presupposes the combination of those jostling provinces into a wieldy number of large national unities, and thus the resolution of 1897 faithfully reflects the conception of fig. 2. It is mainly

owing to their attainment of national unity that the Canadian and Australian Governments are not prone to petty jealousy of their Imperial partners—a liberality which, I think, Mr. Oliver mistakes for willingness to acquiesce in Imperial "sovereignty."

Although Newfoundland remains obdurate, we may congratulate ourselves that South Africa seems alive to the material necessity of forming a national union. Following the publication in July of Lord Selborne's Memorandum—which suffers in no respect by comparison with the Durham Report—both political parties in all the Colonies seem to have adopted a programme of union in some form, albeit with varying degrees of enthusiasm or reservation.

Unfortunately, the prospects of an early and effective federation in South Africa seem less favourable than they appeared twelve months ago, when the irritation arising from Imperial interference seemed to have put the people in the mood for obtaining national self-government at all hazards. Just as in the seventies Lord Carnarvon's clear-sighted attempt to unite British South Africa was thwarted by the newly created Responsible Government in Cape Colony, so now the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony in the flush of their enfranchisement seem inclined to adopt an attitude which cannot but obstruct the federal movement. No doubt in the middle of the last century, when the conception of Imperial alliance had not emerged, the policy of granting Colonial sovereignty to this and that provincial fragment was an excusable blunder. But, after the last three Colonial Conferences, surely in future it should be recognised that self-government on the national scale is the true constructive principle. Though in South Africa we have witnessed the restoration of two provincial sovereignties, there still remains the question of Rhodesia. The recent settlement between the Chartered Company and the settlers has for the present disarmed the suggestion that Responsible Government should precede entrance into federal union. We can but hope that in due time Rhodesia will be given her place in the South African Union—whether as a Province or as a "Territory"—without permitting the sturdy local patriotism of the pioneer generation to saddle posterity with a burden of anti-national "State Rights."

The Australian Tariff.

But though the conception of fig. 2 now controls the Imperial policy of the oversea Dominions, it still appears to have made but little headway in the United Kingdom. The discussions evoked by the new Australian Tariff show that many genuine Imperialists

amongst us have utterly failed to appreciate the plain teaching of the Conference Report. My diagrams have been primarily devised to illustrate different conceptions of the political relationship. But with a little adaptation they might be made to illustrate the same conflict, in each instance, as affecting Defence and Commerce. In fig. 1 imagine the central disc filled with ships and guns, and the outer ring of discs converted into money-bags, and you have an old conception of Imperial Defence which happily does seem to have passed into oblivion. Imagine the central disc filled with factories, and the outer disc filled with bales of wool or lumps of mineral, and you will have caught the standpoint from which my old friend Anachronist still writes to the *Times* about the iniquity of the Australian tariff. Picture a grave law-giver, attired in the garb of the fifties, standing upon the edge of the central disc and contemplating the outer Governments as clamorous dependents upon the bounty of the Mother Country. Deaf to the protests of the younger nations he still solemnly repeats, "You cannot give a Preference which would be fair to our Colonies without taxing raw materials." But turn from fig. 1 to fig. 2, and what becomes of the notion that the United Kingdom, alone of the five nations, must treat Preference as a matter, not of business, but of preserving an equilibrium of Imperial benevolence? In practice we find Australia making one arrangement with South Africa, and proposing quite another to New Zealand, and yet another to Canada; while each of these four Dominions gives a different measure of Preference to the United Kingdom. So far as these arrangements go, they admittedly—by this time—tend to foster Imperial trade. If there is not the faintest symptom that this feature of "unfairness" is "setting the Empire by the ears," as sometimes apprehended, the explanation simply is that the standpoint has been that of fig. 2 and not of fig. 1. In fig. 2 each of the five discs may be pictured with its complement of guns, ships, and factories—the military and industrial equipment of a self-respecting nation, superseding the idea of a lobsided, bounty-fed Colonial community.

When we hear the Australian preferential duties described as "prohibitive" of trade, we have only to remember that the British Preference in the Canadian tariff—to which the Australian concessions seem fully equal in value—used to be criticised in much the same language. The certainty that time will soon establish the commercial value of the Australian concessions renders unnecessary further argument on this point.

A more obnoxious fallacy is that the new tariff is inconsistent with the expectations which Australia held out to us at the Conference. This extraordinary misconception of the facts has confirmed me in the belief that the proceedings of the Conference ought to have been published in full day by day. Our principal newspapers might have found the space, by condensing the flood of parliamentary ephemeralities. As it is, the official daily summary evidently failed to give a clear impression, not merely of the details, but even of the principles expounded by the spokesmen of the self-governing Dominions.

Of course those who have read the Report know that Australia took especial pains to state that her fiscal policy was Protection modified by Preference, not *vice versâ*, as has been suggested by some critics. She explained, however, that the modification of duties might be carried to a further extent in consideration of Reciprocity than it could be otherwise. Preference at this end, so the argument runs, would stimulate agricultural production in Australia, drawing immigrants from these shores, and thus would increase the Australian home market, which a policy of Protection presupposes rather than creates. But failing Reciprocity, the policy of the Commonwealth is to make the best of her home market under existing conditions, conceding a restricted Preference mainly by way of a standing invitation to negotiate. No doubt this means a slower agricultural and industrial development for the Commonwealth, and therefore a slower expansion of Imperial trade, than if Reciprocity had been arranged.

The Fiscal Basis.

Before leaving this subject let me point out that "Protection modified by Preference" is the only fiscal principle which fits in with the theory of fig. 2. The process of modern nation-making, combining jealous tribes and provinces into national unities, has never yet been successfully accomplished without applying the economic bond of Protection, i.e. Preference for all producers inside the national circle. Protection and Preference vary in the degree, not in the principle, which is adapted in the one instance to the national purpose and in the other to the Imperial. But since, according to fig. 2, the Imperial combination presupposes the national combinations, it follows that Imperial Preference must be subordinated to national Preference.

"Swadeshi."

It is a long step, in fig. 2 or 3, from the partner-nations to the Dependencies—from the rulers to the ruled. But the question arises in the present context whether "Protection modified by Preference" is a principle wholly inapplicable to India. There can be no doubt, I think, that the majority of educated Indians regard the existing tariff policy of their Government as framed in the interests of the industrial population here rather than in the industrial interest of India. To this extent Free Trade incites "Swadeshi" agitation. I have heard it alleged by competent observers that most of the Indian peoples, unlike the Japanese, lack the germ of capacity for modern industrial development. But there is a case for the revision of the Indian fiscal system upon the basis of Protection modified by Preference, even if the capital and brains for industrial enterprise would have to come from outside. Possessing a huge population, in addition to great supplies of raw material, India offers a singularly promising field for the economic system which has proved successful even where the latter condition alone has been present. Those who would oppose Protection in India for fear of damage to our trade—which I believe to be a bogey—have to reconcile their attitude with our complacent professions about governing India in the interests of her own people. To admit that these professions are insincere is to weaken the moral fibre of the Imperial bond, and to destroy our hope of ever reaching fig. 3 with our great Dependencies in tow. If we cannot give India political equality, we may at least concede fiscal equality.

I have now reviewed and co-ordinated the principal events of our year in relation to what I believe to be a consistent and constructive Imperial conception, solidly based upon Imperial fact, and offering sure guidance in every political emergency. If it has been a story of great opportunities lost, we must console ourselves with the reflection that political enterprises of the first magnitude invariably are beset by similar difficulties. But the experience of the past twelve months will not have been in vain if it stimulates Imperialists in this country to concentrate their efforts upon achieving that fiscal reformation which alone can unlock the political door to Imperial Alliance, and thus open the long passage to Imperial Federation.

Discussion.

The Chairman: You have had a large subject opened up for discussion—the question of how far the Conference last year, which created such an immense stirring of thought in this centre of the

Empire, and which was reflected in a greater or less degree in the outer parts, was or was not an opportunity lost, or whether the most was made of the occasion. I would first call upon Mr. Garran, who took a large part in the formation of opinion in regard to the federation of the Australian States, and whose books on the question are, I believe, the best authorities which exist upon it.

Mr. R. R. Garran, C.M.G.: As a visitor from Australia I should like to say a few words of thanks to Mr. Jebb for his interesting and suggestive paper, and for the very satisfactory way in which he has dealt with what seems to me to be a very difficult task. It is not very easy to write contemporary history, and it is especially difficult to write it for presentation to an Institute which avoids the pitfalls of party politics. We are too near the events to be quite sure that we have formed a correct perspective of their relative importance, or to comprehend the real direction of current tendencies. History has a way of falsifying prophecies. It may be that the real significance of events, in what certainly has been a notable year in Imperial evolution, will be somewhat different from what any of us think, but speaking as one who has observed the phenomena, not from the centre but from a distant point on the circumference, I think Mr. Jebb is perfectly right in his main contention that on the whole the prevailing tendency at the present time is towards what he calls alliance rather than government. The only other point in the lecture to which I wish to refer is the Newfoundland Fishery dispute. It is interesting because it seems to illustrate what, I think, is one of the most difficult problems of Imperial organisation—that is, the relation of Imperial Treaties to Colonial laws. According to our notions a treaty is not a law and has not the effect of a law. It is not made by the legislative organ. It creates contractual rights and obligations between Governments, but not ordinarily legal rights and obligations between individuals. It is a contract between Governments, and may conflict with the law either of the United Kingdom itself or of one of the Colonies—that is to say, what the Government undertakes to do may require an alteration of the law before it can be done. That is a position which could not arise in the same way in the United States of America, because under the constitution a treaty is a law of the land, on a level with an Act of Congress, so that if there is a prior Act of Congress in any way inconsistent, it is to that extent repealed. We have no such provision here. A treaty, then, is a contractual obligation purely. It raises political

and moral obligations, but does not affect the validity of any laws which happen to be inconsistent with it. The United Kingdom, when its Government makes a treaty which binds all the Colonies, becomes responsible to the other high contracting party for that treaty being carried into effect, but the United Kingdom in turn has to look to the Colonies which it has bound for co-operation in carrying the treaty into effect. In the scientifically organised Empire of the future it may be reasonable to expect that co-operation in the carrying out of a treaty will be associated with a corresponding co-operation between the United Kingdom and the Colonies in the making of a treaty. As a matter of fact, there is at the present time in most cases some co-operation, because it has become the rule in the making of treaties for the Government of the United Kingdom to stipulate that the Colonies shall not be bound unless they accept; but when, as in the case of the Newfoundland Treaty, that course has not been adopted, the situation becomes, at all events to those at a distance, interesting in the extreme, and I am glad to see Mr. Jebb has referred to the matter in such an interesting way in his lecture.

Mr. Geoffrey Drage: I think the Institute is to be warmly congratulated on this brilliant Paper. There is one function which amongst others this Institute performs, and that is keeping public attention during the intervals of great events in the Colonies focussed in a way in which no other body could focus it. Further, I think the Institute is to be congratulated with regard to the establishment of the permanent Secretariat of the Conference. If there is one thing on which members of this Institute, both in papers and in speeches delivered from time to time within these walls have insisted, it was the desirability of forming such a permanent Institution. It is true that the Secretariat has not taken the form advocated in many earnest and eloquent speeches, but we have got the Secretariat, and we wanted it not so much from the point of view of Empire building or the forming of a new Constitution as for certain practical purposes. It seems to me that one of the functions of this Institute in future will be to apply certain practical tests to this office to see how far the Secretariat is doing the work we asked should be done. It was asked for, among other reasons, on the ground that the collection and dissemination of information useful to the whole Empire was not being properly attended to under existing circumstances. Letters have been written by Sir Samuel Griffith and others pointing out that there is no body in London to which, without seeming impertinent, dis-

tinguished Colonists could apply if they had information of importance which they wished to convey. It has also been pointed out that there is no body whose duty it is at great Colonial or Imperial crises to give information as to the nature of those crises. You will remember that during the South African war the statement of the case of Great Britain as against the Boers was left to a private association, an excellent association, no doubt, but still a private association. I presume that the *Colonial Office Journal*, which apparently is the first practical fruits of this reform, is intended to carry out that part of the objects which members of this Institute have advocated, and we shall be able to watch and see whether they are being carried out, and, if they are not, to ask for amendment. The next thing we asked for were certain reforms in administration which it is impossible to get under existing circumstances. Mr. Jebb has put forward the idea widely held in this country that closer commercial relations are necessary with the Colonies, and that on these alone can be founded the closer union of the Empire. But the first basis of better trade relations must be better information as to the trade of the Colonies. It is almost incredible that there is no common statistical method in the Empire, no common Statistical Year, no common Statistical Year Book in which you can find the facts about the trade of the whole Empire ; and though there has been an improvement recently, there are still large sections of the Empire, as, for instance, the West Indies, which have no complete body of statistics. Another reform advocated in this hall has been the appointment of a Supreme Court of Appeal for the whole Empire, which has been pointed out by Sir John Forrest, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, and others, as one of the most practical methods of bringing the Empire together. Again, the question of naturalisation within the Empire presents most absurd anomalies, and there are other anomalies like those connected with the patent laws which have been repeatedly brought before the Conference with no practical result. Unless there is some permanent office in London to give continuity to the work of the Conference, we have again and again urged that no progress can be made in these important matters. There is also, I would add, the question of codification of the law and the preparation necessary for the work of approaching conferences. Therefore, while members of this Institute have done an extremely good piece of work in their advocacy of this Secretariat, however inadequate it may be, they can do even better work in the future by keeping such practical objects as I have indicated before it, and should the Government

fail to carry out the practical work we have in view, members have in this Institute the one practical organ in London which can bring these matters before our Government at home and in the different Colonies.

Chief Justice Sir Henry Bale, K.C.M.G. (Natal): I speak to-night not as one anxious to speak. I speak under limitations because I am a stranger and under the restraint of the office which I hold, which precludes me giving expression to any opinion deemed political. I trust, however, that the fact that a man is a judge does not preclude him from being patriotic, or from feeling an interest in those larger questions which affect the Empire as a whole. Let me first of all express my sense of indebtedness to Mr. Jebb for the service he has rendered to the Empire as an Imperial Educationist and traveller. He and others who are working on similar lines are creating, so to speak, an Imperial atmosphere, which, I think, will foster the sympathetic consideration of the important questions to which he has directed attention. It is, I think, most unfortunate (reference has already been made to the fact) that questions between the centre of the Empire and the Colonies are too often made the subject of party politics, and the Colonies are made, as it were, a football between players in the political arena. I hope the time is not far distant when these great questions will be dealt with altogether apart from party considerations and on their merits, and in order to secure the unity of the great Empire to which we Colonists are so proud to belong. I claim to be a Colonist by my birth and by my associations, and since my boyhood, when upon a platform in Exeter I had to recite a portion of Burke's speech on "Conciliation with America," I have looked forward to the time when the Empire would be truly one, and I hope that this Institute will, in the coming day, as in the past, help forward that great consummation. This Society can render very important service to the Colonies by endeavouring increasingly to correct misapprehensions, and to deny and denounce the defamatory statements frequently made to our hurt and prejudice. As a Colonist, and as one who has sympathy with Imperial aspirations, I have felt hurt by statements of persons who I have been told are irresponsible, but who are, nevertheless, somewhat blatant (I wish to speak with all charity), statements which are not founded on fact, which may serve a temporary political purpose, but which tend greatly to the hurt of the Colonies affected by them. I do not think Englishmen in the Colonies any more than Englishmen here will object to honest and truthful criticism, but we have reason to object to

criticism which does not seem to possess those very desirable characteristics. I hope that when great questions affecting the Colonies are under consideration it will not be forgotten that although we are Colonists we have not ceased to be Englishmen, and that wherever we are, and by whatever name we are known, we still claim all the privileges, the birthright, the aspirations, and the ambitions of Englishmen. It will be believed, I hope, that we who cross the Equator, and those who were born on the other side of the Equator, although we may be living in a "barbarous" country and under sunny skies, have not ceased to be men with Englishmen's sense of justice and injustice, and that we equally desire to avoid the perpetration of wrong everywhere and always. As a judge I would like you to believe, and I think I can speak on behalf of all Colonists in that respect, that we who are charged with the administration of justice, whether as judges or magistrates, desire, as far as in us lies, to emulate the great example of those who have been such distinguished ornaments of the Bench in this land, and to do justice to all irrespective of race or colour; and I ask you to believe that when a wrong is done, the doors of our Courts are always open to the undoing, as far as possible, of the wrong and the punishment of the offender, whether members of our own race or members of an alien race. I also hope the people of this land will endeavour, as far as they possibly can, to realise the position in which we are placed, and the difficulties with which we have to contend, some of us, perhaps, in the outposts of civilisation. We in South Africa have to contend with enormous difficulties arising from the presence of so many different races. South Africa is a country of great problems, racial and others, and we hope the time will come when some leader will arise to solve them. It may, of course, be we Colonists do not always, perhaps, sufficiently recognise the Imperial interests which are involved in questions which, to us, may not always present themselves, as it were, in an Imperial aspect. It may be due to some extent to our environment, but, as I have said, I have felt we do not always sufficiently realise that what may be good for us may not be good for the Empire as a whole, and that some questions have an Imperial bearing and tendency which we, perhaps, do not sufficiently appreciate. Perhaps the Colonists need educating in the Imperial aspect of local questions. I do not know that I altogether agree with previous speakers as regards the effect of treaties. I can quite understand that when a treaty is entered into in the name of the Empire it may, perhaps, have the effect of overriding to some extent local legislation. I suppose there must be a

paramount power, and in relations between State and State the Imperial Government must have a controlling voice, but it is eminently desirable that the Colonists should have full and fair opportunities of representing their opinions to the Imperial authority, and of pointing out the difficulties in connection with any course of action which may be contemplated, otherwise great wrong and injustice may be done. I suppose that conferences such as the last will perhaps tend in that direction, so that by and by there may be in England persons conversant with Colonial questions who will be able to inform the Imperial authority precisely what Colonial opinion is on any matter and the effect of any proposed action. I think that the more conferences are held, whether with reference to questions such as have been referred to to-night, or with reference to education or law, great will be the advantage. It is a great advantage to see one another face to face, and I hope, as the result of movements now being promoted, we may get into closer touch one with another. I trust the people of this land will believe that the Colonists are devoted to the Imperial idea, and appreciate the fact that one flag floats everywhere throughout the Empire and that they are animated by the same high sense of justice as they are, and are unwilling to do anything unworthy of the great name of Englishman of which they, with you, are equally proud.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.: I quite agree with Mr. Drage in saying we are deeply indebted to Mr. Jebb for his brilliant paper, which is an admirable sequel to the paper he read before us last year. I would wish for a moment to digress for the purpose of protesting against the view put forward by Mr. Drage that the Secretariat proposed on the part of the Government was advocated by this Institute, as an Institute. I quite admit that in this hall on many occasions support has been given to some such proposition, but this Institute has never committed itself to any particular plan for carrying out this work. Now, I think we can hardly have listened to the paper without noticing the compliment Mr. Jebb has paid us when he referred to Alexander Hamilton, and said that the life of the great American Federationist, Mr. Oliver, has at length been studied and presented from the standpoint of the Imperial problem which our Institute is founded to promote. I think that is a very pleasant compliment to us who have for so many years been connected with the work of the Institute. I quite concur in the view which Mr. Jebb takes with regard to the difference between Alliance and Imperial Federation

for the moment. A veteran like myself, on the platform of the latter great constitutional movement, cannot but feel that our aspirations will never be fulfilled until a full and perfect system of Imperial Federation, according to the ideas many of us put forward, is completed. I was specially interested in the diagrams furnished along with the paper. Of course we are only just on the verge of getting the second out of those four figures. I shall never be satisfied until we have got Number 4, or at least Number 3, with Number 4 as the ultimate aim. I admit we must go slowly and by degrees, but that will undoubtedly be an immense advance towards the goal which we ultimately hope to reach. One word with regard to the question of treaties. That is a question affecting the arguments some of us have always used on the subject of Imperial Federation, under which system the Government would be the Government of the whole Empire, and would make these treaties accordingly. We hear a great deal about what the Imperial Government is doing, and are told that they must consult the Colonies, but under our proposed system the Colonies themselves would be part of the whole scheme, part of the whole Empire. I would add that I am as full of all these questions as I have ever been in my long life, and I congratulate myself I am still living to see such advances as have already been made in various quarters with regard to this great question. I am one of those who think the late Conference was a great success. I took the liberty three or four months ago of putting a letter in *The Times* in which I stated the reason for that opinion, which was based not so much perhaps on what took place in the Conference, but on what was said in the very eloquent speeches by the members of the Conference out of doors, and I am satisfied the impression they made on the British public is destined to bear immense fruit hereafter in connection with the great questions in which we are so deeply interested.

Sir W. Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G. (Governor of the Bahamas): I presume I have been asked to speak because I have represented such a large number of different interests and viewed the Empire from so many points. It is a curious fact, which perhaps is not known to many people, that the Colony I was in before the present one, although it represents a piece of land about the size of Wales, was at one time not even represented on the map which the Colonial Office were wont to issue in their Annual Official Red Book. I do not know whether or not it was a printer's error, but I am glad to see that the Colonial Institute in the map before us faithfully

delineates that possession. The Colony I now have the honour to represent presents rather an imposing smudge on the map, extending over a large area, and consisting of an enormous number of islands, valuable and otherwise. But in connection with that, as in connection with the island of St. Helena, which I represented some years ago, I believe there are a great many Colonists, and perhaps a great many other people, who do not even know where the Bahamas are. That is one of the misfortunes under which Englishmen lie, and it cannot fail to affect the view they take on any Colonial question—they don't know us and don't know the Colonies. This is an evil that undoubtedly is disappearing more or less rapidly, but I wish it could be much more rapidly. I wish every Colonist, as I do myself, would do his utmost to urge the English people to travel and see the Colonies; to grasp what the Colonial view of matters is and see the Imperial crystal from the Colonial point of view. It would do us, speaking as an Englishman, an enormous amount of good, and I am satisfied it would do the Colonies an enormous amount of good. As the Chief Justice pointed out, Colonies are sometimes apt to take extraordinarily distorted views of local circumstances. The Colony I now represent is perhaps more favoured by the Board of Trade than any other of our Colonies, for that Board maintains very extended light service there, and I may mention that this utilitarian and benevolent work of the Imperial Government was looked upon at first universally, and now still too generally, as a direct interference with a benevolent Providence. It was held by many of the inhabitants to be almost as necessary to hold a thanksgiving for a successful number of wrecks in the year as in England it would be to hold a thanksgiving for a satisfactory harvest. That is only an illustration of the different views which as has been pointed out, may be taken on the spot and at home. I trust everyone will do his utmost to induce Englishmen to visit our British Colonies instead of bestowing so much time on places on the Continent, which do not possess better climates and certainly do not offer the opportunities which the Colonies afford of studying those vastly absorbing Imperial problems which have been so ably and so interestingly brought before us to-night by the lecturer. These problems it would not be right for me to discuss, and I must be content to ruminate.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey: I had the privilege some two or three years ago of standing in the position which Mr. Jebb occupies to-night and of reading a Paper before you on some of the problems

of Imperial unity. I find myself in agreement with many of the observations which Mr. Jebb makes. I have for many years held the conviction that the great problem of national unity is, as he says, the reconciliation of the spirit of nationality with the ideal of united Empire. The first speaker to-night belonged to one of our Australian Colonies. Now, have you ever considered that every Australian, like every Canadian, lives under three distinct Parliaments? If he lives in Melbourne he is under the Parliament of Victoria; secondly, he is under the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia; and, in the third place, he is under the Imperial Parliament. We in this country are accustomed to see all the three distinct classes of business transacted by these Parliaments transacted by the same over-burdened Parliament; and who can wonder that the attempt to do this is breaking down? If I were to proceed further on that line I am afraid I should trespass on a forbidden domain and get too closely into touch with questions which have been and are of burning political interest in this country. But a continuance of our present system and of persistence in the attempt to deal with Imperial questions and the internal affairs of the United Kingdom in the same legislative assembly will, in my judgment, be fatal to the unity of the Empire. For what is the result? Sometimes when a great Imperial problem is to the front, as it was six or seven years ago during the South African war, the election is fought entirely on that issue, and a Government is placed in power on that issue which the people of this country might not wish to place in power to deal with home questions. At another time questions of a purely domestic character, affecting only the people of these Islands, are the predominant issues, and a Government is placed in power which the country would not wish to have placed in power if you consider Imperial issues alone. Unless that difficulty is overcome, I am afraid I am somewhat of a pessimist as regards the future of this Empire. I am one of those who certainly agree very much with the final sentence in Mr. Jebb's Paper. I think almost the greatest thing we have to aim at in striving for some closer form of Imperial unity is to ensure the co-operation of all parts of the Empire in the defence of the Empire. I have long held the conviction—ever since, in fact, I had first the privilege of travelling all over the Empire—that the only way in which the Colonies would contribute seriously to the burden of defending the Empire is through some form of Imperial preference on the lines suggested by Mr. Hofmeyr at the first Colonial Conference. It so happened that in October 1887, when in Cape Town, I discussed

that with Mr. Hofmeyr, who had just returned from the first Colonial Conference—the suggestion he had made at the Conference that every part of the Empire over and above whatever tariff it might adopt should impose a differential duty of 5 per cent. against non-Imperial goods, the proceeds to be placed in a common fund for naval defence. I have always believed that Mr. Hofmeyr's idea of the form Imperial preference should take was on the right lines, and I believe that on these lines the question will ultimately be solved.

Mr. A. P. MATHESON: The remarks of the last speaker rather prompt me to say a few words on the amount of control that the British Parliament is supposed to have the right to exercise in the case of Colonies granted a constitution of their own. I am heartily in accord with everything which fell from Mr. Jebb on the steps which are likely to bring about satisfactory Imperial federation—that is, it must be in the form of an alliance of practically sister States. But in going on to deal with this question Mr. Jebb seemed rather to fall into the same error as a previous speaker when he referred to the suspension of the Newfoundland Constitution. Now that would have been entirely contrary to every principle supposed to govern the Constitution of those Colonies to whom self-government has been granted. We maintain that once a Constitution has been granted the British Parliament has no further right to interfere. We in the Colonies are your own brothers and cousins and uncles. We claim that the intelligence of our members is equal to the intelligence of the normal member of Parliament in this country. We have no voice in appointing your members. We fail to recognise any right whatever to dictate to us on the questions of domestic policy of which, for the most part, you have no knowledge. Our Ministers appointed by the people of the Colonies are just as much the King's Ministers as are the Ministers of the British Government. You talk of this British Parliament as an Imperial Parliament. It is not so. It is only the Parliament of the United Kingdom. One is apt either to feel angry, or to laugh, when one hears members of Parliament and politicians in this country discussing events in the Colonies as they have done recently in respect to Newfoundland and Natal. I have heard gentlemen taking members of the present Ministry to task for not interfering the other day with the Governor of Natal. They forget, or are unaware, that he is no more an irresponsible person than any other Governor of a self-governing Colony. He has to act exactly as his Ministers direct him. Yet they wonder

why the British Government do not interfere and censure the Governor of Natal for his action under the direction of responsible Ministers. That is sufficient to show how well justified were the remarks of the Chief Justice of Natal. He evidently has felt, as others in the Colonies and Natal have felt, the strictures passed in Parliament and by the Press on matters in which they themselves in the Colonies were much more competent than any people in this country to express an opinion. Mr. Jebb is connected with an influential London newspaper. It would be well if he would occasionally cast his eye on the use of the word "Imperial." It is by the misuse of that word the whole of this mischief is done. Members of the Parliament of the United Kingdom fall into the habit of thinking of it as a body of 670 emperors, and the impression is fostered that your Parliament has an Imperial function of interference with Colonies to whom self-government has been granted. The word "Imperial" has even crept into Acts of Parliament where it has no right to appear. It is only by dealing with words and preventing their being misapplied that we shall get rid of misconceptions.

The CHAIRMAN (Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G.): I will now ask you to give a vote of thanks to the lecturer. When Mr. Jebb's book on the Evolution of Nationalism in the great Colonies came out I felt that he had got hold of one of the great ideas in connection with one Imperial movement. No one who has travelled through the great Colonies fails to see that there is a wonderful Canadian, Australian, and South African feeling of nationality growing up.

But there are two ways of looking at our Imperial problems, and I think sometimes two different types of mind look at it in two contrasted ways. One is the mind that goes over the ground and observes the present condition of affairs in those Colonies, as well as here in the centre, and from that strives to form a judgment as to what the future of the Empire is going to be. There is another type entirely different. It observes also, but says at the same time, "What is the ideally best thing for the Empire as a whole?" It looks on the Empire as being only in a process of formation, and says to itself, "We will form an idea of what is best, and then in each of our communities we will work for the higher goal in the best way we can." I confess that I belong to the latter class, and I think one is justified by the facts of the last twenty-five years in cultivating this latter temper of mind. Some twenty-five or thirty years ago the view of Englishmen with regard to the whole question

of the Colonies was as different from what it is to-day as can be imagined. The change is due to the resolute effort of determined men to change the mind of England with regard to Colonial questions. So also I have seen in Canada the greatest possible revolution of feeling. There was a day when "Downing Street domination" was the whole cry. To-day Canadians have to fight out most of the questions among themselves, and Downing Street domination has no reason for existence in the Dominion, and you may be sure that the bigger the Colony gets and the greater the step towards its national ideal, the less will be that kind of nervousness. As Australia and Canada become great and powerful they will stand on their feet and won't think of these things. But what will they do? In my judgment they will pass beyond the stage of national consciousness into the stage of national responsibility, as they are now rapidly doing, and there is where the hope of the Imperial federationists lies—that when they come to feel the sense of national responsibility as deeply as they now feel national consciousness, you will have that condition of mind which will bring them to co-operate in all the great interests of the Empire, make them willing to act together, and constitute for the purposes of national life the National Government which will give effect to the opinions of the whole. What our business is is to find out what is best for the whole, with the central idea of the united action of the British people in all parts of the world for the preservation of peace and the promotion of civilisation. This question presents the greatest political object we can keep in view. As we march towards that ideal we shall find the little tremors and fears which pass through the minds of various communities pass away. Whether we shall ultimately call it by the name of alliance or by terms which indicate closer unity I do not know. My theory is that we shall go just as far as an educated public opinion, the only thing in which a permanent system can rest in our British countries, allows us to go. I place no limit to the completeness of the national unity we may accomplish. It will be measured by the success of our efforts to make our people in all parts of the world feel that their interests are fundamentally one.

Mr. Jebb: Coming to the few criticisms on my Address, I think Mr. Drage put in a plea that the new Secretariat should be judged not by whether it conforms or not to any particular theory of Empire, but by the work it does. I am perfectly willing to accept that test up to a certain point, only I think it is a general rule

that any kind of machine constructed on a radically false principle is not likely to answer its purpose. According to Mr. Drage the *Colonial Office Journal* was intended to serve a particular purpose. It is some few months since the Secretariat was established. The *Colonial Office Journal* has already reached its second number, but when the other day I wanted to find out the Colonial Office point of view, or at all events get more information about this ticklish constitutional question in connection with Newfoundland, I did glance at the *Journal*, but found no mention whatever of the subject to encourage me to go any further in my researches in that quarter. We have there no defence of the policy of the Home Government, and certainly nothing in the way of an attempt to put before us the Colonial point of view of that incident. Again, take the question of preferential trade. Mr. Drage said the first thing required is to get more information about Colonial trade in the way of statistics for the purpose of comparison and the like. I am not aware that the new Secretariat has done anything in that matter. We have had two comprehensive reports—one from the Board of Trade and another from a private agency, the Tariff Commission—reports compiled from absolutely different points of view. Now in the Colonial Office Secretariat which of these points of view is to prevail? It may safely be said that the Tariff Commission point of view prevails in the self-governing Dominions, but the Board of Trade point of view would be that from which the Secretariat would approach this question. It would in that respect be absolutely non-representative from the Colonial standpoint. In regard to Newfoundland Sir Henry Bale said there must somewhere in the Empire be a Sovereignty capable of enforcing a definite policy where Colonial policy conflicts with the policy of this country. Of course that authority exists in the Constitutional Sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament, but my point is that it was not appealed to. The treaty had to be carried out somehow. But if it had to be done it ought to have been done through the Imperial Parliament, and in such a way as to leave the situation better instead of worse than it was before. Of course you won't find Newfoundland in my diagram, because Newfoundland from my point of view is an anomaly. Mr. Brassey's remarks were just getting interesting when he found it necessary to steer clear of a forbidden domain. I remember his essays about Federal Government for the United Kingdom, and very likely I should find myself ready to go with him to a certain extent; but when he went on to talk of Imperial defence and to advocate Mr. Hofmeyr's plan I

wondered whether he had gone right through the debates of the Colonial Conference. The debate raised on that proposal showed conclusively it was not really practicable. In any case I cannot reconcile the idea of equality between the several nations of the Empire with that idea of a division of function. Nations that have not armies and navies will always be subordinate to the nations which have.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW ZEALAND.[1]

An afternoon meeting was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 19, 1907, when a Paper was read on "The Mineral Wealth of New Zealand," by Dr. James Mackintosh Bell, M.A., Director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand. The Right Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., presided.

The Chairman congratulated New Zealand on its having been granted the status of Dominion. It was curious to think that only fifty-six years ago a dinner took place in the Bay of Islands, Captain Hobson, the British Consul or Governor, being there, while at the same time there was a French man-of-war in the harbour. They could not make out why this French vessel should be there, but at last they discovered the idea was to annex to France the South Island of New Zealand. A sailing vessel was at once despatched to Akaroa, and arrived there thirty-six hours before the French man-of-war, which on its arrival found the British flag already flying. He himself, while Governor, had the pleasure of being entertained on an official visit by the Mayor of Queenstown, who had been a midshipman on that French vessel. At that time Queenstown was a great mining centre. A large number of mines had lately been floated; the bad ones were supposed to be floated with money from abroad, while the good ones were generally floated in New Zealand. He said to the Mayor, who was a rather peculiar man: "Have you any wild cats about here?"—a term used for these mines floated abroad. "No," he said, "but the place is alive with wild rabbits." That was certainly true, for the

[1] Portions of this Paper have already been published in the *Journal of Economic Geology*.

hills were almost moving with them. It was at the time that New Zealand had that plague of rabbits which threatened to destroy the great wool industry. He considered that this title of Dominion was a dignity that had been well earned by an industrious and frugal people—men who had brought New Zealand to its present condition. They had also earned the dignity by the loyalty that was displayed, not by one but by all, at the time of the South African war. It was then a question not of whether 50 or 100 men should go out; they were almost tumbling over each other in the desire to go with the contingents. He would like to say a few words regarding the late Sir James Hector, an Honorary Fellow of this Institute, who was, perhaps, the most distinguished of archæologists south of the Line. He held the position of Chancellor of New Zealand University, and also that of Director of the Geological Survey. Prior to going to New Zealand he was in Canada, where also he had a distinguished career. The other night he was put down as a Canadian, but he was a Scotsman, or, at any rate, of Scotch extraction. In Canada he would be known to all time by the name of Mount Hector, and also by the name of a celebrated Pass through which ran the Canadian Pacific Railway. He referred to the Kicking Horse Pass. It was in 1859 or 1860 that Sir James was exploring in these regions, and the Pass derived its name from the behaviour of his horse on that occasion. He had now to call on Dr. Bell, Sir James Hector's successor, who was here as a private individual on leave. It was very kind of him to have consented to break into his well-earned rest and to give them a lecture.

Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell then read the following Paper:—

Introduction.

The three principal islands of the Dominion of New Zealand, known respectively as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, are situated in the South Pacific Ocean between latitudes 34° and 48°. Considering their relatively small area they present an unusual variety of geological phenomena. In the North Island is a district exhibiting over a large area thermal springs, geysers, fumaroles, solfataras, and other evidences of expiring vulcanism. In the South Island is the snow-clad chain of the Southern Alps, containing extensive snowfields from which flow glaciers in many cases rivalling and even surpassing in size those of the better-known glacial centres of the Swiss Alps and the Caucasus. In addition to these and many other features of chiefly scientific

interest, the Colony contains mineral wealth widely distributed and of varied mineralogical character. It is the purpose of this paper to give a brief summary of the mineral deposits, their distribution and the broader features of their occurrence, without attempting to consider the details of their geological occurrence.

As no doubt most of you know, the North Island is divided into the provincial districts of Auckland, Taranaki, Hawkes Bay, and Wellington, and the South Island into the provincial districts of Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Westland, Otago, and Southland.

Description of the Chief Physiographic Features of New Zealand.

Much of the North Island is of a broken and rugged description. It is traversed from north-east to south-west by several parallel ranges of mountains of inconsiderable altitude. There are, however, several areas of flat land, the most extensive being the coastal plain east and south of the splendid volcanic cone of Mount Egmont near the west coast. At the north-eastern edge of this plain are the lofty volcanic cones of Ruapehu, Tongariro, and Ngauruhoe, the latter still active. North of these peaks is the broad volcanic zone of Taupo, exhibiting the varied thermal phenomena already mentioned. At the northern part of the North Island are two peninsulas of broken country—the western and much the more prominent being the North Auckland Peninsula, and the eastern being the Hauraki Peninsula.

By far the greater part of the South Island is mountainous. The central axis is composed of the Southern Alps, with their continuation, the Spencer and St. Arnaud mountains. From this principal axis radiate subsidiary ranges. In addition there are several high parallel ranges. The Canterbury Plains, which border the coast on the east, form by far the greatest extension of flat land in the South Island, but there are minor stretches of level country at low altitudes in the west, in the north, and in the extreme south of the island.

Stewart Island, much smaller than either the North or South Island, exhibits an area of broken, rugged hills, which are in general densely wooded.

Résumé of New Zealand Stratigraphy.

The oldest rocks in the North Island are stratified Paleozoic or very early Mesozoic sediments, which compose the main *massif* of the mountain chains. Overlying these in various localities are late Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments. Much of the northern and central part of the island is composed of volcanic rocks—both tufa and lava of Tertiary and Pleistocene age. Apparently the oldest of these volcanics are intermediate in basicity, while the next in age are decidedly acid, and the most recent, basic.

The South Island shows a more complete geological section than the North Island, and a wider petrographical range of igneous rocks. The heart of the Southern Alps, as well as that of some of the parallel ranges, shows in places ancient crystalline schists flanked with Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata belonging to various periods. Much of the rock underlying the Canterbury Plains and the flat land on the west coast of the island, known as the Westland coastal plain, is composed of Tertiary strata, which is also prominent in the southern part of the island and in the north. A considerable portion of the lower country in the South Island is covered by comparatively recent gravels of varied origin—fluviatile, marine, and glacial. Relatively only a small part of the South Island is composed of igneous rocks, though they present a marvellous variety of petrographical forms. Bank's Peninsula consists entirely of rocks of this origin, and they are also prominent near the city of Dunedin, in the granite buttress of the south-western corner of the island, and in the ridges of the same rocks stretching northward from this buttress parallel with the coast. The so-called mineral belt of the districts of Nelson and Westland is composed in the main of a series of parallel and disjointed sheets of dunite and other magnesian rocks, which have a very small lateral extension, though in longitudinal direction they appear at intervals for nearly 200 miles.

Stewart Island is composed almost entirely of granites and allied plutonics.

Salient Features of the Economic Geology.

Coal.

Distribution of Coal.—Perhaps in no country of the world is coal more generally distributed than it is in New Zealand, as it occurs in almost every part of the Dominion—a fact which makes up for the narrowness of the coal seams and the inextension of the basins in which they lie, as compared with coal deposits in other

countries. The coal varies considerably in quality, both in regard to the amount of ash and the state of carbonation. Unlike the European coal and most of that of the United States and Canada, the New Zealand coal is not of carboniferous age, but of much lesser antiquity.

The coals of Kaitangata, Shag Point, and Nightcaps, which form fairly wide seams in Tertiary rocks in the south-eastern part of the South Island, are lignites of good quality. The seams which are so widely distributed in the hilly country west of the Canterbury Plains are all lignites, but not generally so highly carbonised as are the southern coals. The coals of Greymouth and Brunnerton in the Westland District, and of Westport and Puponga in the Nelson District, are bituminous coals of varying degrees of purity. The coals of the North Island, which are chiefly in the northern part, near Auckland and Whangarei, are in general intermediate in state of carbonation between the bituminous coals and the lignites. No extensive seams of true anthracite have as yet been found in New Zealand, though there is a very small deposit in early Tertiary sediments at Cabbage Bay in the Hauraki Peninsula, which owes its high percentage of fixed carbon to the metamorphism produced by the extrusion of flows of andesite. Some of the lignite seams of Canterbury also are said to be in part altered to anthracite, as a product of contact metamorphism.

Petroleum.

In many parts of the Dominion there is abundant evidence of petroleum, though in no locality can it be said to have been proven to exist in great quantity. It has been found and exploited to some slight degree at Kotuku, near Greymouth in Westland, near Gisborne in the Auckland District, and at New Plymouth in Taranaki, not far from the base of the lofty cone of Mount Egmont. In the last-mentioned locality the oil seeps out of the surface along the sea-shore, and at a few places in the interior, and gas issues at many points along natural crevices. Boring operations have been conducted in this locality for a number of years, and very recently have apparently met with success. An oil-bearing stratum has been struck at a depth of 2,400 feet, which at present is said by the proprietors to give a steady flow under high pressure. The oil-bearing stratum consists of a loosely consolidated marine sand underlying hard argillaceous sandstone, above which marine sands and clays, more or less hardened, extend to the surface. As far as is known all the beds are disposed in almost horizontal attitude,

the lowest being probably of Miocene age, the upper apparently Pliocene.

In the Gisborne District apparently the petroleum is even more widespread, and the prospects equally bright for the discovery of large wells. However, comparatively little exploration has been done within recent years in this locality.

Iron Ore.

There are in New Zealand two very interesting deposits of iron ore. The most important of these appears at Parapara, in the rugged Cape Farewell Peninsula lying west of Golden Bay, in the South Island, while the other lies on the shores of the Tasman Sea, near New Plymouth.

Geological Character.—The rocks in which the Parapara ore occurs are metamorphic, and consist of much corrugated hornblendic and micaceous schists, sideritic limestones, and cherty quartzites. These have been tentatively classified as Silurian by Professor Herbert Cox, formerly a geologist on the staff of the New Zealand Geological Survey.[1] Unconformably above this series of Paleozoic rocks lies a considerable thickness of coal-bearing, early-Tertiary strata, which consist of limestones, sandstones, grits, and coal seams. Forming a mantle over much of the district are deposits of fluviatile and marine gravels. These usually contain more or less gold, and have afforded some rich bonanzas in the past.

Structurally the iron ore appears to occur on the eroded crest of an anticline, composed of sideritic crystalline limestone, which is often rusty, due to the oxidation of iron carbonate contained. The width of the actual ore mass visible on the surface varies greatly, but is in places quite 900 feet. Broken by several gullies the ore body outcrops in a north-westerly and south-westerly direction at intervals for over six miles. Mr. George J. Binns, formerly Inspector of Mines for the New Zealand Government, estimates that in the large ore body, near Parapara Inlet, there are not less than 51,835,600 long tons of iron ore in actual outcrop,[2] which could be removed in an open quarry.

The ore is in general a high-grade hydrous hæmatite, botryoidal mammillary, and often porous in character. Apparently manganese is a constant constituent. Phosphorus, sulphur, and titanium

[1] Report of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, 1882, pp. 44–7.
[2] Report of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, 1878–9, pp. 59–64.

are in general low, though there are small quantities of other impurities, principally alumina and silica. In places the ore contains rounded quartz pebbles, often in sufficient abundance to constitute a highly ferruginous quartz conglomerate. This conglomerate is apparently the result of fluviatile action, and occurs only where streams now or formerly existed. It represents soft ore, which has been broken up by the streams and mixed with quartz pebbles derived from the overlying Tertiary strata to be subsequently recemented into the conglomerate now observable in the outcrops. The conglomeratic portion of the ore is auriferous, the gold apparently being derived from the same source as that in the quartz pebbles.

Origin.—The origin of this extensive deposit of iron ore is of considerable interest. Briefly stated, the ore has resulted from the concentration of iron oxide by meteoric waters. The waters had their burden of iron derived either directly or indirectly from the oxidation, partly of iron carbonate in the crystalline limestone, but more especially of the sulphides—pyrite and marcasite—present in both the quartz conglomerate of the overlying Tertiary strata and in the quartzites and mica schists associated with the crystalline limestone.

New Plymouth Deposits.—The deposits of iron ore occurring near New Plymouth, in the North Island, are of a very different character. They consist of magnetic iron sands, all more or less titaniferous, which owe their concentration in thick beds along the sea-shore and inland for a mile or more to the action of the waves or wind. Beds of pure black sand of very fine grain are interstratified with beds of felspathic quartz sand, containing considerable titaniferous magnetite, and with others practically free from iron. Sometimes the demarcation between the various beds is very abrupt and decided, again much more gradual. Considered longitudinally the beds of pure black sand become lenticular, and are replaced by others in which the iron constituent is lacking or unimportant, the latter beds being in their turn replaced by pure black sand. The black sand is supposed to consist of an intimate mixture of magnetite and ilmenite. It occurs very widely distributed and, there can be no doubt, in very large quantities. It appears at very frequent intervals along the coast on either side of New Plymouth, from the mouth of the Waitara River as far south as the mouth of the Patea.

The black sand has apparently been derived in part from the disintegration of hornblende andesites and more basic volcanics

—all rich in titaniferous magnetite, and in part from tufa, representing the comminuted equivalent of these volcanics. Volcanics and tufas carrying titaniferous magnetite have a wide distribution near New Plymouth, around the volcanic cone of Egmont.

Copper.

Ores of copper are found in New Zealand at many localities, both in the North and South Islands. There has recently been discovered a mineralised horizon of sulphides near the Whangaroa harbour, in the North Auckland peninsula. The country is but little explored, and the exact nature of the deposits has not yet been investigated, but apparently the ore consists mainly of sulphide, with which is associated native copper and other oxidation products.

One of the best-known deposits of ores of copper occurs in a heavily mineralised zone stretching from D'Urville Island southward to the Aniseed River, in the neighbourhood of the town of Nelson in the South Island. The ore bodies lie in small, disconnected, and generally parallel lenses, disposed along the planes of stratification of the enclosing argillites, and occur close to the contact between the argillites and extensive sills or bosses of dunite. The most common ore is a cupriferous pyrite, in which the copper content is generally low. On the surface the oxidation products malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, cuprite, and native copper are occasionally encountered, and in one case (the Champion Mine) are important, giving very rich, though small, bodies above the water-level. Enriched sulphides are to be seen in some of the lower workings of the United Mine above the water-level, though the ore is more or less oxidised on the surface.

The Mount Radiant copper field has been recently discovered, and promises to be the most important, though as yet it has not been developed. The field lies close to the mouth of the Little Wanganui River, which enters Karamea Bight on the north-western side of the North Island. The veins occur in granite, and bear in many ways a striking resemblance to those of Butte, Montana. The gangue material consists chiefly of quartz, but there is always more or less feldspar present, and it becomes the predominating mineral in places. The principal copper-bearing mineral is chalcopyrite, with which are associated iron pyrites, molybdenite, and a little arsenopyrite and bornite. Molybdenite is in some of the veins as common as chalcopyrite, and it may be mentioned that where this is the case, a great increase in feldspar is to be

noticed. Some of the veins carry fair values in silver. The veins are in places definite and persistent, and in other instances they are uncertain and variable both in length and breadth.

The Maharahara copper deposit is situated in Paleozoic strata, argillites and grauwackes, near the town of Woodville in the centre of the North Island. The vein shows some rich ore—mainly chalcopyrite—but as far as at present known it does not occur in great quantity.

Gold.

In the past most of the gold of New Zealand was derived from placer deposits in various parts of the South Island, but more especially in the districts of Westland and Otago. The bonanzas in general occurred where morainic gravels had been reassorted by fluviatile or marine action. The amount of gold derived from this source is now much reduced, and the supply of the precious metal in New Zealand is to a greater extent obtained from quartz reefs.[1] All through the ancient crystalline schists and Paleozoic argillites and grauwackes, which form such an important part of the strata of the South Island, quartz veins are common. Generally these are disposed parallel to the stratification, but are sometimes in fissures transverse to the bedding planes. Although quartz veins of this class are almost innumerable, many of them contain gold only in traces, and comparatively few yield it in payable quantities. The veins are in rocks, which exhibit physiographically mature and sub-mature forms, and in consequence are in general merely the remnant of former veins; the upper and probably richer part having been removed in the extensive and varied denudation—sub-aerial and glacial—which the country has undergone.

At present much the most important centre of quartz mining in the South Island is at Reefton, where a number of mines are now working—the Globe, the Progress, the Wealth of Nations, the Keep-it-Dark, &c. The ore filling the veins consists chiefly of quartz. This contains a great deal of pyrites, rarely chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite, and often stibnite. In all of the mines the values are very irregularly distributed in the quartz gangue, even near the surface, where the yield is usually higher than from the lower levels. Often not only may the ore shoots terminate within the quartz mass in the direction both of the strike and dip of the vein,

[1] During the year ending December 31, 1904, the gold export from New Zealand was valued at £1,987,501. Of this amount approximately 48 per cent. was the product of dredging, hydraulic sluicing, &c. In 1905 this percentage was much reduced.

but the quartz gangue itself frequently disappears and is replaced by comminuted gouge, to reappear either barren or with shoots of rich ore in the continuation of the line of reef. This occurrence of the quartz in patches is one of the most characteristic features of the veins at Reefton. The highest values are almost always along slaty selvages, which are frequently rusty, and where the quartz is of the character known as "magpie stone" by the miners. "Magpie stone" is simply quartz enclosing numerous small angular fragments of argillite or grauwacke, which are the prevailing country rocks of the district.

There is a small reefing area near the head of the Wilberforce and Arahura rivers, known as the Westland Reefs District, in which a number of promising auriferous quartz veins have recently been discovered, but which has been as yet very little prospected. Quartz mining is carried on at Taitapu, in the Cape Farewell Peninsula, in reefs very much like those at Reefton. Quartz veins are also being worked at Skippers, Arrowtown, Barewood, and various other places in Central Otago, though none is of important proportions.

The occurrence of the mineral scheelite in many of the quartz veins in Otago is interesting. The quartz with which it is associated is nearly always somewhat auriferous, and in places payably so. The scheelite sometimes appears in a decided band running through the quartz, or again intimately intermixed, with the appearance of a pegmatite. At Barewood, Glenorchy, and Macrae's near Palmerston South, the mineral is found in sufficient quantity to pay for working.

Much more prominent than any of the centres of quartz mining in the South Island, and of widely different character, are the goldfields of the Hauraki Peninsula of the North Island, which contain the mining centres of Coromandel, Thames, Karangahake, and Waihi, in addition to many less prominent mining localities. The output of gold from Coromandel is now comparatively small. At Thames the Waiotahi Mine is at present yielding bullion to the value of £18,000 to £20,000 per month, but there is no other mine of importance. The site of the Waihi Mine, one of the greatest gold mines of the world, is a centre of immense economic importance as well as of scientific interest. At Karangahake is situated the Talisman Mine, which is now the third gold producer in the Dominion.

The oldest rocks of the Hauraki goldfield apparently consist of unfossiliferous argillites and grauwackes, which are probably very

late Paleozoic or early Mesozoic. Unconformably above these are late cretaceous rocks containing unimportant coal seams, which occur as widely separated, isolated remnants in the northern part of the Hauraki Peninsula. On the denuded surface of these sedimentaries have been disposed thick and widely distributed volcanic deposits, flows, breccias and tufts of andesitic character, above which are others of rhyolitic character. By far the most important veins of the Hauraki Peninsula are in the andesitic flows or in the fine-grained andesitic tuffs. Veins occurring in the coarse andesitic agglomerates and tuffs rarely carry much gold, while those appearing in the rhyolites are decidedly unimportant as compared with those in the andesites. A few relatively unimportant veins are found in the older sedimentary rocks. The andesites are often tremendously altered, especially near the veins. In fact the rock in places has been changed to a mass of chlorite, epidote, sericite, calcite, quartz and pyrite, giving the so-called propylite. There were evidently at least two periods of vein disposition, much the more important apparently being the result of the andecite extrusion, while the second period of vein formation succeeded the outpouring of the rhyolites. Sinter deposits widely distributed throughout the Hauraki Peninsula testify to the enormous extent of hydrothermal activity in the past, and a few scattered hot springs show that it has not yet ceased. The veins are apparently mainly deposits by hot siliceous solutions, carrying a great deal of hydrogen sulphide in pre-existing fissures, greatly enlarged by replacement of the wall rock.

Of the payable veins of the Hauraki goldfields there are two more or less distinct types: those which occur in decided and definite veins in which the payable ore is contained chiefly in a well-demarcated ore shoot with considerable horizontal continuation and with longitudinal extension from level to level, and those in which not only is the quartz of very irregular width, but the values are almost entirely in small disjointed patches, often of the enormous richness of "jewellery shop" ores. Of the former class much the most conspicuous example is given by the more or less connected reefs worked in the Waihi Mine at Waihi, though the Union, Amaranth and Silverton veins at the same place, and the Talisman vein at Karangahake are of the same class. Of the "jewellery shop" class of veins, the reef systems of the Hauraki, Kapanga, Royal Oak and Tokatea mines at Coromandel, and the reef systems of the Kurunui, Caledonian, Moanataiaria and Waiotahi mines at Thames are good examples. Of these the only one now giving

heavy returns is the Waiotahi. A bonanza of great richness was discovered recently in connection with this mine, which has in consequence given a heavy output for the past year.[1] The bonanzas of free gold in the veins of the Waiotahi type are apparently always at points where the vein is heavily mineralised with pyrite, with which is sometimes associated sphalerite, stibnite and chalcopyrite, and occasionally native arsenic. The bonanzas frequently have an intimate connection with the faulting of the vein. The faults, formed subsequent to the original period of vein deposition, may have determined the position of the bonanzas formed during a period of secondary enrichment of the vein, either by acting as barriers to migrating auriferous solutions, or by forming channels along which solutions came, reacting with those in the original vein channel.

The great Waihi Mine, which is now working on the complex system of branching reefs—the Martha, Welcome, Empire, Royal and several smaller veins—had an output during the year ended December 31, 1905, of £712,066 sterling. This year its output will be even greater. The four weeks ending June 16, 1906, gave the record return of £62,470 sterling. Those reefs of the Waihi Mine system which approach the surface show an oxidised capping of moderate though not of bonanza richness, which gradually is replaced in depth by sulphide ores. The gold is very rarely visible to the unaided eye, though a considerable portion exists as free gold. One of the most characteristic features of the reefs of the Waihi Mine system is the continuity of the "pay ore," both in horizontal and vertical extension. If there was any enrichment of these veins subsequent to the original deposition of the quartz, which seems very likely, it was probably by secondary solutions ascending along the reef channels, excepting near the surface, where descending solutions gave a limited concentration. Some of the veins of the Waihi reef system are of immense size—the Martha reaches a width of sixty feet on the surface, and at the levels at present being opened at about 800 feet beneath the surface, it is, where widest, over twice that width. It is interesting to note that in general the veins of the Hauraki Peninsula show a diminution in the amount of gold in the electrum in passing from the northern to the southern portion of the field.[2]

[1] For the year ended June 30, 1906, the output was approximately £160,000 sterling.

[2] For further particulars about the Waihi Mine see the following papers:—(1) "Notes on the Geology, Quartz Reefs, and Minerals of the Waihi Goldfield,"

Very interesting evidence on the origin of gold and silver in quartz veins is given by certain hot springs in the centre of existing hydrothermal activity in New Zealand—the Taupo volcanic zone. Sinter taken by the writer from the rim of a very ebullient spring at the Maori settlement of Whakarewarewa was found to contain, on analysis, silver to the amount of 4 oz. 18 grs. per ton, and gold to the amount of 1 dwt. 4 grs. per ton.[1] The sinter analysed was stained with sulphur, but showed no visible evidence of any sulphides. Analysis made from the sinter deposited in a wooden trough, used to conduct water from the same spring at Whakarewarewa, gave the following result in the precious metals :—

Gold, 12 grs. per ton. Silver, 15 dwt. 3 grs. per ton.

The great geyser of Waimangu, which broke into action some years after the terrible Tarawera eruption of 1886, and remained active until November, 1904, deposited a blackish material, consisting chiefly of sulphides, but containing neither gold nor silver. Some mud obtained by Dr. Wohlmann, the Government balneologist, from a hot spring in the sanatorium grounds at Rotorua, gave the following somewhat remarkable analysis :—

Silica	69·30
Alumina	4·52
Iron Oxides	2·00
Titanium Oxide	0·58
Lime	1·00
Magnesia	0·10
Soda and Potash	1·30
Sulphur combined	1·40
Sulphur free	6·09
Organic matter	10·01
Water	3·70
	100·00

Microscopic examination of the deposit showed that it consisted mainly of quartz and amorphous silica with a little felspar. The mud also contained 5 grains of gold and 6 dwt. 1 gr. of silver per ton. It is evidently not a deposit from the spring, but is merely a siliceous tufa impregnated by the thermal solutions.

by P. G. Morgan, in the *Transactions of the Australasian Institute of Mining Engineers*, vol. viii., part ii.; (2) "The Hauraki Goldfields, New Zealand," by Waldemar Lindgren, in the *Engineering and Mining Journal of New York*, February 2, 1905; (3) "The Hauraki Goldfields," by P. G. Morgan, in the same journal, *circa* May 4, 1905.

[1] All analyses given in this paper are by Dr. J. S. Maclaurin, *Colonial Analyst.*

Platinum.

Platinum has been found at many points in the South Island in the alluvial drifts, but never in sufficient quantities to be of any economic value, excepting where found with gold. Platinum has been reported from the Queen of Beauty quartz reef at Thames, and also from an occurrence of massive pyrites at Coromandel. During the past season a number of platiniferous quartz veins were discovered by the writer near the Teremakau River, in the district of Westland, in the South Island, in close proximity to sheets of altered magnesian eruptives—apparently originally dunite and situated parallel to the stratification of the enclosing phyllites. The quartz is somewhat vitreous, and in general very "hungry" in appearance. Iron pyrite is fairly common, and iron oxides derived from its alteration. In three analyses made of the platiniferous quartz, the platinum was found to occur associated with silver, and always in the approximate ratio of seven parts of silver to one of platinum. The following is a characteristic result, showing the amount of platinum and silver:—

Platinum, 3 dwt. 8 grs. per ton. Silver, 1 oz. 4 dwt. 9 grs. per ton.

It seems possible that the platinum and silver may exist in some mineralogical combination, though no data were obtained to substantiate this hypothesis.

An interesting product of metamorphism of the magnesian eruptives, near which the platinum veins just described occur, is the mineral nephrite—the much-valued Pounamu and Tangiwai of the Maoris and the precious "greenstone" of commerce. This mineral, which is apparently a massive actinolite or allied amphibole, occurs as segregations from a few inches to several feet in width in a talcose matrix, also a product of alteration of the magnesian eruptives. Many analyses made of the magnesian eruptives failed to show any platinum actually existing in them.

Tin.

Cassiterite has been found in the form of "stream tin" in some of the streams amid the rugged hills of Stewart Island, and has been reported to occur actually *in situ* in granite.

Ores of antimony, lead, zinc, mercury, and several other metals have been discovered in New Zealand, but scarcely in sufficient quantity to deserve special mention in this paper.

Much of the wild, mountainous country of the South Island and of the thickly wooded central and northern parts of the North

Island are still unexplored, and vast mineral wealth may yet be discovered in these areas of *terra incognita*.

(*The Paper was illustrated by a series of Lantern Views.*)

Discussion.

Mr. J. H. Witheford, in opening the discussion, pointed out that the great secret of New Zealand's prosperity was its vast natural resources, and the fact that its working classes were the most industrious set of men on the face of the earth. There was no labour difficulty in New Zealand. If there were labour difficulties how could three quarters of a million of people produce £16,000,000 of exports, in addition to providing for the requirements of the country? It was fair and right that the New Zealand working men should be credited with what was absolutely their due. As he had listened to the head of the New Zealand Geological Department he had felt very proud, for he (the speaker) had been a strong advocate in the New Zealand Parliament for having a practical up-to-date geologist to demonstrate and make full investigation into the mineral resources of the Dominion. As stated by Lord Ranfurly in a paper read by him some while ago, the productiveness and prosperity of New Zealand had been brought about by the natural wealth and rich resources of the country, in conjunction with the vigour and industry of its population. It was, however, essential that the people interested in the development and progress of the country should be able to find the necessary capital for development. Under the ancient system geological references to mineral districts were long terms very few could spell or understand. The present head of the Geological Department he considered a "sun rising on the geological horizon"; he would, he believed, infuse such light of intelligence into that pertaining to the rich deposits of New Zealand, that very soon there would be a new era of prosperity there. Alluding to the lecturer's reference to the gold industry, Mr. Witheford said the Chairman was one of the first white men to traverse the auriferous belt which struck through the North Island, and extended from the Waihi through the Urewera country. That country had been locked up against European enterprise, but with such a man at the head of the Geological Department as Dr. Bell, who was allowed to have a staff of men to make analyses, and to show how mineral resources could be worked, there would be given an inducement to people to provide funds and to arrange with the Government to take up areas, and to expend capital in such directions as would be profitable.

New Zealand's prosperity, however, did not only depend on the gold—there was iron. Dr. Bell had had a staff of 16 men at work at Parapara, and had made a most careful analysis of that wonderful deposit—about a quarter of a mile wide, several miles long, and over 51 per cent. of metallic iron. The one thing required was to erect blast furnaces and iron and steel works : this would mean such an impetus for New Zealand that very few people knew what it meant. Pittsburg, Middlesboro', and such places, with their rapid advances and increased population and wealth, showed what it meant—they owed their start to iron and steel development. The lecturer had said he expected to hear that iron and steel works would shortly be started in New Zealand. Had it not been for the hand of death they would have been, so far as finance went, for the late Mr. Louis Spitzel over a year ago had been ready to find over a quarter of a million of money to put works up. As further evidence of his desire to promote the welfare of the Colonies and unity of the Empire, by his will he left £5,000 to be expended in providing text-books for use in the public schools of the Empire. If information, like what could be given by Dr. Bell, were included in the text-books, exact knowledge would be given of New Zealand's internal resources. He was pleased to say that Mr. Spitzel, the son of the gentleman above-named, had guaranteed a quarter of a million for the iron project. The Hon. Walter Johnson, of New Zealand, joined in raising a further £100,000 in New Zealand. He, however, had since died. These matters, together with other difficulties, had checked things, but the cloud was but temporary.

Mr. J. F. L. Vogel remarked that at present great interest was being taken in the origin of gold deposits, and he wished Dr. Bell had developed in somewhat greater detail his references to gold found in solution in the hot springs of the Taupo Volcanic Regions. At the same time information that had been given was valuable and would help towards the solution of the problem.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., said the Chairman, in his opening remarks, referred to certain interesting incidents relating to the early history of New Zealand, and particularly the arrival of the French man-of-war with the object of taking possession of the Southern Island. That was fifty-six years ago. He himself recollected that incident perfectly, because about that time he was very much interested in the Colony, and he would remind those who were not of his own age that New Zealand almost threatened to become a French Colony in 1839, when he first became acquainted with the founder of the Colony, Mr. Edward Gibbon

Wakefield. It was through that great man that New Zealand became what she is. With reference particularly to Dr. Bell's able and interesting lecture, he might say he remembered Mr. Wakefield saying to him (this was about the time of the first discovery of gold in Australia), "I hope we shall not find gold in New Zealand." It was well known that on the discovery of gold in Australia, the whole country was, as it were, turned upside down, and Mr. Wakefield's desire was that the Colony should be planted before the resources below the surface of the soil were exploited. It was an extraordinary thing to think that he himself should be still alive to witness the wonderful development of New Zealand. He was, indeed, delighted to think that within the last few weeks His Majesty should have granted to the Colony the status of Dominion—another step towards her becoming, as many of them even in those early days thought she would become, the Great Britain of the South.

Mr. George Beetham desired to express the regret which New Zealanders and scientific men generally felt at the death of Sir James Hector. He had no doubt that in Dr. Bell New Zealand found a worthy successor to him. He himself was one of those who had with varied success assisted in the development of the mining, agricultural and pastoral resources of the Colony, and he hoped that the riches now hidden in New Zealand might be brought to light within reasonable time to the great benefit of everybody concerned. He believed that the fringe merely of many of these mining areas had so far been touched. Mr. Vogel had referred to a question of deep interest, namely, the process by which gold was deposited in the rocks. In the district Dr. Bell had mentioned, he himself saw what seemed to be evidences of the gradual deposit of gold. It was in a small reef with a fissure about an inch in width, and on each side the gold had formed in beautiful flowers, as it were. It was, indeed, a most wonderful sight. Unfortunately the gold was not in paying quantities, but it showed gold had been formed in the manner alluded to.

Mr. Edward Wakefield said the point touched upon by Sir Frederick Young in his admirable speech had been in his own mind all that afternoon. The fact that New Zealand had been elevated to the status of Dominion had not, he thought, been appreciated in the English Press as it ought to be. Without casting reflections on other Colonies, he thought that this distinction meant that New Zealand was for all time to be a country standing by itself and not to become merged in any other part of the Empire.

For some years after the first settlement of the Colony its promoters were engaged in strenuous efforts to prevent its becoming a convict settlement and part of the Colony of New South Wales, and only after difficult and cruel struggles were Sir Frederick Young and those associated with him able to prevent its suffering that wretched fate. Now, after sixty years had gone past, the principles of the early Colonists had triumphed. It was an event which thrilled through the heart of every one who was in any way concerned with the first settlement of New Zealand. He sympathised with the remarks made concerning Sir James Hector, who was one of his intimate friends, and he would remind the audience that Sir James had to conduct the early geological surveys under most extraordinary difficulty, making his way where there were no roads, often nothing but impenetrable forest, and he had to carry his life in his hands. However imperfect the survey might be now, it was, in his opinion, one of the greatest works of the kind ever achieved. He had no doubt that Dr. Bell would carry that work to a successful issue. In his very interesting paper, Dr. Bell just touched upon the prospective value of the waterfalls as a form of energy. This had for years been a hobby of his own, and he hoped some day to see Milford Sound become another Glasgow, where the warships of the Empire would be built of native steel forged by the aid of the power supplied by the great Falls of the West Coast. He believed, too, that Parapara iron was going to open a new era in the history of the Dominion whose minerals, except gold, had never been developed to an extent comparable to the development of its other resources. He looked forward, as he had said, to vast developments of New Zealand as the result of the exploitation of the minerals upon new principles, and backed by the necessary capital, and he was glad to learn that the Government were willing and anxious to further these efforts in every possible way.

The Chairman (the Right Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G.) thought he might sum up what had been done for the development of the mineralogical resources of New Zealand by saying that apparently the surface had hardly as yet been scratched. He confessed he did not see, however, why Mr. Wakefield should desire to see iron works spring up on the particular spot he named, Milford Sound, which was situated amidst some of the finest scenery in the whole world. There was one point concerning gold that was rather curious. He referred to what were called beach claims. After a storm the people who owned these claims washed up the sand and gathered a certain quantity of gold. He did not know whether such claims

were to be found elsewhere, but the fact seemed to suggest the possibility of large quantities of gold being found if only one could dredge the bottom of the ocean. He believed that anyone who was hard up could always find a living in the goldfields and Kauri-gum fields of New Zealand. The outfit cost only a few shillings, and a good worker could make good money—in fact, he had known them make for a year together an average of a pound a day. It was certainly useful that there should be some place where men "on their beam ends" could go and make a little money.

Dr. Bell briefly replied and bore testimony to the splendid work done by the late Sir James Hector. With reference to the question put to him, he might say that not only were gold and silver being deposited by some of the hot springs, but he had also found nickel, antimony, and some other minerals. It was hoped before long to bring out an important Paper showing how a variety of metals were being deposited by these hot springs, and the fact would, he hoped, throw some light on the interesting subject of the genesis of ore deposits. It had not been within his province to refer to the subject of the waterfalls, which, however, he believed were going to prove a tremendous source of wealth to the country.

A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and the Chairman.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 10, 1907, when a Paper on "Nyasaland" was read by Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B. The Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 26 Fellows had been elected, viz., 12 Resident and 14 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:

T. Scott Anderson, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., Ronald K. Barton, Edward M. Coward, Walter Henty, Frederick R. Jones, F. Gordon Penney, Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B., James Munro, Charles Lee Nichols, Malcolm H. Orr-Ewing, William H. Shelford, Samuel L. Spitzel.

Non-Resident Fellows:

Edward G. Aman (Canada), E. Battiscombe (British East Africa), James M. Borron (Fiji), Charles M. Chaplin (Canada), William M. Dawson (New Zealand), Edward C. Eliot (Gold Coast Colony), Wulff H. Grey (Gold Coast Colony), Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G. (Chief Justice of Victoria), John T. Mitchell (Straits Settlements), John H. Newberry, A.I.M.M. (Gold Coast Colony), Alexander Porter (Western Australia), Wm. Steward-Evans (Orange River Colony), John B. Wood, M.B., C.M. (Natal), George W. Woodhouse, B.A. (Ceylon).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The Chairman called upon Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., to read his Paper on

NYASALAND.

Geographical Position.

"British Central Africa" has hitherto been the designation of the British Protectorate which lies west and south of Lake Nyasa, but the name has recently been changed to "Nyasaland." It is

bounded on the east by Lake Nyasa and Portuguese territory, on the south and south-west by Portuguese Zambesia, north by German territory, and west by North-eastern Rhodesia. The Protectorate is about 550 miles in length from north to south, with an average width of eighty or ninety miles. It lies between south latitudes 9° 30′ and 17°, and does not touch the sea. Communication is kept up with the coast by means of a more or less navigable waterway—the Zambesi and Shire Rivers.

Lake Nyasa and the Shire Valley form a portion of one of the lengthiest "rifts" in Africa; it may be said to commence at the junction of the Shire with the Zambesi, and to run without interruption to the north end of Lake Nyasa. Here the line of rift is shifted a little to the north, and is carried on by the Lake Rukwa Valley. It is continued again by Lake Tanganyika; and, with a few breaks further north, by Lake Kivu and the Albert Edward and Albert Nyanzas to the Nile.

Lake Nyasa is now lower by some feet than it has been for twenty-five years. All round the margin of the lake, moreover, are to be seen beach marks far above the present water level, which show that at previous periods the water has been much higher than it has been at any time within the knowledge of Europeans. Last year the lake fell to such an extent that at the end of the dry season it ceased overflowing at its outlet (the Shire River). Not only so, but at the commencement of the rains in November, when local streams began to throw their water into the Upper Shire, this portion of the river for some weeks ran into Lake Nyasa, instead of carrying Nyasa's water southward. As banks of sand and mud began to appear at the exit of the river, they were quickly clothed with grass, reeds, and other vegetation, thus closing up still more the lake's outlet.

It is well known that Lake Tanganyika has at various dates in its past history been without an outlet; the Lukuga River, which carries Tanganyika's overflow to the Congo, having from time to time silted up and closed at its exit from the lake owing to prolonged falls of the water level. When Stanley circumnavigated Tanganyika, he found that it then had no outlet, but was steadily rising, and he pointed to the probability that it would eventually break out at its ancient outlet, the Lukuga. This took place a few years later, and the Lukuga has been a large running river for a number of years, but a renewed fall in the level of Tanganyika has now again closed the Lukuga exit. It has often occurred to me that probably Lake Nyasa has gone through a similar experience

in the distant past, which would account for the different beach marks seen on its shores.

From time to time, suggestions have been made with a view to dredging the channel of the Lower Shire River from Katunga to the Zambesi, and so improving navigation. I fear however that it is impossible to alter matters much by this means, the fact being that Nyasa is a vast tank, of which the overflow pipe is the Shire River: if there is not sufficient water in the tank to overflow, it is clear that there can be no water descending the outlet pipe, and under such conditions, however perfect a channel there may be, navigation without water is impossible.

Communications.

The seaport for the Protectorate is Chinde, which is situated in Portuguese territory, on one of the northernmost mouths of the Zambesi River. Navigation of the Zambesi was declared by the Anglo-Portuguese Convention of 1891 to be free, and an arrangement was made between Portugal and England under which the latter received a concession of land at Chinde for the purposes of landing, storing, and transhipping goods passing between the coast and British territories inland, special customs facilities being given for carrying out these operations. Communication is carried on between the port of Chinde and Europe by several shipping companies, the most regular of which at present is the German East African Line. The British India Steam Navigation Co. call at Chinde at irregular dates; also Messrs. Rennie's Aberdeen Line. Chinde Bar is sufficiently deep to allow the passage of vessels drawing twelve feet at half tide. Large mail steamers do not cross the Bar, but discharge their cargo at Beira, whence it is carried round to Chinde in smaller vessels. Passengers cross the Bar in specially built sea-going tugs.

The opening up of Nyasaland, the increase of steam traffic on the Zambesi and Shire Rivers, and the adoption of the Zambesi-Shire-Nyasa route as the quickest and cheapest for Tanganyika and the Upper Congo districts, largely increased the importance of Chinde as a seaport; but unfortunately the point of land on which the town is situated is being gradually washed away by the channel of the river, and there seems little doubt that not many years will elapse before a new port will have to be looked for.

There is regular communication between Chinde and the southern end of the Nyasaland Protectorate by river steamers, several companies being engaged in this traffic.

The southernmost Protectorate station is "Port Herald," the point of commencement of the "Shire Highlands Railway." Steamers go beyond this in the rainy season, when there is plenty of water, to Chiromo and occasionally to Katunga; but with the opening of the railway (which it is hoped will take place during the coming year) river traffic above "Port Herald" will probably be to a great extent abandoned. The Shire Highlands Railway, which is to connect the Shire Highlands with the navigable waters of the Shire River, is being built by a company under a concession from His Majesty's Government, the total length under construction being about 110 miles. Starting from "Port Herald," it runs up the western bank of the Shire for thirty miles, crosses the river at Chiromo, whence it follows the Ruo River for some distance, and eventually ascends 3,000 feet to the Shire Highlands, and reaches its terminus at Blantyre, the chief business settlement in the Protectorate. This railway is already temporarily open (though not completed) for about ninety miles. Above Katunga, navigation on the Shire is entirely interrupted by the Murchison Cataracts for a distance of sixty miles. Above the rapids the river is again more or less navigable up to Lake Nyasa, and there are several steamers plying on this upper portion of its course. On the lake there are trading steamers and two Government steamships, the largest of which is 350 tons displacement. The length of the lake is 350 miles, the average width being about thirty, and the voyage from south to north takes four or five days, the steamers calling at a number of ports on the way.

History.

Attention was first drawn to Nyasaland by Dr. Livingstone, who pointed to the Shire Highlands as one of the most suitable districts of Central Africa for experiments in the way of British colonisation, and as a field for missionary enterprise.

In 1887, when I first saw the country, the cultivation of coffee had already been commenced by Scotch settlers, and gave promise of being a profitable industry. Towards the end of that year, however, Nyasaland was threatened with a serious check to its progress on account of the advent of Arabs to the north end of Lake Nyasa. In November 1887, hostilities broke out between the Arabs and Europeans, which, commencing in the siege of "Karonga," one of the African Lakes Company's stations, lasted until the year 1889. The result of these operations was to completely check the Arab advance, and in the end of 1889 Sir Harry

Johnston (who was sent out by Her late Majesty's Government to report on the existing state of affairs) arranged terms of peace with the Arab leaders. In the commencement of 1891 Sir Harry Johnston was appointed Commissioner and Consul-General for the territories under British influence north of the Zambesi, and a British Protectorate having been eventually declared over the districts lying immediately west and south of Nyasa, an Administration Staff was formed with headquarters at Zomba, and the official name of "British Central Africa" was given to the country. Since 1891 the Protectorate has steadily progressed and advanced; coffee planting was largely developed, trade increased, and at the present time (in addition to coffee) cotton, rubber, tobacco, and other products are cultivated and exported by European settlers.

Soon after the declaration of the Protectorate and the temporary settlement of troubles with Arabs at the north end of Lake Nyasa, difficulties arose with various native chiefs, who, as soon as they found that the establishment of British rule meant conforming to civilised laws, declined to accept our authority. During the years 1892-3-4, we had almost continuous fighting. The Yaos, the finest and most intelligent tribe in the country, gave great trouble up to 1896. After a preliminary campaign at Mlanje, against Chikumbu, we had to fight Makanjira and his many allies—Kawinga, Metapwiri, and other big Yao chiefs. Then came troubles in the Marimba country, and in 1894 Arab difficulties at the north end of Lake Nyasa recommenced. The latter were finally disposed of in 1895, when the chief Mlosi was captured and his sub-chiefs defeated and scattered. In 1897, Sir Harry Johnston having accepted another post, I was appointed to succeed him as Commissioner. In 1897-8 we were compelled by the aggressive action of the powerful Angoni chiefs, Mpeseni and Chekusi, to send expeditions against them; their power was broken, and their countries are now being peacefully administered. Since 1898 we have had a period of unbroken peace, all tribes have accepted our rule and our systems of government, and although in the commencement any form of control or taxation was distasteful to them, I have no hesitation in saying that the African population of the Protectorate is at the present date contented and satisfied.

"Nyasaland" (as "British Central Africa") was administered for thirteen years under the Foreign Office. In 1904 it was taken over by the Colonial Office, since when Administrative changes have been made in order that the Protectorate may conform to the

system of government in a Crown Colony. There is now a Governor and a Colonial Secretary with the usual staff; and Executive and Legislative Councils have been provided for. It is, in fact, a Crown Colony in all but the name.

The total European population is a little over 600—traders, planters, missionaries, and Government officials. The natives number about a million.

Finances.

In 1891 there was practically nothing in the shape of revenue locally produced; this has, however, steadily grown. The Home Government has contributed, and still continues to contribute, the difference between the local revenue and the cost of administration, but the grant in aid has been gradually reduced in amount, and before long will not be required. During the financial year 1906–7 the revenue was £82,000, of which the native hut-tax amounted to £35,000. Expenditure for the same period was £111,000, of which £76,000 was ordinary Civil expenditure (including Civil police), the remainder (£35,000) being incurred in the up-keep of a military force. It will thus be seen that, putting aside military expenses, revenue meets expenditure.

The value of exports from the Protectorate for the past year was a little over £50,000. Imports amounted to £222,000.

Industries.

Up to the year 1904 coffee was the chief export; low prices, however, which have ruled for some years, operated against extensions in this direction; and now cotton has taken the place of the former leading product. It was thought at first that the best description of cotton to plant would be Egyptian varieties, as being the most valuable, and therefore, in a country where transport is very expensive, preferable to a lower-priced cotton. The result of four or five years of more or less experimental work shows that Egyptian cotton thrives in the lower levels only—that is, on the shores of Lake Nyasa and in the Shire Valley—while American upland does best in the high country. It has also been found that to secure a certain crop of Egyptian in the low country irrigation is necessary. In the highlands American cotton gives good crops without irrigation.

Last year cotton to the value of £16,000 was exported.

The British Cotton Growing Association, which has done such

good work in the encouragement of the cotton planting industry in many of our Colonies, has assisted us greatly in Nyasaland, with advice, with specially selected seed, and with advances to planters.

The prices realised for Nyasaland cotton have been good, as much as 11*d.* per lb. having been obtained for Egyptian, whilst American has fetched up to 8¼*d.* The area at present under cotton is about 7,000 acres. The following extract from a letter recently written to me by one of the leading planters in the country will give some idea as to the conditions under which cotton is grown; and I may mention as a matter of considerable interest that the writer is a great-nephew of the late Dr. Livingstone, and is managing an estate owned by the great traveller's daughter (Mrs. Bruce). I am glad also to be able to say that this estate is making good profits:—

"Last year I had 500 acres, American upland only (eighty acres of which were planted late, in poor soil). Off this, 38 tons of lint were sent home. The maximum price realised so far was 8¼*d.* per lb. My acreage under American cotton this year (1907) is 700 acres, which was all planted with carefully selected seed grown here last year. Prospects are excellent. I estimate 70 tons of ginned cotton. To cultivate and harvest cotton, and do it well, costs £2 per acre in native labour. The Shire Highlands are very suitable for the cultivation of American upland cotton, if grown on proper lines."

There would be a great future for cotton in Africa if its cultivation were seriously taken up by natives, as enormous quantities might be grown in this manner if the people could be brought to take an interest in it. Already some of the villagers on the Upper Shire and the shores of Lake Nyasa have taken to cotton planting (Egyptian): their crop is bought (unginned) by one or two trading firms at 1*d.* a lb. It is then ginned and despatched to Europe. The amount of cotton thus sold by natives last year was 78 tons. Every effort is being made to encourage this native industry. The African is conservative, and especially slow at taking up new forms of agriculture; but it is hoped that as he realises that the cultivation of quite a small patch round his hut will bring him in two or three pounds sterling a year, he will go in for it to a greater extent.

Tobacco planting has increased considerably of late, last year's export being 414,000 lbs. as compared with 199,000 during the previous year. The greater part of this went to South Africa; but there appears to be a probability that in future it will be the home market which will be looked to.

Coffee to the value of £10,000 (455,000 lbs.) was exported last year. The other chief exports were :—

Strophanthus (drug)	£4,000
Ivory	£1,600
Rubber	£3,500
Maize	£3,000
Oil Seeds and Ground Nuts	£3,200

A large number of cattle also went to Southern Rhodesia.

Rice of excellent quality is grown by natives on the shores of Lake Nyasa in sufficient quantities to supply the Protectorate market. About 800 tons were sold last year. This article cannot be exported at present, owing to the prohibitive cost of transport to the coast, but with cheap carriage its cultivation would pay for export and would at once be taken up by thousands of natives in the lake districts.

Cattle, horses, donkeys, and mules do well in most parts, especially in the high-lying healthy plateau country west of Lake Nyasa ; and there is a good market for stock at Salisbury (in Mashonaland), the distance to be travelled being about 350 miles. This journey with cattle takes five weeks and no great difficulties are experienced on the way.

Maize and other native grains grow everywhere, and with a railway to the coast there would undoubtedly soon develop an export trade in maize to the South African Colonies, which at present are largely supplied from South America.

Wheat grows in the cooler parts of the Protectorate, but could not be exported at a profit.

With regard to minerals, there is no doubt that the Protectorate is rich ; but so far nothing has been discovered which under existing conditions of transport can be considered payable. Gold-bearing reefs have been found in many localities, carrying however only three or four pennyweights per ton. Galena has been located in Angoniland, having a large percentage of lead and 26 oz. of silver per ton. Plumbago of good quality is plentiful. Coal, asbestos, mica, magnetic iron ore and other minerals have also been found.

Last year the necessary funds were provided by the Home Government for carrying out a mineral survey, and two capable men were chosen by Professor Dunstan of the Imperial Institute and are now at work. The object of this survey is, not geological, but to ascertain, as far as possible, what prospects we have of working at a profit such mineral deposits as we possess.

Land.

At the date of the declaration of the Protectorate, a considerable quantity of land, principally in the Shire Highlands, had already passed into the hands of Europeans by purchase from native chiefs and their people. These land claims were examined; such as were considered good were allowed, others were disallowed, and again others were cut down in extent. The remainder of the land in the Protectorate is considered as belonging to the Crown under the various treaties and agreements made with the chiefs and people before and since 1891. The policy followed has been for Government to make no free grants of land, nor any sales of large areas, but to endeavour to keep the bulk of available land for sale in comparatively small blocks to genuine settlers, planters, and farmers at low prices and on simple conditions. Up to the present no "native reserves" have been set apart except in the immediate neighbourhood of European townships; and natives are allowed to occupy what land they desire and need for their own food-planting operations. It will however become necessary, as time goes on and European settlement increases, to set apart special native reserves in every district.

Climate.

There may be said to be two climates, that of the Nyasa-Shire depression, and the colder climate of the highlands. The lower climate is not unpleasantly hot during the winter season, from May to September, but at other times of the year is tropical. In the highlands, on the other hand, from the middle of April to September the weather is distinctly cool and pleasant. During these months the weather is almost perfect; there is scarcely any rain, and the thermometer seldom reaches 75° and is occasionally as low as 55°. In the rainy season (hot season) the weather in the highlands is occasionally disagreeable, but by no means oppressively hot. The rainfall in the Shire Valley may be said to average from 25 to 40 inches; in the high country from 35 to 65. The Shire Highlands, the southern and most accessible high-lying portion of the Protectorate, lie at an elevation of from 2,500 to 4,000 feet above sea level, and this is the district in which most of the European planters have settled.

With regard to health: but for malarial complaints Nyasaland might be called a healthy country. There are however fevers of various descriptions; ordinary intermittent fevers do not cause much trouble, and "remittent" can even be borne without great discomfort or danger; the worst forms however are "Bilious

remittent" and "Hoemoglobinuric" (or "Black Water") fever. Owing largely to the excellent work done by the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine, and to the researches and indefatigable perseverance of Sir Patrick Manson, Professor Ronald Ross, and others, we know a great deal more in these days about malaria than we used to, and are better able to treat it, and to some extent to prevent it; and we know that its germs are largely if not solely propagated by the anopheles mosquito. It is impossible for Europeans carrying on the ordinary occupations of planters, farmers and settlers in tropical Africa to do their work and yet entirely avoid being bitten by mosquitos, and thus having the germs of malaria introduced into their systems, but we can do a great deal to lessen the number of mosquitos in given localities of limited area and thus reduce the chances of infection.

The Colonial Office has given all the encouragement possible to research work having for its object the acquisition of greater knowledge of tropical diseases and their methods of treatment and prevention.

Last year we received news that the terrible disease "Sleeping Sickness" was spreading down Lake Tanganyika, and the possibility of its reaching the Protectorate was realised. Every precaution is being taken to provide against this. A Commission has recently been appointed, the members of which are now in Nyasaland, whose chief work will be to devise the best means of preventing the spread of "Sleeping Sickness" to the south. So far the particular form of tsetse fly which has been found to carry the germs has not been met with in Nyasaland, but it probably exists; and it is moreover impossible to say with certainty that this disease may not be carried by other means.

The European death-rate in the Protectorate for the last four years averages 35 per thousand, which is about double that of Great Britain.

Native Questions.

In the earlier stages of administration most of the fighting which took place was more or less due to the imposition of a hut-tax. These are matters, however, which have to be faced when we take in hand the administration of a piece of savage Africa. It would not be reasonable that the native population should be left free of all contribution towards the upkeep of a Government which works for the benefit of all colours and classes. The tax is now paid willingly and without grudge, the people recognising that they are getting value for it in peace and good government in place of

former anarchy, when might was right and no one could leave his own small district without fear of being killed, robbed, or caught.

There are a number of different tribes in the Protectorate:—in the south, the Manganja; in the Shire Highlands, the Upper Shire, and the southern shores of Lake Nyasa, the Yaos; on the western shores of the lake, the Atonga; the Angoni in the highlands west of Nyasa; the Wankonde at the north end of the lake; and other tribes of less importance. The Atonga were our best friends in the early days, and supplied men for our first native forces; they are intelligent and great wanderers. The Yaos are, all considered, perhaps the most reliable natives we have. The Angoni, a warlike tribe, are Zulus now much mixed with local tribes, whose ancestors came up from South Africa about sixty years ago. They used to raid all the other Nyasa tribes. Mombera's, the strongest section of the Angoni, we never had any serious trouble with; his people were left very much alone, and no active steps to administer their country were taken until the year 1904. A promise was made to Mombera by my predecessor that, so long as that chief was able to control his people and keep them from causing trouble to other tribes under our protection, they would not be asked for hut-tax nor would they be controlled in the internal administration of their own affairs. As years went on, however, and civilisation spread around them, Mombera's headmen gradually found themselves unable to control their people, and eventually, at a great meeting of chiefs in Angoniland in August, 1904, they requested me to take over their country and administer it in the same manner as other portions of the Protectorate.

There is not a large amount of native crime. The majority of cases which come before magistrates concern domestic affairs. The mental attitude of a native with a grievance is frequently puzzling to a European, even when the main facts are known. His grievance may lie dormant for a long time and then strike at random someone who apparently had no part in the original offence, making it almost impossible for magistrates without long experience to work back from the final manifestation to the grievance that was its original cause.

In some parts Mohammedanism has spread rapidly within the last few years, and in most Yao villages (the tribe amongst whom it has the greatest hold) will be found a hut used as a mosque. The native has as a rule a somewhat cloudy idea of the religion he attempts to follow, but there is little doubt that Mohammedanism has found a permanent home in Nyasaland. At present, at any

rate, it has nothing in the shape of fanaticism, and natives are fully aware that they are free to follow their own convictions.

The relations existing between natives and Government officials are of the best. All the bigger chiefs once or twice a year of their own accord journey to Zomba (the Government headquarters), and should they have any matters concerning their districts and people they desire to bring directly forward, they know they are at liberty to do so without fear.

The native has realised that education has its value, and that comparatively well-paid positions of trust can only be obtained by this means. He is eager to learn, and the demand for schooling is so great that there are few villages, however small, which cannot produce at least two or three "boys" able to read and write. Young educated natives are in request, and they are found (after a year or two's training) to be as competent as the Indian "Babu," and much cheaper.

Indian traders have opened everywhere small retail stores. There are now 160 of these in the country, which in the majority of cases are good brick buildings with iron roofs. These Indians do a large trade, and are not content to sit in their stores waiting for business to come to them; they employ native agents to hawk their goods round from village to village.

The slave trade, which was rampant in Nyasaland twenty years ago, has for a long time been entirely abolished. No form of slavery is recognised, and every native is, and knows that he is, a free man.

There has been material advance on the part of the natives of Nyasaland, due partly to the general increase of civilising influences, and largely to the work carried on by various missionary societies. Many of the better educated have bought blocks of freehold land of from 10 to 200 acres, on which they plant cotton, coffee, or tobacco, in addition to grain crops. This class of native often live in good brick-built houses in a semi-European style. Others are skilled cabinet-makers, joiners, bricklayers, brickmakers, masons, and so forth. A few again (mostly Atonga) have set up small retail stores.

The Protectorate is free from any native liquor question, as it is contrary to law to supply alcohol to natives. With few exceptions, they have acquired no taste for European spirits.

Africans can be ruled without great difficulty when once sympathy exists, and when the rulers, in all grades, are in close touch with the chiefs and people. Most troubles in Africa

originate in distrust on the part of natives, and inability on the part of those who are in immediate authority to grasp native methods of thought or to understand their point of view. No people in the world respond more readily to frank and open dealing, together with firmness tempered with consideration for their customs and peculiarities. They despise weakness, whether in action or in policy. The native is naturally full of distrust, but once his confidence is gained more than half the battle is won. Above all he values the scrupulous performance, under any conditions, of all promises or half-promises; and though he would not profess to be particularly honest or honourable himself, according to our interpretation of these terms, he looks for those qualities in his rulers to the utmost limit in things great and small.

Missions.

With regard to mission work in Nyasaland, I might tell you much, but the limits of this Paper are too short. I may say briefly that there are many missionary societies at work. The chief of these are the two Scotch Missions (Free Church and Established Church) and the Universities Mission. All of them, but especially the two former, undertake a large amount of educational work. The Scotch Missions also have an excellent system of industrial education which is giving most satisfactory results. Representatives from the majority of the Missions recently held a conference at Blantyre, at which they decided upon a general scheme of education to be carried out by all. The work done by missionaries in Nyasaland, and (from a lay point of view) especially their medical, educational, and industrial work, is beyond praise. Government fully recognises this, and has recently granted an annual sum to be divided among those societies who apply for it, as a contribution towards the work of native education. The grant will probably be apportioned according to the number of scholars who pass a university test examination.

Native Labour.

Plenty of native labourers are to be obtained during two-thirds of the year, but during the remaining four months (the rainy season) labour is scarce. Except during the rains many more natives are willing to work than can be given employment. Unfortunately, the time when planters require most labour is when the native also is busy with his food planting, and this difficulty

is one for which there is no definite solution, as it is just as necessary to the African to plant his maize and other food stuffs as it is for the planter to cultivate his cotton, tobacco, coffee, &c. Employers, however, who pay higher wages during the rains than at other seasons are seldom short of labour. Under existing laws any native who is able to produce a certificate that he has worked for a European for one month at current rates of pay gets off with the payment of only half his annual hut-tax, 3*s.* instead of the full amount, 6*s.* The result of this is that almost every native tax-payer puts in a month's work during the year. The wages paid are very small; it may be said that they average, including food, not more than 5*s.* per month per man. What is known as "local labour"—that is, people from villages close to plantations—is cheaper even than this. By the end of February, when the rains are drawing to a close, people from nearly all the lake districts of the Protectorate travel south to the Shire Highlands in search of work. They put in from one to four months' labour and then return to their homes. For some years past a limited number of natives from the Protectorate have been recruited for work in the Transvaal Colony, the conditions under which they are allowed to leave their homes being very stringent. They earn wages at the rate of 30*s.* and upwards per month, one-third of which is paid them in the Transvaal, the remaining two-thirds they receive from Government on their return to their homes. The sums they receive at the termination of their engagements run from £10 to £30. A large amount of money thus annually enters the Protectorate, and, being spent locally, benefits traders and swells the imports. There is also another description of labour emigration which goes on: large numbers of natives, reaching last year ten or twelve thousand, find their own way to districts south of the Zambesi in search of highly-paid work.

Military.

In 1891 our military force consisted of 200 Sikh soldiers. During the various early wars an irregular native force was recruited, and in 1893 a commencement was made by Colonel Edwards, who was at that time the officer in command of the forces in the Protectorate, to form this into a definite corps. The work begun by Colonel Edwards (who unfortunately died in Nyasaland) was carried on by Sir William Manning (at that time Captain Manning). Eventually two battalions were raised, which now form the first and second battalions of the regiment known as the

"King's African Rifles." These two battalions were originally 1,600 strong (800 each), were then reduced to 1,200, and are now being further reduced to 800. In each battalion there are several tribes represented. The two battalions are interchangeable; while one remains in Nyasaland as an insurance force against possible troubles, the other goes on "Foreign" service—that is, service in other African protectorates. The second battalion was stationed for a time in Mauritius as a garrison force. Both battalions have been employed on active service in East Africa, Somaliland, Ashanti, and the Gambia. The first battalion is at present serving in the East Africa Protectorate. British officers are seconded from their regiments for this service. Nyasaland natives make excellent soldiers, and have done good work wherever they have been. All our four military stations are situated in healthy localities, conveniently placed for dealing with trouble in any part of the Protectorate, should it arise. This military force has nothing whatever to do with civil police work, which is carried out under a different system. Each civil station provides its own police, generally about twenty men, who are chosen from the district in which their duties are carried on. This prevents an evil which has been found to arise when outside natives are employed in police work in Africa, bullying and extortion. There is also a European Volunteer Reserve, which consists of four companies and at present numbers, in the total, 150.

Game.

There is plenty of big game in the Protectorate, of most of the usual African varieties. Elephants can still be met with in large numbers in certain districts, and owing to our having Game Laws, which have been strictly carried out, there does not appear to be any diminution in the size of the herds. Game of all kinds, so far as I can gather, is not on the decrease, though near settlements Europeans have, of course, lessened the numbers. What has undoubtedly operated more than anything else to prevent the extinction of game is the fact that scarcely any natives now own firearms. Regulations were put in force at an early date, requiring every native to pay an annual 3*s.* tax for a muzzle-loading gun. In a few years this practically did away with all the guns in the country. In 1887 it was an exception to meet a native without a gun in his hand; at the present date one practically never sees a native carrying one. Enormous quantities of muzzle-loading guns were between the years 1891 and 1898 given up, or taken possession of

by the Administration, owing to the owners not desiring to pay the annual 3*s.* tax.

I am not in favour of treating natives differently to Europeans in respect of the slaughter of game. It has been said that the African was accustomed in former times to shoot meat when he wanted it, and that it would be unkind not to allow him to continue to do so. This is, however, unreasonable; in former times, when natives had only spears and bows, they did not use meat as a regular article of food. They would have occasional gorges, and would then live without it for weeks and months. At present, the only natives who are allowed to shoot game without taking out ordinary licences are a few of the older chiefs.

It is believed by many that the presence of game, and especially buffalo, is responsible for tsetse fly. I adopted this generally-held view myself at one time; but after a good many years spent in travelling over every part of Nyasaland and much of Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese and German East Africa, and the Upper Congo, I have arrived at the conclusion that the weight of evidence is against the theory. There are districts in which game is plentiful, and yet tsetse do not exist. On the other hand, there are large tracts of country where tsetse are a pest, and yet game is almost totally absent.

We have kept up two game preserves; the oldest a small tract of land on the Lower Shire River, formerly known as the "Elephant Marsh" Reserve, which is maintained owing to its containing almost the sole surviving large herd of buffalo in the Protectorate; the other a larger area in Angoniland. Within these reserves shooting is forbidden either by Europeans or natives. The Angoniland reserve gives sanctuary to herds of elephants as well as other varieties of game. There are no tsetse fly within the present limits of either of these reserves.

Lions are not so numerous as they are in British East Africa, but there is no doubt that a considerable number of natives are annually killed by them in localities where game is not plentiful—*i.e.* where their natural food is scarce. Perhaps the worst district is that which lies between the Government stations of Ngara and Dowa in the high country west of Lake Nyasa. In this locality lions have, during the last year, been very troublesome; all the villages are surrounded by a 15-feet stockade, the top of which is thickly woven with thorns; but, in spite of these precautions, instances have occurred of lions climbing over, breaking into huts, generally by tearing away the thatch, and carrying off natives.

Roads.

Nyasaland has many hundred miles of made roads of one description or another, and is traversed from its southern to its northern extremity (a distance of over 500 miles) by a road on which bicycles, small carts, rickshaws, horses, and hammocks can travel. The principal waggon road runs from the navigable waters of the Lower Shire River, through the Shire Highlands, by Blantyre and Zomba, to the Upper Shire River.

One of the quickest means of travelling in the country is a motor bicycle, of which there are now a dozen or two in use. These machines, as may be imagined, somewhat surprised the natives when they first appeared; now, however, little notice is taken of them as they speed past or through the villages. There is already a motor club styled the "Motor Union of Nyasaland" for the encouragement of motoring and for the advancement of the movement. A motor waggon for transporting Government stores has recently been sent out, which will be able to use the main waggon roads without great difficulty, and will provide a quicker and cheaper means of transport for heavier loads than we have as yet.

In a country where, during the wet season, tropical downpours occur, measuring four or five inches fall in an hour or two, it is a difficult matter to keep a waggon road in good order. It has been possible, however, to keep the main road through the Shire Highlands passable all the year round, although occasionally traffic may be stopped for a day or so during the heaviest rains.

General.

Nyasaland differs from most other tropical African Protectorates and Colonies in the conditions of its trade and agricultural industries. With the exception of the British East Africa Protectorate, we have nowhere else in tropical Africa a possession already settled to a considerable extent by European planters and farmers. Nyasaland can never be "colonised" in the ordinary sense of the word, as applied to countries in temperate latitudes, such as New Zealand and Australia, chiefly because it may be laid down as a general rule that children require to be sent to a temperate climate when they are four or five years old. Still the climate in the high country is pleasant and fairly healthy for the greater part of the year; the conditions of life are far better than they were formerly, and Europeans live in comfortable houses, mostly built of brick, some of which would be considered creditable in any part of

South Africa. In the Zomba township, electric light is installed in all houses, the source of power being a river which, rising in the high Zomba mountain behind the settlement, has a fall of some 1,800 feet (of which 150 feet is at present utilised). The dynamos are started at sunset and run till midnight. During the day the turbines supply power for sawing and other work. The machinery is run entirely by natives under European supervision, and electric current is supplied cheaper than it could be in England.

Nyasaland has advanced, so far, on sound lines; there has been no extravagant expenditure of money, nor has it had any "speculative boom." It is a country which will undoubtedly repay money judiciously expended, and, owing to its geographical position, it contains within its limits an excellent line of communication to Central African regions. To make this route really useful, and to enable the Protectorate to advance and to export its many products, there must be *railway communication from the sea-coast itself, and reaching inland to the south extremity of Lake Nyasa.* The middle portion of this (Port Herald to Blantyre) will soon be completed; the lower portion would require to be carried through Portuguese territory from Port Herald (or Chiromo) to some port on the coast, probably Quilimane, and the stretch between Blantyre and Lake Nyasa has yet to be provided for. There would thus be a line of cheap rail and lake transport for a distance of some 700 miles inland, which would tap practically the whole of the Protectorate itself, as well as more distant regions. The past year is the fourth in succession during which the Shire River has been unnavigable throughout the greater part of the dry season. During these periods, goods have to be conveyed from the head of navigation to the commencement of the Shire Highlands railway (Port Herald) in barges propelled by natives, and passengers travel in small house-boats. The difficulty and uncertainty with which produce is thus exported seriously handicaps all enterprise, and prohibits the exploitation amongst the planting community of products which would, with lower freights, prove commercially profitable.

Nyasaland has gone through all the customary stages of a British possession, commencing with "Missionary efforts," "Early trading," "Sphere of influence," "Protectorate," and to all intents and purposes has reached the "Crown Colony" condition, and is practically self-supporting. What is now most urgently needed is improvement in transport facilities and the introduction of capital for the development of the country's resources. Settlers require to be able to cultivate exportable products and place them

on the home market at a price which leaves a profit. They can already do this to some extent with coffee, tobacco, and cotton, and have struggled pluckily for over twenty years against the heavy handicap of inland transport difficulties and its ruinous cost. With cheaper transport—that is, the railway of which I have spoken as being necessary—a far larger field would be open to them, a bigger market created for home (British) products, and a great impetus given to trade in South Central Africa.

There are exceptional conditions existing in these Eastern African Protectorates of ours, with their comparatively cool and healthy high plateaux, and their agricultural and mineral possibilities, which it is difficult to understand and fully realise except for those who have visited them. And I feel sure that the recent visit of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to East Africa cannot fail to result in much good, and a better understanding of the possibilities of what has been called our "East African Empire."

The Paper was illustrated by a series of Lantern Slides, and samples of products showing the natural resources of Nyasaland were lent by the Imperial Institute.

Discussion.

The Chairman (the Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, K.C.M.G.): I feel that the chair would have been better occupied to-night by someone with personal experience of Nyasaland, which I regret to say is a part of Africa I have never visited; but I was unwilling to lose the opportunity of expressing my very genuine admiration for the able administrator who has done so much for Nyasaland during the ten years that he has been pro-Consul, as also during the earlier years when he was the right-hand man of Sir Harry Johnston. It is very late, and I must be brief. In this country, we adopt the principle that to him that hath shall be given. It is indeed right that we should give high honour to those who have brought prosperity to countries with old civilisations, by introducing British peace and order, British practical methods, and British honesty; but I think the general public are apt to overlook to some extent the no less meritorious work of those who did not find the five talents ready for them to use in a country which had been long developed, but who have had to take in hand some new and barbarous region, such as Nyasaland was twenty years ago, and to create prosperity out of nothing. That has been the work of men such as Sir Harry Johnston and Sir Alfred Sharpe. No doubt the

heavy labours they have performed, and the persistence and courage which they have shown in encountering heart-breaking difficulties, are fully recognised by our Colonial authorities at home and by that small section of us who care to study the development of the Empire. But that is not the case with the majority of even the educated public, and for that reason I am glad the Institute has been able to induce Sir Alfred Sharpe to give to us a paper which will be printed in the Journal of the Institute, thus reaching directly a large number of readers to whom Nyasaland is more or less unknown, and indirectly a still larger number; and I venture to express the hope that the newspapers of this country, who for the last twenty years have shown they are fully alive to the importance of developing our tropical provinces, will, by giving some publicity to this address, bring home to the general public the admirable work which has been done by Sir Alfred Sharpe.

Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.: As we have on the platform one of the most distinguished of modern Africans, Sir Godfrey Lagden, who has played such a great part amongst the natives south of the Zambesi, I am going to make my remarks as brief as possible, because I know he has a train to catch. I appear rather as a ghost of the past, for it is more than ten years ago that I gave up the Commissionership of British Central Africa; but I wish specially to-night to add my testimony to the admirable words spoken by the chairman as to Sir Alfred Sharpe's work in that part of the world. It is, I think, one of the best things we shall note down in our Imperial annals. It has not been a pretentious work, accompanied by loud trumpetings; it has not been the putting before the world of lofty ideals to end only in disappointment; but, on the contrary, the pursuit of a common-sense policy. Sir Alfred Sharpe was in that part of Central Africa before I went there. He went out as a shooter of big game, and hearing of the Arab rising he enlisted as a volunteer with Sir Frederick Lugard and accompanied the force raised by the African Lakes Company, which certainly did stay the Arab advance down the coasts of Lake Nyasa. In the course of the operations Sharpe was wounded and had to go to South Africa to recruit. Meantime, I arrived on the scene with rather ambitious projects, with little money to carry them out, and not much authority. I was looking first of all to secure the Shire Highlands as a British protectorate, but my thoughts went on past Nyasaland to Tanganyika and right up to the Nile; in short, I advocated the scheme known as "the Cape to Cairo," which, I may say without undue assertion, was

conceived and put into practical execution by Sir Alfred Sharpe and myself before the idea had entered any other head. Mr. Cecil Rhodes was to have taken a certain share in this work of adventure, but the man whom he selected as his representative because of his acquaintance with Zululand failed him at the last moment. There was no time to stop. I was wondering how I could be in two places at once, for I had resolved to go through to Tanganyika and shape the Cape-to-Cairo route, yet I wanted, at the same time, to secure for the British Flag an extensive dominion north of the Zambesi in Central Africa up to the basin of the Congo. Fortunately, at the right moment appeared the right man, in the person of Sir Alfred Sharpe. It would be absurd to speak of him as my lieutenant; I prefer to regard him from the very first as a partner, an equal sharer in the arduous task of rescuing South-Central Africa from the Arab slave trade or from the anarchy produced by Zulu and Yao invaders. We have been through rough times together, and have met with many enemies, not always black or yellow, and by no means always Europeans of a different nationality to our own. Some day I shall write the romance of the creation of British Central Africa, and in doing so shall be able to give remarkable episodes of the personal courage, endurance, tact, and ingenuity of Sir Alfred Sharpe, who has several times furnished the material for a Rider Haggard story. I remember on one occasion, when we were attempting to defend a stranded steamer of the African Lakes Company, our miserable camp down in a hollow was constantly being sniped at by Arabs and Yaos hiding in the undergrowth. Mr. Sharpe, as he then was, put an end to this constant sniping, which had cost us the lives of several men, by creeping out alone at night into the scrub and hiding himself there in the rear of the snipers when they resumed their posts with the dawn. He was thus able to fire at them very effectively from the rear, and in this way saved the situation. But the victories of peace are a much more agreeable matter for reflection than our successes in warfare. Again and again a difficult political situation has been resolved by Sir Alfred Sharpe's geniality and remarkable knowledge of the native character. Over the whole of British Central Africa west of the Nyasaland Protectorate and Tanganyika he hoisted the British flag and made important treaties with the chiefs, entirely through his own winning personality and the respect they felt for him as a mighty hunter of big game. On the great epoch-making journeys he made for hundreds of miles, securing for the British flag the Upper Zambesi, the regions round Bangweulu and Mweru, and

even a portion of what has since become the Congo Free State, he travelled with no greater following than fifteen or sixteen porters, and but very little money to spend; for in those days neither the Imperial Government nor the British South African Company felt generously disposed towards Central Africa adventure, though the Imperial Government, actuated by Sir William Harcourt, finally paid the modest bill which covered Sharpe's remarkable journeys—remarkable alike for their geographical discoveries and surveys, their natural history collections, and their peaceful political results. In conclusion, I would venture to plead for the retention on the map of the geographical term of British Central Africa. It is quite right to restrict the name of the province immediately governed by Sir Alfred Sharpe to "Nyasaland," since that province borders Lake Nyasa and its outlet the River Shire. The other provinces are called North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, and one may perhaps further discriminate the native kingdom of Barotseland. But we require a single comprehensive title for the very extensive British dominions north of the Zambesi. These dominions are nowhere in contact with the sea coast; they are, in fact, in Central Africa. By their language, their fauna, flora, and other conditions, they are closely linked with Central, even with Equatorial Africa, and are remarkably different from the regions of South Africa beyond the Zambesi. Instead of boasting a European population that is rapidly approaching a million in numbers, they can only record at the utmost 1,200. They are best governed on what may be termed the Central African principles, and not under conditions peculiarly applicable to South Africa, or to any other country in which the white race has every right to predominate.

Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G.: I gladly respond to the request to say a few words on the subject of the address, and will first express my hearty appreciation of the highly interesting and instructive Paper given to us by the lecturer. As one who has had long experience on the African Continent I am bound to admit that papers of this character, when they are presented to us by officers in the position of Sir Alfred Sharpe, cannot fail to be very impressive and instructive. They contain so much that cannot be found in Blue Books or in books of travel. Thus they are unique in themselves. I think also that the value of such papers is enchanced when we consider that the men who give them are men who, according to the best traditions of the service to which they belong, have no politics. They are, in fact, unconnected with the

politics of the day and serve the Government of whatever party loyally and faithfully without regard to its political opinions. I say, therefore, that papers from men of this character are the more valuable. The Paper has many merits and one in particular, viz. it is comprehensive. It is full of facts and useful information. It is not contentious. It is hard to criticise it if even we wished to. It is rather a contemplative Paper which offers much material for reflection and there are one or two passages to which I would draw special attention. Dealing with the history of the Protectorate he says, "Since 1898 we have had a period of unbroken peace, all tribes have accepted our rule and our systems of Government, and although in the commencement any form of control or taxation was distasteful to them I have no hesitation in saying that the African population of the Protectorate is at the present day contented and satisfied." Now when these words were read I expected you to cheer them, and they ought to be cheered, for they are worth it. I place a very clear interpretation on those words, which is, that they are the very best tribute to the work of an administrator. More than that, they carry to my mind a very deep meaning. They convey that in Nyasaland we have had the right men at the head of affairs and that they have done their work well. Speaking of taxation, Sir Alfred Sharpe says, "the Hut Tax is now paid willingly and without grudge, the people recognising that they are getting value for it in peace and good government." Now, I do not think a volume of despatches could convey more than these simple words. They mean that the native tax-payers are getting some of their money back in the form of betterment, and they are also a clear indication that the interests of the natives and their condition generally are being considered and safeguarded. One more reference. Dealing with native questions generally, Sir Alfred Sharpe wisely and cautiously avoids dogmatising, but occasionally he gives us an opinion, and when he does I find that opinion to be a sound one. He says, "Most troubles in Africa originate in distrust on the part of the natives, and inability on the part of those who are in immediate authority to grasp native methods of thought or to understand their point of view." These are very striking words. It seems to me—in fact I know—that all men who are experienced in the management of native affairs or have had to do with natives would subscribe warmly to this sentiment, a sentiment which pervades the whole Paper. In a word, the secret of the success of the administration of this territory has been that the feeling of the community has been consulted. Now I do not think there is any

greater secret a man can possess than being able successfully to cultivate the feelings of the people he has to govern. Many other thoughts suggest themselves, but time does not permit. I will conclude by offering my best thanks to Sir Alfred Sharpe for the entertainment we have enjoyed. I should like to add the impression left upon my mind, which is that what we have heard has come from a man who is fired with interest in the work he has done and is going on to do, and that we have had in simple but strong language placed before us a practical view of things and people in Nyasaland as they were formerly and as they are to-day.

Miss Mary Hall (whom the Chairman introduced as the first lady who had travelled from the Cape to Cairo, and as having written a most interesting book on the subject): I do not like to address this meeting after all these gentlemen who have done so much out there. I will only say they have administered the country so well that a lady now can travel with ease. I myself have been not only in Nyasaland but through Africa. I have now been from the Cape to Cairo without the least difficulty. The natives I found extremely amenable and had no trouble with them. I have to thank you for having invited me here this evening.

Mr. William Ewing (Director of the African Lakes Corporation): At this hour I will confine my remarks to expressing the pleasure which it gives us all connected with Nyasaland to be here to-night, and to listen to Sir Alfred Sharpe's very exhaustive and temperate review of the progress and existing conditions of what we used to know as British Central Africa, one of the most interesting Colonies in our wonderful Colonial Empire. To me the most striking feature of Sir Alfred's Paper has been his characteristic modesty. He has said nothing at all of the great part which he himself has taken in the development of our Colony, and it affords me therefore all the greater pleasure to have this opportunity of paying such tribute as I can to the very great work—the splendid solid work he has done, and of giving expression to the high regard and esteem in which he is held throughout the length and breadth of our Colony. Casting one's eyes back over the last thirty years during which we have been associated with Nyasaland, the contrast between the country now and then seems almost a dream; then it was a no-man's land; the dawn was only dimly breaking over that dark country, slavery was rampant. Across Lake Nyasa alone 12,000 slaves were annually transported on their long weary march to the coast, and the great slave routes to the sea were marked with their skulls and bones along the way. Of every thousand slaves who

started from Lake Nyasa it is estimated that only about fifty reached the coast alive. That day has passed. Now slavery is unknown, and you have instead the prosperous Colony which Sir Alfred Sharpe has described—you have to-day a happy and contented, law-abiding people. I think that says a great deal for what the natives are capable of, and for the qualities which they possess. It also says a great deal for the Colonists who have settled there, and for the wisdom and justice of the British Administration which they have enjoyed.

The CHAIRMAN moved a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Alfred Sharpe for his interesting address as well as for the delightful photographs he had exhibited, and wished him and the Colony all prosperity.

Sir ALFRED SHARPE, K.C.M.G., C.B.: I wish to thank you very much for the kind way in which you have received me. I am afraid I do not deserve all the compliments that have been paid to me. I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. It is extremely good of him to have taken the chair for me to-night because I know he had other engagements. No one reading a paper on any part of Africa could possibly desire a better or more sympathetic chairman than Sir George Goldie. It does not require any remarks of mine to point out the magnificent work he has done for the Empire or the great results he has achieved in Africa.

COTTON GROWING AND NIGERIA.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, December 18, 1907, when a Paper was read on "Cotton Growing and Nigeria," by Mr. C. A. Birtwistle, Commercial Intelligence Officer, Southern Nigeria. Sir Alfred L. Jones, K.C.M.G., presided.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Birtwistle proposed to give an account of what promised to be one of the greatest national efforts this country had ever made, and that was to provide us with British-grown cotton. The success that had attended the efforts of the British Cotton-Growing Association so far had been remarkable. This year they were going to import from West Africa alone at least £150,000 worth of cotton. Samples were to be seen on a table in the room. The system was to give a good price to the

native, who was an entirely free agent, and so far had been able to grow cotton at profit to himself and in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. In providing British-grown cotton, the Association were doing a service to the country that must be of lasting effect, because sooner or later America would take all the cotton she could grow herself. It therefore behoved us more than ever to do everything we could to get cotton produced under our own Flag. This cotton was sold readily; there was not, in fact, a single bale that could not be sold, thus showing that the spinners of Lancashire appreciated the good quality of the article. In this great effort the Association had had the keenest support from the Colonial Office. Mr. Chamberlain, who, from the beginning, had been a very able helper of the movement, wired: "Am heartily in sympathy with the British Cotton-Growing Association and wish the great national movement every success." The Duke of Marlborough, who had also been a good friend, wished all success to the meeting and regretted very much he could not be present. In addition, the Association had with them the present Government from the highest to the lowest. Mr. Churchill indeed had been very energetic in helping them. The Association was a far more important enterprise than people generally realised. The Government were so convinced of its possibilities that through the instrumentality of Lord Elgin and Mr. Churchill, railways were now being made under the very able directorship of Sir Percy Girouard, who was about to return from Nigeria after a most successful effort, in order to push the work forward. In a very few years we should see a very different state of things from what existed at the present time—security for Lancashire and prosperity for Africa.

Mr. Birtwistle then read the following Paper:—

The development of the West African possessions of the British Empire has been so rapid during the past few years, and the interest in their progress is such an intelligent and quickened interest, that it is no longer necessary to preface an address of this kind with anything in the nature of an apology.

It is not my desire this afternoon to unduly dwell upon the large question of cotton growing in general, and I think we should mainly concentrate our attention upon one aspect of the question—namely, to examine, without bias, the possibilities of Nigeria as a source of supply of raw material. At the same time it is scarcely possible in dealing with a large problem of this nature—and it is a very large one—to avoid some reference to the general aspects of the situation leading up to it, and this must necessarily involve the quoting of

figures, which tend to make an address dry and uninteresting. I will, however, promise to condense my statistics as much as possible, and to occupy your time with such facts only as appear to me to have a direct and broad bearing upon the subject before us. This may be summed up in very few words—viz. Lancashire needs greater security in regard to its cotton supply. Can Nigeria give, or materially contribute towards, that security?

National Importance of Cotton Trade.

The question of an ample cotton supply is, however, something much more than a provincial topic, and I shall hope to make it quite clear to you, before I pass on to the prospects of Nigeria in particular, that this is a national matter demanding the earnest attention of all who are sincerely concerned as to the continued prosperity and progress of this country of ours.

Let us consider for a few moments the magnitude of the cotton industry of Lancashire. The county contains within its borders at the present time nearly four and three-quarter millions of people—more than one-tenth of the whole of the United Kingdom—and it is no exaggeration to say that the majority of this huge population is dependent in one way or another upon cotton. The hundreds of thousands actually engaged in the spinning mills and weaving sheds of the county are but a small proportion of those who would suffer severely in the event of a serious shortage in the supply of raw material, there being allied industries, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, &c., directly dependent upon the trade, and many others indirectly bound up with it.

I fear it is not generally realised how very important a part our cotton industry plays in the whole of the country's trade. But when I tell you that the value of our raw cotton imports has for the last three years (1904–6) averaged fifty-four millions sterling, or one-eleventh of the whole of the inward business, you will be able to form some idea of its relative importance. The export figures of manufactured cotton goods are still more impressive, for we find that our outward shipments for the three years 1904 to 1906 were eighty-three, ninety-two, and ninety-nine millions respectively. During the first of those years a great deal of short time was run in the mills, owing to the partial failure of the American crop of 1903; but, notwithstanding this, the average is £91,000,000 for the three years, which is equal to more than one-fifth of the whole of the country's export trade, or one-third of our manufactured exports. And, judging by the recently published Board of Trade Returns, there

is no doubt as to this year's outward shipments of cotton goods totalling well over one hundred millions sterling, to which must be added the value of the cotton manufactures consumed at home, which is very considerable.

Before leaving these figures I should like to remark that of this huge export trade 40 per cent. goes to British possessions, a fact which I wish particularly to emphasise, as the consumer of our manufactured goods has to bear the brunt of inflated prices due to scarcity of raw material. In contrast to the large proportion of Great Britain's exports taken up by her own subjects beyond the seas, I would here point out that, although many of our own Colonies and Protectorates are suited to cotton cultivation, of the total imports of raw material into this country only about 3 per cent. is grown under our own flag. In other words, our dependencies are now customers of ours to the extent of about £40,000,000 of manufactured cotton goods per annum, whilst we are taking back from them only about £2,000,000 of raw cotton. This being the case, I would put it to you that, apart from the grave dangers of disorganisation of business in and probable permanent loss of trade to this country, we shall be very imprudent and forgetful of our obligations if, so long as there is a possibility of growing our own supplies within the Empire, we leave any steps untaken which might accomplish that object.

Present Supplies of Raw Material.

Just now, thanks to a full crop of American cotton following depleted stocks of manufactured goods due to a previous shortage, the cotton industry is enjoying a period of prosperity which it has seldom seen before, and at the present time both the capitalistic and operative classes are doing very well indeed—so well that it may seem difficult to reconcile the idea of the present admittedly prosperous times in Lancashire with the anxiety of a few years ago, and it may be contended that only a bogey was then raised. I do not share that view, and think, moreover, that these rare periods of unusual prosperity are the very times when we should give thought to the years to come. We had a warning not so very long ago which it would be almost criminal to disregard, for so recently as 1904 the cotton mills were unable to run full time owing to shortage in the American crops. We shall have short supplies from the States again, and, although we cannot hope for many years to counterbalance such shortage from our own growings, I for one am now sanguine enough to believe that we shall in time

accomplish that end, in spite of all the difficulties—and they are many—which will have to be overcome.

But let us glance for a moment at the present main source of supply, and judge as to its unreliability to meet the ever-increasing demand. I have already referred to the fact that only 3 per cent. of our present receipts of raw material is drawn from our own possessions. Roughly speaking, we may say that fully three-quarters of the total supply comes from the United States, and that the bulk of the remainder is produced in Egypt, the supplies from India and other fields being comparatively insignificant. Although I wish to avoid technical details as far as possible, it is, perhaps, desirable that I should here explain that there are various grades of cotton grown in different parts of the world, which, although there are other factors determining value, may be broadly classed, according to their length of fibre, as long, medium, or short staples. The first comprise high-priced "Sea Island" and Egyptian types, which are mainly used in the manufacture of very fine and generally high-class goods, for which there is, of course, a comparatively limited demand in the foreign consuming markets; the second, American, which is the medium-priced quality, suitable for the manufacture of what may be termed everyday cloths; and the third, Indian, for which, owing to its mixed quality and short staple, there is but a very small demand in Lancashire, although the Continent and Japan take large supplies of this low-grade stuff.

Owing to the work of the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies, supplemented later by the British Cotton Growing Association, little anxiety is now felt as to our limited requirements of cotton of the Sea Island type being sufficiently augmented by Empire-grown produce, and up to now no very serious shortage has occurred with regard to Egyptian. Concerning the grade known as American, however, the present situation is one fraught with grave uncertainty.

Unreliability of American Crop.

As new and uncivilised countries are opened up to trade, cheap cotton-manufactured goods form the principal line of merchandise required, and consequently the world's demand for cloth made from cotton of the American type is increasing year by year. New mills to cope with the increasing requirements have been erected in this and other countries, and in America alone the consumption during the last twenty years has gone up so rapidly that five millions of bales are now required for the spinning mills of the States, as

compared with only two millions in 1887. It is true that the crop has also increased, but not proportionately, for where America took under 30 per cent. of its own growings twenty years ago, it now consumes 40 per cent., and a perusal of the returns shows that in what may be termed short years the pinch falls not so much upon the mills in America as upon those of this country and the Continent. It is held by those better qualified to judge than myself that there is no likelihood—some say no possibility—of the States alone being able to keep pace with the world's demand for medium staple cotton.

How has America served us in this respect during recent years? Some indication of the inadequate supplies, and of the speculation fostered by such shortage, may be obtained from a glance at the prices recorded for "Middling American" during the last ten years. Taking the four years 1896 to 1899, we had raw cotton selling in the Liverpool market at prices between 3*d.* and 5*d.* per pound, the average being, if anything, under 4*d.*, which, I think, may be claimed to be its normal value. The following year (1900) saw cotton at $7\frac{3}{8}d.$, and in 1904 a fraction under 9*d.* was registered, the range of quotations from 1900 to 1907 being 3·63*d.* to 8·96*d.*, and the average throughout those years being about $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ It is regrettable to think that this, the greatest of our manufacturing industries, should have its raw material subject to such marked fluctuations, which are inimical to the stability of any trade, and that we should be practically dependent upon a foreign growing country, in which, owing to climatic and other conditions, the total crop reaped should vary from 10 million bales in 1903, to $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1904, 11 millions in 1905, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1906. This year's crop is estimated at 12 million bales.

Apart from the heavy fluctuations in price of raw material due to natural causes, we have during the last half-dozen years had the price of American cotton forced up owing to heavy speculation and endeavours to "corner" the market. Then in 1904 an attempt was made to keep up values on a full crop through planters in the States threatening to burn huge quantities of cotton, and, as a matter of fact, I believe that over 30,000 bales were wantonly destroyed. Only last month Reuter's New Orleans correspondent telegraphed that a plan had been prepared by the board of directors of the Farmers' Protective Union whereby cotton may be driven up to 15 cents per pound by withholding 4 to 6 million bales of this year's crop, and also to secure 15 cents next year by reducing the acreage under cotton. Perhaps we should not take these schemes

for artificially putting up the price of raw material too seriously ; but if they or similar ones should be acted upon for any lengthened period, I think it within the range of possibility that some future historian may have to attribute the decay or partial decay of the cotton-growing industry in America to the over-reaching propensities of the present time. To us the uneven and dangerous conditions under which the cotton trade of this country is at present enveloped will be a blessing if only they are the means of compelling us to establish cotton growing on a large scale in our own possessions, and to see that it is there firmly rooted. High prices will certainly favour us in that respect.

With the time at my disposal this afternoon it is not possible to go more fully into the broad question of the dangers menacing our cotton manufacturing industry, but I trust that the circumstances I have outlined, and the few statistics given, are sufficient to show the gravity of the question generally, and of the necessity for taking all possible steps to enlarge the field of supply of raw material.

The British Cotton-Growing Movement.

It is now six years since the first inauguration of the movement to grow, under our own flag, all the cotton we require, and I think I am correct in saying that it was, very properly, the Oldham Chamber of Commerce, the centre of the cotton-spinning industry in this country, which first set out to pursue inquiries in various parts of the world as to whether the grade of cotton Lancashire wanted could be grown in sufficient quantities within our own possessions. Our Chairman of this afternoon (Sir Alfred Jones) was also concurrently at work, for so far back as May 1901 he sent out ten tons of American seed to our West African Colonies. A year later, in the spring of 1902, a conference was held between influential representatives of the Manchester and Oldham Chambers of Commerce and others interested in the movement, the outcome of which gathering was the creation of the British Cotton Growing Association, under the presidency of Sir Alfred Jones.

About the same time—although questions affecting the cotton supply were not relatively of such vital importance to our friends on the Continent as to ourselves—the outlook was considered so dangerous that both in Germany and in France Colonial Cotton Growing Associations were formed, and it is only fair to here record the fact that the Germans were (in 1900) before us with measures for encouraging the cultivation of cotton in their tropical Colonies.

Much useful work has been accomplished by both those bodies; but as we are to-day more concerned with what can be done in our own possessions, and Nigeria in particular, I will confine my further remarks under this head to a brief reference to the work of the British Cotton Growing Association, which, as doubtless you are aware, has had the support and co-operation of the Home and Colonial Governments. Since its formation five years ago pioneer and experimental operations, in many cases aided by Government financial assistance, have been carried on by the Association in the West Indies, East and West Africa, and to some extent in India. In the latter vast country, where there is already a total production of cotton approximately equal to the whole of Lancashire's consumption, the work has been that of endeavouring to improve the quality, and so make it available to replace American in times of stress; but I regret to be advised that up to the present but little progress has been made, and but faint hope is expressed in well-informed quarters as to tangible results under the existing conditions of cultivation and purchase. Without in any way depreciating the possibilities of cotton growing in Nigeria or other British possessions, I think we should not lightly abandon hope with regard to India still being able to produce the quality we require, for there we have enormous areas suitable for cotton cultivation, a dense population, and very cheap labour. This by the way, however. The results achieved in our African and West Indian possessions may be gathered from the following figures, which are compiled from statistics supplied by favour of the Board of Trade and Customs:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF RAW COTTON IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM BRITISH AFRICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

From	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	10 months 1907 to Oct. 31.
British West Africa	76 cwts. £151	4,594 cwts. £6,793	7,143 cwts. £15,099	11,084 cwts. £23,342	25,595 cwts. £68,297	27,633 cwts. £83,361
British East Africa[1]	—	—	—	251 cwts. £438	2,881 cwts. £6,808	9,589 cwts. £38,076
British Central Africa	—	—	—	3,313 cwts. £9,441	6,442 cwts. £13,835	2,919 cwts. £11,725
British West Indies	3,747 cwts. £7,175	6,897 cwts. £14,464	6,998 cwts. £20,676	10,077 cwts. £28,334	16,101 cwts. £78,632	18,548 cwts. £125,455
Total	3,823 cwts. £7,326	11,491 cwts. £21,257	14,141 cwts. £35,775	24,725 cwts. £61,555	51,019 cwts. £167,572	58,689 cwts. £258,617

[1] Including Zanzibar, British East African Protectorate, and Uganda.

Although these figures, taken in comparison with our total imports, are still very insignificant, I think it will be acknowledged, even by those who remain sceptical with regard to the outcome of the British cotton-growing movement, that the progress so far is encouraging. And it would appear that we are getting along much faster than did the growers of the Southern States when they took up the cultivation of cotton. Sir George Watt, one of our greatest authorities on cotton culture, has recently published a very valuable work on "The Cotton Plants of the World," and, with reference to the preceding point, I think it may interest you if I quote one or two passages which deal with the history of the United States cotton business. Sir George states that "the first attempt to grow cotton over there was made in Virginia in 1620, but that it took nearly one hundred years before the plantations became of national importance. In Georgia and Carolina cotton cultivation was started in 1733 and 1734, and in 1741 the first sample of Georgia cotton was sent to England. In 1784 a ship brought fourteen bales of cotton from America to Liverpool, of which eight were seized on the ground that so much could not have been produced in the United States. Sixteen years later, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the cotton crop of the States was returned at 48,000,000 lb." Thus, setting aside the early plantings in Virginia, it took the States over sixty years to produce what was equal to 120,000 bales of 400 lb. In five years we have in Africa and the West Indies increased our production by over 15,000 bales of 400 lb., but of course it must be acknowledged that the demand for cotton to-day, and the inducement to plant largely, is very different indeed from what it was when America seriously embarked upon its cultivation.

Going back to our own actual returns, as just quoted, it should be explained that the extremely satisfactory results in the West Indies are due entirely to the success, already alluded to, attending the cultivation of the expensive Sea Island type of cotton. With reference to the medium-priced quality similar to "Middling American," which is what we more particularly want, the greatest progress has fortunately been made in one of our British possessions where, apart from India, there is the greatest room for expansion of the cotton-growing industry, and from which really appreciable results may reasonably be expected. I refer to Nigeria, concerning which country and its prospects I now invite your attention, hoping that I have not wearied you with my preliminary observations on cotton interests generally.

Nigeria.

Before passing on to a close examination of that country from a purely cotton-growing standpoint, let me give you some idea of Nigeria as a whole—that is, the Colony and Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria together.

You will each find before you a small map, which, together with the large chart on the wall (for which I am indebted to Mr. Fred Shelford), will enable you to more quickly grasp the geographical features of that part of the world than would otherwise be possible. We are so accustomed to seeing the whole Continent drawn to small scale, that I daresay it will come as somewhat of a surprise to many of you to learn that Nigeria, which lies between the French Colony of Dahomey and the German Cameroons, has an area equal to almost three times that of the United Kingdom. It has over 400 miles of seaboard; the territory extends inland towards the Soudan for a distance of 500 to 600 miles, and its extreme width is almost 700 miles. The total area may be set down as 340,000 square miles, which is more than that of Great Britain and France put together, and the native population may fairly be stated as fifteen millions.

Now what are the probabilities of our being able to utilise this great possession in the way of safeguarding our supply of raw material?

The broad factors essential to successful cotton cultivation upon a large scale are, as I understand the matter:—

(1) Suitable conditions of climate and soil;
(2) Considerable areas available;
(3) Large population;
(4) Cheap and otherwise favourable labour conditions; and
(5) Economical transport.

With regard to the first and most essential point of climate and soil, I personally am not qualified to speak with much authority, as I can lay no claim to expert agricultural knowledge. But what I can tell you from my own experience is that on a recent tour extending from Lagos on the coast to Katsena in the extreme north, cotton was being cultivated for local use, and probably had been for many generations, in practically every district passed through. And in the Kano and Upper Zaria provinces the spinning and weaving industries were carried on to an extent which no one would credit who had not been through the country.

On the table at the side of this room, those of you who take an interest in this phase of the question, viz. native cotton manufacturers, will find a number of samples of cloths woven in different parts of the Kano and Sokoto provinces, and collected by me early this year when passing through that country. They fairly represent the staple every-day cloth in common use, and I think you will agree that, considering the primitive implements used, the quality of the work reflects great credit upon the spinners and weavers of those parts. The manufacturing "plant" consists, as you will see from the specimens also on view, of a flat stone and a thin iron roller, which is the "gin" used for forcing the seeds out of the bolls; a bow to clean the lint and prepare it for the spinning process; a wooden spindle which, spun quickly round by hand, gives the necessary twist to the fibres and converts them into yarn or thread; and a loom, the chief parts of which are a slay and reed, a pair of healds, and a shuttle. The complete outfit, which is entirely of local make, costs under one shilling! There has been no exaggeration with regard to the native cotton industry in Nigeria, and it was a revelation to me to see so much spinning and weaving in the northern districts. After giving particular attention to the matter when in and around Kano, in which province alone there are a couple of millions of people, I estimate that not more than 2 per cent. of the clothes worn by the natives of that district are of European manufacture.

Although, as I have remarked, I cannot speak as an agriculturist regarding the suitability of Nigeria for cotton cultivation on a large scale, I believe you will be interested if I briefly give the views of Mr. Gerald C. Dudgeon, the Superintendent of Agriculture for West Africa, who has during the last two years toured through the Bassa, Nassarawa, Nupe, Kontagora, and Ilorin provinces of Northern Nigeria, as well as through the Lagos province of Southern Nigeria. Mr. Dudgeon in a letter to me, which I have his permission to quote, states:—

"For your information I can say that I regard the Ilorin province as the most suitable locality at present for the greater development of cotton—preferable, I think, to anything in Lagos—but when the population increases in Nupe and Kontagora, and the people cease to confine themselves almost entirely in walled towns and settle in small villages scattered throughout the country, these should also prove admirable situations for cotton on a large scale. I noticed with pleasure the demand which was springing up for improved seed in some places from where cotton has not yet

been exported (especially at Kontagora). Bassa and Nassarawa I regard as promising fields for good cotton, which they have already sold to the ginneries to some extent. In the latter country I noted that the people were industrious farmers, and, although somewhat suspicious, anxious to trade."

As to the quality of cotton produced, Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, to whom I am indebted for much useful information on this subject, has made an expert examination of specimens of native cotton from the Lagos province of Southern Nigeria, and from sundry provinces in Northern Nigeria, and the general result of his investigations shows that cotton equal in value to "Middling American" is grown in several parts of that country.

With regard to the commercial value of these Nigerian cottons in bulk, Mr. Hutton, Chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association, to whom also I am under a deep obligation for a mass of general information, informs me that Lagos (Southern Nigerian) cotton has been sold at prices from $\frac{1}{2}d.$ below to $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound above "Middling American," and that the average value is now nearly equal to that quality. Northern Nigerian has sold at from $\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $1d.$ per pound above middling American, and although there is at present a much larger call for Lagos than the Association can supply, it is generally felt that the Northern Nigerian type is the quality which is in the greatest demand, and which could be sold in the open market as against the better quality of American cotton mostly used in Lancashire.

I have given these details as to type and value because I think they prove fairly conclusively that the climate and soil are suitable for growing the medium staples we require. In the course of my tour I saw both good and bad cotton farms, some just beyond Zaria town being especially prolific, while the plants on others were very stunted. Whether the conditions of climate and soil are, with improved methods of cultivation and proper selection of seed, such as to give average returns per acre equal to those in America, I cannot say, but there is no question whatever as to cotton being already one of the staple crops in many parts of Nigeria, and I am of the opinion that when the natives realise that they can dispose of any quantity immediately when gathered—a thing they do not at present understand—they will very largely increase their holdings. We may at least start out with the knowledge that the task before us is not the difficult and uncertain one of establishing a new industry, but only that of expanding a very old one.

Available Area.

We now come to the question of area. As already mentioned, the total extent of Nigeria embraces about 340,000 square miles, but not all this country is available for cotton growing; and, although cotton is undoubtedly cultivated in some of the districts near the coast, in what is termed the Palm Belt, we need to deduct the valuable tracts of forest country from which palm oil and kernels and rubber are worked. Making a liberal allowance for these districts and for others not suitable for cultivation (mountainous country, swampy ground, &c.), I think it may be assumed that at least 150,000 square miles are available for agriculture in Nigeria. This is equal to 96,000,000 acres. It must, however, be remembered that, even supposing that cotton pays the native better than any other agricultural crop for export, and that it thus becomes the great staple grown throughout Nigeria, large areas must always be occupied with native foodstuffs, and also with products for export grown in rotation with cotton. Hence I think that in considering what the possibilities are, we shall be wise in reducing the available agricultural area by 75 per cent. in endeavouring to arrive at what tracts might eventually be under cotton only. This brings us down to a net 24,000,000 acres, which is only one-seventh less than the average area planted with cotton in the United States during the last half-dozen years. In America, with an average since 1900 of 28,000,000 acres under cotton, the mean crop has been 11,500,000 bales of 500 lb. Therefore, in course of time, and with transport, labour, and other general conditions favourable, *and on the basis of only half the yield per acre reaped in the States* (viz. 100 lb., as against 190 to 200 lb.), it would appear reasonably probable that a crop of 5,000,000 bales may some day be produced in Nigeria. You will remember that I personally am not venturing a forecast as to what will actually be grown, but am here only indicating that so far as area is concerned there is an ample field in Nigeria to more than meet the demand in this country for raw cotton of the American quality, of which our present consumption may roughly be set down as 4,000,000 bales.

Population.

Turning to the population of Nigeria, I think, making due allowance for the natives at present engaged in working forest produce, we may say that the inhabitants beyond the Palm Belt number roundly ten millions, the great majority of whom are farmers. By

many persons this question of population is considered the weak point regarding cotton cultivation on a large scale in Nigeria, and I may at once say that there are more than double the number of people in the cotton area of America, as the census returns for 1900 give the total population in the cotton-growing States as $22\frac{3}{4}$ millions. But an examination of the census figures in detail shows that the gross total is somewhat misleading as applied to the yield of cotton, as in many of the States which produce but a relatively small quantity there is a large population. In Missouri and Virginia, for example, where the population is returned at five millions, only 40,000 bales were grown in the census year, the bulk of the inhabitants being presumably engaged in other industries. On the other hand, we find Texas, with a population of three millions, producing three and a half millions of bales. From this one might conclude that where the people devote themselves almost exclusively to cotton, and where, of course, the general conditions are suitable, the output of raw material may be reckoned in the States at the rate of one bale per head of population. But we must remember that in comparison with the Nigeria of to-day, the circumstances in Texas are very much more favourable to heavy production. We have to consider that in America ploughs and other labour-saving implements are in common use, while in Nigeria there is at present nothing but hoes and manual labour on the farms. Another point which must tell against Nigeria in comparison with Texas, for example, is that it is reasonable to assume that the latter country draws largely upon adjacent States for its grain and other foodstuffs. In this respect Nigeria is practically self-supporting, and I expect it will continue to be so—that is, so far as its cereal foods are concerned. This will mean that, as at present, much land which otherwise might be available for cotton will be planted with guinea corn, millet, &c., and that a fair proportion of the Nigerian population will continue to be engaged in raising those crops. Notwithstanding this, however, as the use of draught animals and ploughs becomes general on the farms in the north, as I believe it will some day, we shall find that Nigeria is not so badly handicapped as is commonly supposed.

Before leaving this question of population, I should like to quote the views of the late High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria, as expressed after he had spent half a dozen years in that country. Sir Frederick Lugard in his last report, written under date of November 27, 1906, in referring to the estimate which had been put forward by the British Cotton Growing Association, to the

effect that at some future date it was not improbable that Northern Nigeria would produce at least seven millions of bales, says :

" My personal view is that this estimate is too optimistic, for the development of so large an industry needs a correspondingly large population, which does not at present exist throughout Northern Nigeria. But the Kano Emirate is densely populated by an industrious race, who are keen agriculturalists, and have cultivated cotton for a thousand years, and given a means of transport which can convey cotton at low freights to the Niger water-way, I anticipate a great development of this industry, which, when the population of the chief cotton-growing province—Zaria—has had time to increase, as it is increasing under the present conditions of peace and security, may some day go far towards realising the hopes of the Association."

Sir Frederick very rightly implies that, although some of the provinces are densely populated, the inhabitants in others are at present very scanty ; and this is unquestionably true, as you will understand when I tell you that, following the track of the railways under construction, the population per square mile varies from forty in the Ilorin province, to twenty-four Nupe, three Borgu, five Kontagora, ten Zaria, and seventy Kano. From this it will be judged, while not depreciating the future possibilities of Nigeria, no very large results must be expected within the next few years from the Borgu, Kontagora, and the lower part of the Zaria provinces. The eastern half of Northern Nigeria appears to be free from any very sparsely inhabited provinces, as according to the latest official estimates the population is seventy-four per square mile in Bassa, eighty-three Nassarawa, thirty-two Muri, forty Bauchi, eighteen Yola, and thirty-three Bornu.

Labour.

Another matter with regard to which doubts are freely expressed is that of (my next point) cheap labour, and it is held by some who have reviewed the position that in this respect Nigeria will fail us. I personally do not agree with that opinion, but, on the contrary, am convinced that, always assuming the cotton industry is developed on the lines now followed in the Lagos province—viz. by preserving the independence of the native farmer and buying the seed-cotton from him—we shall find that Nigeria, instead of being at a disadvantage, is in a better position to place cotton on the European markets at its normal value of about 4*d*. per pound than the States, where I understand as much as 4*s*. a day is paid for

labour. In considering this question of the value of labour in Nigeria, I should like to make it quite clear to you that I do not believe the country is ripe for plantations managed by Europeans with coloured labour paid by daily wage, and in my opinion if cotton cultivation is to be a great success in that part of the world it will become so owing to the industry of the native farm owner, aided of course by enterprising capitalists who will be prepared to erect ginneries and pay a fair price for the cotton on the spot. Later, when ploughs and other labour-saving appliances are in use and a minimum amount of supervision is required, it may be possible to profitably employ European money in plantations, but at the present time I think the returns would be discouraging, and, generally speaking, I hold the view that in Nigeria daily wage labour is not good for either the plantation owner or for the up-country native himself. Of course, what is known as "piece work" in England—that is, payment according to the work actually done, or even by "task," viz. so much to be done before work is stopped for the day—is a rather different matter, but even under those systems, which are the only safe ones in employing natives, I believe that not nearly so satisfactory results would be seen as under the plan whereby the worker has a direct interest in the actual out-turn of the crop. I assume, of course, that the ginning companies would exercise some control over the distribution of seed for planting, and that they would, on experimental plots, demonstrate the value of ploughs, &c.

Going back to the existing cost of production in Nigeria, on and near the coast-line native unskilled labour may be obtained at from sixpence to a shilling per day, these rates being what are now paid in cash by Europeans to native porters, &c. But it is an altogether different matter considering what the natives regard a fair return amongst themselves. There are hundreds of thousands of the best type of native who would not go out and serve under a white overseer for a daily wage, but who, working in their own way and in their own time, would accomplish far more than the average paid labourer, and would, in my opinion, be content with proceeds which give them even less than the equivalent of sixpence a day. This may seem a rather bold statement to make, but the question of labour values was one to which I gave very particular attention when passing through the countries likely to become great producing centres of agricultural produce for export; and, basing my opinion upon the extraordinarily low retail selling prices of produce and native manufactures in the various markets passed through,

I would say that I believe the equivalent of twopence per day would be nearer the mark when considering the present earnings in the country which is about to be opened up by rail.

One of the principal arguments used against the probability of large developments in the upper parts of Nigeria is that the native is by nature indolent, and that he will not cultivate produce for export because his wants are so few, and because he has the means within his own country of satisfying them with but little exertion to himself, thanks to the wonderfully fertile land in which Providence has placed him. Those who advance that argument are, I think, apt to overlook one very material factor, in the absence of which their contention would probably hold good. This is, that the inhabitants of Nigeria are not by nature less vain than human beings in other parts of the world, and I feel certain that when once they have an attractive assortment of the hundreds of miscellaneous lines of trade put before them (dissimilar from anything which can be produced in the country), they will quickly work to acquire such as take their fancy. Cash alone will certainly not meet the case, for shillings and sixpences are not of very much use to the natives of those parts unless the coins can be exchanged for merchandise on or near the spot, and therefore it is essential that trading stores should closely follow the ginneries, as I believe they will do. We have over ten millions of people out there who are at present practically untouched by the real influence of European imports, and, apart from the future of cotton growing, the possibilities of an expansion of trade in British manufactures are enormous. The same argument as to the laziness and improvidence of the negro might have been, and probably was, raised at the time cocoa cultivation was taken up seriously on the Gold Coast fifteen years or so ago. And yet what have been the results there with an agricultural product *not* indigenous to the country, and moreover one which does not give a return for four years or more after planting? In 1894 the total export of cocoa from the Gold Coast was 20,000 lb. weight only, but twelve years later over 20,000,000 lb. weight was produced, and at this date we find cocoa heading the list of exports from that country, excluding gold. Take, again, the case of maize in the Lagos province of Southern Nigeria. This cereal, unlike cocoa on the Gold Coast, was of course already grown locally as a foodstuff, but who, only five years ago, would have had the temerity to predict that this cheap produce would be cultivated for export to the European markets, and would be sold freely to the merchants in

Lagos at prices ranging from only 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per cwt. Another instance, even more to the point, is cotton itself in the Lagos province of Southern Nigeria. There, practically within and on the fringe of the Palm Belt, the natives have taken so kindly to cotton since the introduction of power ginneries and permanent buying stations maintaining stable rates, that what was practically a dead industry half a dozen years ago has already become one of considerable importance to the Colony. You will understand this when I tell you that although the exports from Lagos during the four years ended 1902 totalled to only 60,000 lb. weight, say 150 bales of 400 lb., or an average of 37½ bales per annum, the exports last year (1903) were equal to 6,000 bales, and the ginning returns for ten months of current year (up to October 31) amount to 8,500 bales. Incidentally I should like to remark that both the maize and cotton industries in Southern Nigeria have been rendered feasible on a large scale only owing to the transport facilities afforded by the railway.

One other argument has been freely used against cotton prospects in Nigeria, viz. that the present retail price of cotton in the markets is said to be more than we could afford to pay. Personally I have (through natives) bought seed-cotton within thirty miles of Zaria town at a rate which worked out at a little over one-third of a penny per pound in buying 25-lb. basketfuls. This would be equal to about, or under, 3½*d.* per pound delivered Liverpool, after allowing for cost of ginning, railway and steamer freight, and other expenses. But in the Zaria market small retail lots are known to fetch at certain times of the year a price equal to three farthings per pound and more, and at that rate for the raw material in those distant provinces, I grant that we should scarcely be able to compete if cotton comes back, as is possible, to its normal value of, say, fourpence per pound. It is, however, unfair to take the price at which very small retail lots are sold for cowries of the value of a farthing or a halfpenny as the basis for what would be readily accepted for large quantities; and my own opinion is that the natives of the central and upper parts of Nigeria will be only too glad to have the opportunity of selling seed-cotton in bulk at one halfpenny per pound, and I think you need feel but little if any anxiety on that score.

Transport.

We now come to the question of transport, without which the prospect of developing Nigeria would be practically hopeless. Although those districts near the coast line are singularly favoured

by having a network of rivers, creeks, and lagoons available for canoe transport, when one gets well inland there is, with the exceptions of the one great waterway the Niger, its tributary the Benue, and the as yet but little developed Cross River near the Eastern boundary, no natural means of cheap transport to the seaboard, and at present, with the exception of those districts adjacent to the Lagos Railway, which is now open for public traffic as far as Oshogbo (186 miles), all produce and merchandise is either head-borne by men or women, or is carried by donkeys, or, in the extreme north, by bullocks and camels. Until last spring I never saw even donkeys employed by the natives of Southern Nigeria for conveying produce to the nearest market, although the travelling Hausa trader has for very many years come through from the north with asses laden with what is locally known as "potash" for consumption near the coast line.

The Niger is a wonderful river, which has already done much towards opening up the central part of Nigeria, but it is not, unfortunately, navigable in its higher reaches for more than a few months every year, excepting for very shallow draft boats, and of course, even if it were, its influence would be but slight in the north. Sir Percy Girouard, the present High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria, is giving his particular attention to possible means of improving the river service, as well as pushing on the Baro to Kano Railway. And in Southern Nigeria Sir Walter Egerton has, during his Governorship, taken a deep personal interest in the rapid extension of the railway, the construction of roads, and the opening out of existing waterways. It is fully realised out there that the lack of transport is the main thing which is preventing the proper development of the country, and great progress will undoubtedly be made in the north during the next few years, as has already been accomplished near the coast.

Of all steps tending to improve means of communication, first and foremost come railways, to tap fertile districts which have been practically shut off from the outer world, and from which there exists at present no export trade worth mentioning. Parliament has this year sanctioned not only the construction of the railway from Baro to Kano, but has also approved of the Lagos line being extended across the Niger *viâ* Jebba, and thence to join the Baro-Kano Railway at some point near Zungeru, and it is hoped that these lines may be completed within five years. If they are a success, as I think there can be no doubt, it is not unreasonable to suppose that at some future date Government will feel justified

in authorising the construction of other railways in the eastern half of Nigeria, and although I have not travelled through that part of the country myself, I have heard the opinion expressed by men who have, and who are well qualified to judge, that the prospects are equally good.

At the present time one must admit that, considering the magnitude of the country, Nigeria is at a very serious disadvantage for want of cheap transport, and even when the Kano Railway is completed there will still be vast tracts of country untouched, and this fact needs to be borne in mind in considering cotton-growing prospects in the near future.

Conclusion.

My Paper is already of greater length than I meant it to be, partly owing to the fact that no address on cotton growing has recently been delivered at these gatherings, and partly because I wished to go rather fully into the labour question. I will, however, now conclude, having endeavoured to fairly place the *pros* and *cons* of cotton growing in Nigeria before you in such a manner as to enable you to draw your own deductions. To me it appears that we have there a proved cotton-growing country and a large agricultural population, with more than sufficient land available to eventually produce, if needed, the whole of Lancashire's requirements of raw material of the American quality. And, although the present uneven distribution of the population, and the lack of transport facilities, must for a considerable time tell against the maximum production, I believe that a really appreciable quantity of cotton will come out of Nigeria within five years of the opening of the Kano Railway.

Discussion.

The Chairman (Sir Alfred L. Jones, K.C.M.G.) stated that he had travelled from Liverpool to hear the Address, and he had been delighted with the whole tone of it. It absolutely confirmed the hopes of those interested in the question, and that in a very circumstantial way.

Sir George Watt, C.I.E., said he had never been in Nigeria, and the Address had been to him a revelation in many important matters. He could have wished Mr. Birtwistle had given some more particulars about the country itself—as, for instance, about the latitude, climate, rainfall, &c., which were of the greatest moment in regard to cotton cultivation. It had been mentioned that a very large proportion of the cotton goods manufactured in

this country were exported to India. He thought that was a very important factor in the present case, because in India they had some fifteen million acres of land under cotton, and every year the manufacturing enterprise was expanding. It was indeed a question of time when India would gradually lower and lower her demands on Great Britain for the manufactured article. Mr. Birtwistle had also referred to the mixed staple of India: that also was a factor of some moment; but still more important was the cause that lowered the staple. The demand for the low staple was the result of efforts made, not only in India but in many parts of the Continent, to seize a branch of cotton manufacture that Lancashire showed no particular desire to win—the production of low-quality goods—and the result had been that for the greater part of half a century a steady progress had been made backward instead of forward to meet the market which Lancashire had rejected. He thought that had been a great mistake on the part of Lancashire. In regard to the price of cotton, Sir George Watt expressed the view that if America was going to produce a high staple of cotton at fourpence, India would purchase a large amount of it. Let America, in fact, produce a fairly long staple at fourpence, and India would be a large competitor in the purchase of that raw cotton as against Manchester. In regard to different species of cotton, he said we had gone too long on the assumption that "cotton was cotton." There had, in fact, been a continuous mass of error with regard to the identification of cottons, so that what one man called "A" another called "B," both being the same thing. The result was that those concerned with these matters could not co-ordinate results; they did not know what particular plant one man was alluding to as compared with another. It was of vital importance to the industry that these matters should be better systematised. After speaking of the distribution of the cotton plant, and pointing out that the variety indigenous to the West Coast was closely allied to the American variety, and that across Africa to the east there was a totally different plant corresponding to the Indian plant, Sir George Watt said there could be no manner of doubt that in Nigeria they must take the West Coast plant and develop it. If they did that they would make West Africa one of the greatest countries for cotton production in the world, and fulfil Lord Palmerston's prophecy that it would one day rival the United States.

Sir George Denton, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gambia, explained that for some years past he had been rather out of touch

with the cotton question. They tried to extend the cultivation of the cotton plant in the Gambia, but failed; and one of the reasons for that failure had been mentioned by Mr. Birtwistle when he said there had been a doubt whether the native would accept a low price for the cotton. His own experience was that he would not. In the Gambia for many years the natives had been in the habit of receiving $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ as the equivalent of a pound of seed cotton. The Association came there and gave them a great deal of help. At first they sanctioned offering $2d.$ a pound for cotton, and he got a fair amount. Later they told him the price must be reduced to a little under a penny. The natives became somewhat suspicious, and one of the first questions put to him when he was discussing the matter with them was: "Can you tell us which crop will pay us best?" He was obliged to tell them that ground nuts were decidedly more favourable to their interests than cotton, and consequently they persevered with ground nuts. That might be a lesson to other places. For the sake of the Association he hoped that there was now no very remunerative industry in Northern Nigeria, and that cotton might therefore prove a success there. Mr. Birtwistle said that both climate and area were favourable to cotton growing, but appeared to have some doubt with regard to labour. He was himself twelve years in the Lagos Province of Nigeria, where there was an abundance of labour. He hoped it would prove that as Nigeria became more settled the population would increase and meet the demand. His experience was that where the native could have a quiet, peaceful time he liked to go and remain there. If he would do that he thought there could be little doubt of success in Northern Nigeria.

Sir Ralph Moor, K.C.M.G., who, the Chairman explained, had been long resident in Southern Nigeria and had been one of the advisers of the Association, reminded the meeting that cotton had been growing for thousands of years in Northern Nigeria. It seemed to him that Mr. Birtwistle, in his catalogue of requirements for successful cultivation, omitted one of the most essential elements, and that was the introduction of modern methods of cultivation. If the natives were going to continue cultivation with the hoe, and in fact do all the work by manual labour, they would not be in a position to compete with cotton-growers in America and the rest of the world. Means of transport having been or being about to be provided, the introduction of these modern methods for preparing the land, &c., should be given special attention to. The increase in the production of West Africa during the last few years showed he

admitted a great increase. It was, however, only a step, and there was still an enormous mass of work before the Association. A great step had been taken by co-operating with the Government and obtaining control of the ginneries. They had pressed for railways for a long time and at last had got them. The Government, in fact, were creating two lines of transport. In his view these lines when they got to work would be to some extent in competition with one another, and for his own part he thought the construction of one line into the interior would have been sufficient for a start.

Mr. Fredk. Shelford, who, the Chairman said, was engaged in the construction of these railways, remarked that he was not in the secrets of the Government, so that he could not say why they had authorised the construction of the Baro-Kano line as well as the other; but no doubt the idea was that the line to the North was essential at once. At present a man who went out to Northern Nigeria had to go to Zungeru, the Government headquarters, to get his orders. It was important to have the means of enabling him to go up the river as quickly as possible. The Lagos line would be up to Ilorin at the end of April.

Mr. J. Arthur Hutton, Chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association, Manchester, said Sir George Watt had told them that cotton was not always cotton; but the reply was that that did not really matter, so long as the cotton-spinner got the thing he wanted. As regarded India, cotton was "mending for the worse," as they said in Lancashire. It was so bad, indeed, that Lancashire hardly used any of it. He did not think Mr. Birtwistle had too strongly emphasised the importance of the cotton trade to this country, when we remembered that cotton goods constituted a third of the whole of our exports of manufactured articles, that the capital involved was something like £400,000,000, and that 10,000,000 people were directly or indirectly dependent on the industry. This trade was absolutely dependent on the vagaries of the weather in a single part of the world; that was to say, one severe frost in the United States early in October meant the disorganisation of the whole cotton trade of the world. Thus any effort to broaden the basis of the supply of cotton was true Imperialism. In regard to Northern Nigeria, he drew attention to the fact that that country was one-fifth the size of India and half the size of the cotton States in America. The population was as big as that of Australia, Canada, and South Africa put together; and, in respect to density, averaged 50 per square mile, as compared with 1·4 in Canada, 1·3 in Australia, and 4·1 in South Africa. As regarded

climate and soil, he did not think there was any question that they were perfectly suitable for growing cotton; in fact, the cotton already produced was of excellent quality, the sort they wanted in Lancashire, and the further one went inland the better was the quality. America produced some fourteen million bales of cotton, and he did not see why Nigeria should not produce between five and seven million bales—the equivalent of seventy millions sterling. Of course, there were difficulties to contend with. Nigeria was not a sanatorium, but were any of the countries where cotton was produced to be regarded originally as in that light? With improved sanitary conditions West Africa would be a better country to live in than to-day, and although the climate was a serious difficulty he did not think it was an insuperable one. He thought that cotton must continue to be a black man's crop. In regard to transport a start had been made, and he thought the thanks of all concerned were due to the present Government, and in particular to Mr. Winston Churchill. They were also much indebted to the Duke of Marlborough. It was a lucky day for cotton growing when the Duke of Marlborough first took an interest in the question, for somehow the Churchill family had become so much possessed with the importance of cotton growing that neither of its members seemed able to do too much for it. Alluding to the great increase in the production of cotton since the commencement of the operations of the Association, Mr. Hutton pointed out that every pennyworth of cotton bought in West Africa was practically paid for by our manufactured goods, and that therefore the Association were not only creating a supply of raw material but creating new markets, not only for Lancashire, but for Birmingham, Yorkshire, and the rest of the country.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., agreed that this work was one of truly Imperial importance, and hoped that the future history of the industry would fulfil all the hopes entertained regarding it. He gathered that the principal part of the cotton grown in Nigeria would be of middling American character, but there were other parts of Africa in which cotton of a superior character could be grown, and he might mention that the North Charterland Company, of which he was Chairman, had recently sent two consignments to this country, one of 300 and the other of 96 bales, and the selling price realised was rather under the shilling. It was very important, he thought, that we should produce cotton within British territory and be no longer dependent to such a large extent on the United States.

The Chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Birtwistle, said that the results of the Association's work had been satisfactory to him. He gave £25,000, and he was getting some of his money back again.

Mr. Birtwistle, in reply, said that Sir George Denton had mentioned that in the Gambia ground nuts paid the natives better than cotton. He thought himself that a great mistake was made in offering them 2*d.* a pound. In regard to the introduction of improved methods of agriculture he thought there was nothing in his Paper opposed to that view. As to the competition of the two railways, he pointed out that there would be a very good distance between them on certain parts both on this side of the Niger and immediately over it.

The Chairman, replying to a vote of thanks, said he did not think we could have too many railways in Africa, provided they were constructed in a reasonable way.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 14, 1908, when a Paper on "Ceylon of To-day" was read by Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G. Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 15 Fellows had been elected, viz. 7 Resident and 8 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:

James H. Brodie, Richard C. H. Dawes, William Ewing, George Gonsalves, A.M.Inst.C.E., J. Arthur Hutton, Percy S. Inskipp, Bernard A. Quaritch.

Non-Resident Fellows:

Alexander R. Aspinall, M.A. (Transvaal), J. P. Auld (Southern Nigeria), Hon. Alfred Deakin, M.P. (Victoria), Walter G. Duffield, B.A., B.Sc. (South Australia), Stanley P. Hyatt (Sumatra), Eugene W. Jayewardene (Ceylon). Baron Albert King (Victoria), Percy A. T. Wright (Southern Nigeria).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The names of Mr. F. H. Dangar on behalf of the Council, and Mr. H. F. Billinghurst on behalf of the Fellows, were submitted and approved as Auditors of the Accounts for the past year in accordance with Rule 48.

The Chairman: We have a letter from the Duke of Argyll expressing regret that he is unable to attend this evening, and I have been asked to take his place in the chair. It is not necessary for me to introduce to you Sir Henry Blake, who is one of our well known and successful governors, notably in connection with Jamaica, Hong Kong and Ceylon. Ceylon I have always regarded as one of the most beautiful places in the world. I remember well visiting the island when I first joined the service in 1852, and since

then I have often been there. In 1857 my ship was sent down from China as guard ship, nearly the whole of the white regiment having been sent to India to help in quelling the Mutiny, and a curious incident occurred on board. We were directed to bring down a small detachment of troops from Trincomalie to Colombo. We had about 80 or 100 soldiers on board, some three or four of whom brought their wives with them, and though only on board about forty-eight hours, one of the wives presented her husband with a baby during the passage. Like a good soldier's wife, when the vessel arrived at its destination she went on shore without any help, the husband carrying the infant. To commemorate the event the parents decided to call their little daughter by the name of the vessel. Now the name of the ship was the "Fury," a very good name for a ship, but an unusual one for a child. Let us hope that as she grew up her character and disposition were not represented by her name. I would point out that Trincomalie, on the N.E. coast, is one of the grand harbours of the world. It is indeed a magnificent harbour, capable of accommodating a large fleet, and up to quite recently has been considered a naval station. It is, however, off the trade route, and therefore of no use as a coaling station, and there are no docks or machine shops for executing repairs. It has, therefore, been abandoned in favour of Colombo, although we had spent hundreds of thousands of pounds in fortifying the place. However, Colombo is much preferable. It possesses a good breakwater, and in these days it is very necessary in time of war for ships to be protected by a breakwater or by booms. You will understand that a fleet lying in an open roadstead or in a harbour with a wide mouth is very liable to be attacked by mines or by submarine boats. It was therefore a wise decision on the part of our Government to make Colombo our naval port in that part of the world.

Sir Henry Blake then read his Paper on

"CEYLON OF TO-DAY."

In addressing you on the subject of Ceylon this evening, I fear that I am going over well-trodden ground, for the condition of that Colony has been brought under the notice of the members of the Royal Colonial Institute by able addresses delivered in this room on more than one occasion—the last being in 1903, when the state of the Colony was described by the Hon. John Ferguson, C.M.G., a member of the Ceylon Legislative Council, than whom no man is more competent to speak on the subject, for his annual Directory

is a repertory of everything connected with the island. But I felt that, as a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute of over twenty years' standing, and having occupied the position of Colonial Governor for a continuous period, longer than any servant of the Crown who has hitherto acted in that capacity, I could not refuse the request of the Council to address the members of the Institute during the present session; and as events have moved rapidly during the past four years, I decided to devote my contribution of this evening to a description of the present condition of that great Colony, in the government of which I have passed the closing years of my official career.

The island of Ceylon lies off the south-eastern coast of India, between which and the north-west coast of Ceylon a chain of islands and sandbanks have been formed by the action of currents, and flux and reflux of the tides in Palk's Straits. Its area is one-sixth less than that of Ireland, and its population about four millions. The revenue was in 1906 £2,335,000, the expenditure £2,176,000, and the public debt £4,813,000.

Within this area is to be found every natural beauty that could charm the senses, and every range of climate from the languorous heat of the lower levels to the bracing air of Nuwara Eliya; but whatever the elevation the verdure is perennial, and the forest trees are at different seasons ablaze with colour, some crowned with a wealth of gorgeous flowers, others in the higher elevations as brilliant with the varied reds of the young leaves.

The outward-bound visitor to Ceylon during the south-west monsoon enters by the splendid artificial harbour of Colombo, almost identical in shape and area with the new harbour at Dover. The breakwaters have been constructed at a cost of two millions sterling, and a further extension of the south-west arm is being effected at an estimated cost of £460,000. On entering the harbour the contrast is very striking between the great seas that sweep across the Indian Ocean and the peaceful calm within, where boats of all sizes—from the catamaran formed of three logs lashed together to the large lighter, laden with heavy cargo—are busily plying between ship and wharf, while the baffled waves are leaping in great white masses sometimes as high as 70 feet, and falling in harmless cataracts upon the breakwater. In the harbour he will find the flags of every nation trading to the East, and as the harbour is dredged to the depth of the Suez Canal, the largest ships that voyage by that route may find safe inooring, while a graving dock 700 feet long, with a width of 63 feet on the floor,

and a depth of 30 feet over the sill, has just been completed that will afford every facility for dry docking and repairs.

The traveller with a motor-car at his disposal may see most of the island in a fortnight, journeying over roads as perfect as can be found in any part of the British Empire. Having saturated himself with the beauties of Colombo, with its broad red roads overshadowed by the flamboyant and other flowering trees; sweeping round its lake, the purification or obliteration of which is now occupying public attention, but which I hope will yet be made as wholesome as it is beautiful; its fine open space in Victoria Park, and the attractive cinnamon gardens, in which district the houses of the wealthy inhabitants are situated, may take the southern road by Mount Lavinia, through stretches of cinnamon, where the air is laden with the spicy fragrance, and past an endless succession of villages and towns, the road shaded by a continuous forest of waving cocoanut palms, through which the filtered sunshine comes with glad patches of radiance. The seashore to the right is alive with picturesque groups of fishermen drawing their nets, and the blue sea is dotted with the square sails of the curious Ceylon fishing boat called *oruwa*, while the waves break on the creamy strand with a cadence that answers to every phase in the whole gamut of human feeling. To the left the eye travels over the flat low country, with its chain of lakes and rivers flowing gently to the sea, until it sweeps upwards over the lower spurs to the lofty summits of the central mountains, and so on to Galle with its 33,000 inhabitants, supposed to be the Tarshish of the ancients, where from the very dawn of commerce East met West and exchanged commodities. Returning by Kaltura to Panadura, the road runs eastward through low hills to Ratnapura, and thence by Avisawela to Colombo. Here we pass through the principal rubber districts, and from personal observation of the properties in the Kaltura basin I am satisfied that the rubber is growing admirably, while a large number of trees have been tapped for a considerable time.

Ratnapura means in Sinhalese the city of gems, and here for centuries has been the centre of the gemming trade of the island. The whole neighbourhood is full of gem pits, from the small venture of one or two men to excavations of considerable size, where gemming is undertaken by native capitalists on a co-operative basis. Corundum in the form of rubies, sapphires, topaz, and amethysts, besides spinels, tourmalines, zircons, garnets, chrysoberyls, and other stones are found. The gems of Ceylon hardly figure in the Blue Book among the exports, but a large trade is done, the

amount sold annually reaching about £200,000. Ratnapura is situated in the region of the greatest rainfall, the rain laden clouds of the south-west monsoon depositing their burden on the south-western slopes of the range that rises abruptly from the town, which is dominated by the sugarloaf summit of Adam's Peak, that thrusts its sharp cone skyward to an elevation of 7,420 feet. At full moon during the north-east monsoon Adam's Peak is visited by tens of thousands of pilgrims, who hold it sacred, and toil to the summit to worship at the shrine of the footprint sunk in the flat rock that forms the apex. Nothing more picturesque can be imagined than the long lines of pilgrims bearing torches and climbing the steep pathway through the woods clothing the cone that rises at an angle between 40 and 45 degrees, while they call to each other scraps of Buddhist texts and words of encouragement. In places the path climbs over bare scarps of rock in which steps have been cut and chains fastened to hold on by, without which the ascent would be extremely perilous if not impossible for all but the most active. The pilgrims must be at the summit before sunrise, at which time, if the morning be clear, the shadow of the peak is seen projected, not on the land, but in the air, with a weird but beautiful effect.

From the earliest ages Adam's Peak has been held sacred, and the footprint in the rock some 5 feet in length has, we are told by Sir Emerson Tennent, been held by the Bramans to be the footstep of *Siva*; by the Buddhists and Chinese of *Buddha* or *Fo*; by the Gnostics and Mahomedans of *Jeu* or its equivalent, *Adam*; while the Portuguese were divided between the claims of St. Thomas and the Eunuch of Candace, Queen of Ethiopia.

The road to the north from Colombo is, like that of the south, under an ever present shade of cocoanut palms, by Negombo to Chilaw, the dried cocoanuts, or copra, being of better quality in the latter district than elsewhere in Ceylon. The cocoanut palm supplies, in various products, over 21 per cent. of the exports of Ceylon, and there is no more stable and profitable cultivation in the island than the cocoanut properties on the western coast. The industry is largely in the hands of natives, some native gentlemen owning extensive cocoanut properties. The Blue Book of 1906 gives the acreage under cocoanuts as 987,030, and taking this area planted with even seventy-five trees to the acre, worth 10*s.* each—a moderate estimate—the capital embarked in the industry is over £37,000,000 sterling. From Chilaw the road is more open to Puttalum, which is the centre of a great salt industry. The collection of salt is a Government monopoly, and care is taken by

the establishment of Government depôts to prevent the price of salt being unduly raised to the people in remote districts. The revenue derived from the salt is roughly about 4½*d.* per head of the population. We have now got into the district of lowest rainfall, the annual average at Puttalum being 47 inches as compared with the 152 inches at Ratnapura. From Puttalum the road runs north-east to the ancient city of Anaradhapura, founded, according to the *Mahawansa*, the great historical chronicle of Ceylon, by Wijaho, the conqueror of northern Ceylon, about 540 years B.C. Through the reigns of over one hundred kings Anaradhapura continued to be the capital, and the remains of hundreds of temples, *pansalas*, or Buddhist monasteries, and *pokunas*, or tanks for bathing purposes, now being excavated by the Archæological Department, bear witness to a high state of artistic merit and excellence of the work of the carver in stone of those old days. The stupendous *dagobas*, or solid domes of brick, containing Buddhist relics, now covered with scrub, rise from the level plain in majestic masses, as striking as are the pyramids of Ghizeh, the original height of Abbayagiriya *dagoba*, one of the five, having been 405 feet, or but 50 feet less than that of Cheop's pyramid. But great as is the interest of the remains of the *dagobas*, it pales before that of the sacred Bo tree, or "Ficus religiosa," for, two hundred years before the foundations of the Abbayagiriya *dagoba* were laid, the sacred Bo tree, a branch from the original Bo tree under which the prince Sidartha was said to have received enlightenment and attained Buddhahood, was brought from Maghada by the princess Sanghamitta, and planted amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm of religious exaltation; and during all these 2,300 years it has been the object of unremitting reverence and worship. It is the oldest historical tree in the world, and its vitality is so great that I have now in my garden in Ireland a flourishing young plant from its seed, presented by the high priest to Lady Blake. From Anaradhapura the road runs due north for a hundred miles to Elephant's Pass, where the Jaffna peninsula joins the mainland. This road, as that eastward to the magnificent harbour of Trincomalie where millions have been lavished on works of defence, now dismantled and abandoned, runs through the flat Wanni territory, a dry region, supposed to be unproductive, but containing within its area the grand system of tanks that remain to testify to the glory of the ancient dynasties and the genius of their irrigation engineers. The entire country is now covered by jungle, save where in places the land made available by the restoration of

ruined tanks has been occupied, and in this jungle are found herds of elephants, and deer, leopards, bears and wild pigs; while as the car pursues its way, troops of monkeys may be seen travelling from tree to tree, and sometimes following each other in flying leaps across the road, a distance of from 15 to 20 feet. The large Wanderoo monkey appears now and again to take a delight in galloping across the road as close as possible to the car, when, jumping up a tree, he sits chattering with evident satisfaction at his daring feat.

We have now visited the two great divisions of the lowlands. The area of light rainfall sweeps round the east coast by Batticaloa to Matara, the extreme south-eastern district from Kalmunai to Tangalle being as rainless as that from Pokfalum to Jaffna. The peninsula of Jaffna is a plain, flat as a billiard-table, and inhabited by 300,000 of the most thrifty and industrious people in Ceylon. Here the cocoanut gives place to the palmyra and equally useful fruit palm, and every inch is cultivated with a care and thoroughness not exceeded by the inhabitants of any country in the world. Nothing that can be accomplished by manuring and irrigation is neglected, even the green leaves from the adjacent forests being collected and sold in the markets for manure, while hundreds of wells are sunk through the coral bed of the peninsula from which the fresh water, sometimes resting on salt water beneath, is lifted by balanced bucket sweeps as in Egypt and China.

It now only remains to visit that portion of the island that has during the past seventy years been transformed by British capital and energy—the hill districts into which so many millions of British capital has been adventured, and where the grievous losses by the coffee disease of thirty years ago were met with such fortitude, and since retrieved with such patient determination. Leaving Colombo by rail—for the railway affords the best view of the country—we travel to Rambukkana, through a flat country of fields of rice, the most beautiful crop in the world when the brilliant green begins to ripen, apparently emitting sunshine from the waving plain that sweeps into the borders of the forest lands. When the land is being prepared for the sowing the fields are stretches of level mud in which the buffaloes, sinking above their knees, are drawing the light wooden ploughs with one handle that may be seen on Egyptian frescoes, and are in use from the Nile to the Yangtze.

From Rambukkana, one of the hottest and most oppressive spots in Ceylon, the scene changes, and five minutes after the station

is left, the damp air of the plains is left behind, and the refreshing breezes from the hills begin to be felt. Emerging from the first tunnel the whole aspect of the country is changed, and during the twelve miles of tortuous climbing up steep gradients, the eye gloats over a wide expanse of mountain scenery unsurpassed in any country. Down to a few years ago the hills were clothed with forest, and the valleys green with rice, sometimes sown in terraces that follow the contour of the lower spurs and represent an enormous amount of labour. Looking back from the top of the incline at Kaduganawa at evening, with the sky ablaze with the red glory of the setting sun, is an experience of intoxicating beauty of form and colour never to be forgotten. But of late the glory of the lower hills is being ravished by the rubber grower, and the forest with its primeval beauties is giving place to square brown patches that will one day help to supply rubber pavement to the streets of London.

From Kaduganawa the line descends to Kandy, the capital from 1592 until its final capture in 1815. This old mountain capital is to my mind the very gem of Ceylon. Situated in a valley, a portion of which has been bunded and now forms an artificial lake, it lies surrounded by beautiful and fertile hills that overlook the valley of the great river Mahawelaganga, whose yellow waters, laden with soil from the mountains, sweep over a rocky bed, forming foaming rapids, save when it rises, as it does sometimes, to a height of 20 feet above the normal level. In the neighbourhood in every direction are lovely drives, and here and there one sees the splendid Lagerstrœmia, the great Ceiba, or silk cotton tree, with its masses of crimson flowers, the Spathodea, the Plumeria alba, or temple tree, and other flowering trees in their perfection of beauty. Up to this elevation rubber grows freely, and the tea cultivation now begins alternating with large properties of cocoa. The days are hot, but the nights are always cool, a blessing that can only be realised by those whose lot has been cast in tropical countries. Three miles away are the famous and beautiful Botanic Gardens of Peradeniya, forming a promontory round which the Mahawelaganga flows. Leaving Kandy we join the main line train at Peradeniya Junction, and after ten miles through a level valley, proceed again to climb the fifty miles of steep gradients from Nawalapitiya to the summit of the line at Pattipola. The journey is entirely through tea cultivation, and the distant views over mountain and valley are magnificent. Here we lose sight of palms and rice, and the Sinhalese population is replaced by the Tamil coolies, who are

seen at work, the men pruning where necessary, the women and children in long lines along the hillsides, with deep baskets hung on the back by a broad band passing over the forehead, picking off the tender shoots and deftly transferring them to the basket with an upward jerk. Here will be seen the European planter riding round the property along steep and narrow paths that cling to the hillsides, satisfying himself that the plantation is free from weeds, the pruning properly done, and the flush or new growth is being thoroughly picked by the busy fingers of the workers. Down in the valley close by the stream is the factory, with its long rows of windows and its large water-wheel or tall chimney. Here at the close of the day the laden baskets are emptied, the contents being carefully picked over, and all pieces of twig or too coarsely plucked leaves discarded. The remainder is carried to the drying loft, where after about seventeen hours the leaves are sufficiently withered to be taken to the rolling machines, where the leaf cells are broken, allowing the juices to exude. They are then sifted into the several grades, when, after being left to ferment for two or three hours, they are placed on trays and dried or fried at a heat of 180 to 220 degrees, when the tea is ready for packing. On the care exercised in the various processes depends the appearance and flavour of the tea, which may be spoiled by over- or under-fermentation or by too rapid or too slow drying. The immediate supervision of this part of the industry is almost entirely done by natives, who perform their duties with commendable steadiness and ability.

The acreage under tea in 1906, which is the last year for which I have complete returns, was 461,260, and the total weight of the tea exported was 170,527,126 lb. The yield per acre varies from 350 to 800 lb.—in one or two estates even as much as 1,000 lb. has been obtained—the greater weight of leaf in the lower levels compensating for the superiority of flavour in the higher. The average return was 370 lb. per acre, on which at present a duty, amounting to £3 1*s.* 8*d.* per acre, is paid on the tea imported into the United Kingdom. The reports for 1907 show that the crop and prices are both good, and the tea proprietors of Ceylon may be congratulated upon excellent prospects and a position as stable as they have enjoyed since the hardy tea plant first replaced the ruined industry of the coffee grower.

It would require an enthusiastic tea drinker to admire a tea garden, with its endless rows of small green bushes 2 to 4 feet high; and so far as the cultivation is concerned, mile after mile

of tea becomes monotonous. Nothing can detract from the magnificence of the distant view, but while you may follow the stream fretting its way until, joined by others, it becomes a foaming river dashing over cataracts, in some places of great volume and grandeur, the exigencies of production have robbed the mountains of their mystery, and the lover of nature is unsatisfied until he finds beyond Nanuoya hillsides no longer laid bare by axe or mamotti, but clothed with the primeval beauties that nature gave them in the grassy downs of the patenas, the crimson masses of the rhododendrons, and the varying shades of the forest, from whose breasts here and there white cascades leap from mystery to mystery and speak from hidden depths. Of Nuwara Eliya it is hardly necessary to speak. It lies at an elevation of 6,240 feet, and has a mean temperature of 57 degrees. It is an admirable sanatorium in summer, more like a Scotch than a tropical valley, and possesses the finest golf links in the East.

Our journey of inspection is almost over. From Nanuoya the line goes upwards to Pattipola at an elevation of 6,200 feet, and then sinks 2,000 feet to Bandarawela, the present terminus. Travelling over the summit of the ridge in the south-west monsoon, the railway passenger is not seldom immersed in clouds and rain, until beyond Pattipola he enters a short tunnel, from which he emerges in bright sunshine and sees spread out beneath him the undulating plains of Diyatelawa, while the hills to the eastward stand out clear and dry. During the north-east monsoon the position will be reversed. It is thus possible to follow the sun from season to season by changing from one side to the other of the range. From Bandarawela the road sinks yet another 2,000 feet to Badulla, the principal town of Uva province, or sweeps round to Passara by Ella, from whence there is a splendid view over the wide plains of Uva, reaching away to the south-east, where, in the dim distance, the white surf may be seen beating on the shore. All the intervening plain is dry, and but little cultivated at present, but to the westward the steep hillsides of Moneragalla district are planted with tea, from Haputala to Koslanda, beyond which the road winds under the fall of Diya luma, where the river falls sheer 570 feet, and the lower hills are being planted with rubber.

I have given you some particulars of the two great industries of tea and cocoanuts, the former supplying in value 56·7 per cent., and the latter 21·2 per cent. of the total exports. But within the past four years another industry has come to the front that widens

the basis of Ceylon prosperity, and bids fair to become the second in value if not the leading export of the island. In 1903 there were but 11,595 acres planted in rubber. Then came a great rise in the market price, and capitalists realised that Ceylon possessed all the necessary capabilities for the production of so valuable a crop. Land was taken up in feverish haste, and every officer of the Government who could assist in its survey, settlement, and sale was devoted to the duty of satisfying the demands of impatient capitalists. In a colony where large numbers of proprietary rights were undetermined the Government was bound to insure that every title granted to purchasers should be valid and free from claims, and in many cases this process necessarily involved considerable delay; but the Government did everything in its power to expedite matters, with the result that up to the middle of last year the area acquired and being cleared for rubber was over 120,000 acres, and companies had been formed with an aggregate capital of £700,000.

The Sinhalese, too, are taking up the planting of rubber, and experiments as to its cultivation under irrigation are being made by the Botanic Department. It is, so far, growing well in the North-West Province, and I see no reason why extensive plantations may not yet be made even in the dry regions, where irrigation is available. In April 1906 it was proposed to have an Exhibition of Rubber, including everything connected with its production in the raw state, and of all the processes of preparation and adaptation to the various uses to which it is applied. After consideration we decided that the Exhibition should be built in the grounds of the Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, and be opened from September 13 to 27. We invited all rubber-producing countries to send exhibits, and were fortunate enough to secure as judges three experts from London, Messrs. Brett, Smithett and Devitt, whose decisions were given after most exhaustive examination, and whose lectures during the Exhibition, on the preparation of rubber for the market, were full of interest and value to those engaged in the cultivation. Each morning a lecture was delivered at the Exhibition by a member of the scientific staff of the Botanic Department of Ceylon, or by competent speakers from other countries, and these lectures, with the discussions that followed, were afterwards produced in book-form by the Botanic Department, and by Messrs. Ferguson of the *Ceylon Observer*. These books contain nearly all the practical information known about the production and preparation of rubber up to the time of the Exhibition.

One of the most interesting of the lectures was that delivered by Mr. Herbert Wright, then Controller of the Experiment Station at Peradeniya, but now, I believe, holding the responsible position of Editor of the *Rubber Journal*. He accepted 60,000 tons of rubber from wild sources as a constant annual quantity, and taking 65,000 tons as the demand for rubber in 1906, to be increased by a growing demand of 5,000 tons annually, he assumed that the demand for cultivated rubber would, in 1917, require 60,000 tons, for the production of which an area of 960,000 acres would be necessary.

Again, he entered into the question of the production of rubber from an acre, and gave a warning against over-production. The actual experience of tapping 198,000 trees in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements in 1905 gave 240,000 lb. of rubber, and in 1906 the tapping of 10,000 trees in Ceylon of the average age of ten years gave 30,000 lb.

Now, in calculating the probable value of growing plantations in Ceylon, we may take a planting distance of 20 feet by 15, or 150 trees to the acre, as the most suitable, and if we accept from seven-year-old trees a return equal to one-half of that secured from 10,000 trees of ten years' growth, it will give 275 lb. of rubber to the acre. I have calculated roughly that the cost at which an acre of rubber will stand in seven years, including purchase, clearing, planting, weeding, and interest on outlay, will average about £22. What the price of rubber may be at that date who can say? But, if we take it at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., the annual gross return of £34 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre will leave a handsome margin of profit to the investor.

There are at present at least 140,000 acres planted with rubber in Ceylon which, on the estimate that I have adopted, will in six years return annually 14,062 tons, value £3,937,360, which will almost equal the value of tea exported in 1906.

The products that come next in importance are plumbago, cacao and cinnamon. Plumbago is extensively mined in the North-Western and Southern Provinces. The value exported in 1906 was £697,000, and over 19,000 people are employed in the industry. Camphor is being planted, but not to a great extent. It is a highly remunerative crop, the return at present prices being more profitable than even that from rubber in full bearing. Excellent cotton has been grown at the Botanic Experiment Station at Maha Illipulama, and to the north, near Elephant's Pass, the *Agave rigida*, or sisal hemp, has been planted as an experiment.

In my opinion the plant should be a profitable investment for large plantations, worked with proper machinery for extraction, and with tramways for carriage of the heavy leaves to the extracting machines.

From a water survey of the Wanni district made by my directions, it is found that water can be got at depths from about 11 feet to 28 feet, so far as I remember the figures. This being so brings this great district within the area in which profitable investment may be made in the future.

Having now looked at Ceylon from a purely material aspect, I should like to say something upon a matter of deeper moment—the condition of the inhabitants at present, and the probabilities of national progress in the future. Ceylon was conquered by Wijaho in the year 543 B.C. And during the 2,358 years that elapsed between that date and 1815, when the last king, Raja Singha, was deposed by the British, the population had reached a high state of civilisation. From 1527 the Portuguese occupied the littoral provinces, and were engaged in constant struggles with the Kandyan kings for one hundred and thirty years, when in 1658 they were driven out by the Dutch, who in turn were compelled to yield to the British in 1796. During these three hundred years the Sinhalese showed on many a field that they possessed fighting qualities of no mean order; but save for an outburst in Kandy in 1803, caused by the discovery of proceedings that reflect no credit on the local British diplomacy of the time, and another outbreak in 1848 due to a misconception of the principles underlying a proposed alteration of taxation, there have happily been no troubles since the entire island came under the dominion of the British flag.

We have taken a rapid survey of the three great divisions of the island zones. The Jaffna peninsula is inhabited mainly by Tamils, who share with the Moormen and Malays the dry regions round the eastern and southern coasts. In the Western Provinces and low country of the interior the Sinhalese Buddhists are predominant, while the hill regions, that bear traces of an ancient occupation, have during the past century been cleared of forest and occupied by European planters, employing imported Tamil labour from India.

The people of Jaffna are in the happy position that results from industrial activity. Their agriculture leaves nothing to be desired. They ask for additional facilities for direct intercourse with India by removing from their ports restrictions on passenger

transit considered necessary for the prevention of the introduction of cholera or plague, and a concession has been made in the establishment of a disinfecting station at Keyts.

The planters' demand is for railway extension, a demand that has not up to the present been conceded by his Majesty's Government. The extension of the Kalani Valley line to Ratnapura might have been constructed two years ago at a cost of Rs. 2,800,000. With the increased cost of all material and the phenomenal increase on account of rubber cultivation in the value of the land through which the line will pass, I question if the line can now be constructed for anything near that amount; while the state of the money market precludes the possibility of money being now borrowed at the interest at which it would then have been obtained.

Having regard to the amount of land opened for rubber it is evident that the labour supply must be increased by probably 150,000, and a considerable number of European superintendents and managers will be required. The work of a superintendent is healthy and interesting. Young men who desire to adopt the life of a planter usually pay a premium of £100 or £150, besides about £5 per month for board and lodging to the Superintendent, who teaches them their duties. It will be necessary to learn colloquial Tamil, as the pupil must be able to communicate with his labour force direct if he hopes to be successful. There have been many openings of late in Ceylon, as men have been offered high salaries, and have gone to the Federated Malay States. A young man with brains, application and energy, who shows an interest in his work and can deal with his coolies without trouble, might calculate upon being offered a place at an average salary of Rs. 100 per month with a house and coolie within a year; and as he goes on he will find that in planting, as in every other branch of human labour, there is always an appointment ready for a good man who knows his work and does it.

The demand for increased labour comes at a time when the competition for Indian coolie labour is intensifying. In the competition Ceylon has a great advantage, for not alone does it lie at the very door of the South Indian recruiting districts, but it is the birthplace and early home of numbers who come and go in the annual movement of coolies. Nevertheless, it is of cardinal importance to the planting interest that the coolies should be attracted by affording increased facilities for transit, and to this end the importance of improving the communication with India is

very great. I am glad to learn that a survey of a line to Manaar has been approved, and I hope that no time will be lost in the construction of such a necessary link with the South Indian railway system. Since 1903 the total mileage of the Ceylon railways has risen from 391 to 562, and in 1906 the railways returned a profit of 5·94 per cent. on their capital cost—a profit that of itself gives ample security for any loan necessary for further development.

We now come to the four millions of the natives of Ceylon, and on the treatment of these people, and the results obtained, must the verdict be passed of the success or failure of the British administration. Besides the divisions already mentioned of 2,548,000 Sinhalese, including Kandyans, 1,128,000 Tamils, 250,000 Moormen or Mahomedans and Malays, there are 24,500 Burghers, except in a few instances a mixed race who claim descent from the Dutch remaining in Ceylon after the occupation by the British. They are among the most intelligent portion of the native community, and supply a considerable proportion of the Ceylon bar and medical profession, and the Government officers in various departments. Both at the bar and in medicine, Sinhalese, Tamil and Burgher gentlemen have shown attainments that would entitle them to very prominent positions in either profession, even in the keen competition of a London practice. While there are engineering works, oil, cotton, and chemical manuring factories in various places, and excellent textile fabrics hand-woven at Batticaloa and Jaffna, besides silver and brass work executed by hand at Negombo, Kandy and Ratnapura, Ceylon is essentially an agricultural country, and any general improvement in the condition of the people must be brought about by an improvement in agriculture.

A necessary preliminary, however, is the stimulation of the intelligence of the rising generation by education, and to this end considerable sums have annually been voted by the Legislature. The anxiety of the Government may be judged from the fact that the sum voted for education increased from £44,500 in 1896 to £82,000 in 1907, and the number of scholars from 198,454 to 236,364. A technical college has been established; higher education is within the reach of all, and special instruction is secured for female scholars under the inspection of ladies appointed by the Government, while a compulsory education ordinance secures that the intelligence of all the young population shall be developed; and wherever possible school gardens are established, and placed under the supervision of a competent inspector from the Botanic

Department. Seeds are supplied, and practical instruction is being given in the elements of agriculture.

But in considering the future welfare of the people, the present needs should not be neglected, and while the population is on the whole as contented as any community known to my experience, and as law-abiding in its attitude towards the Government, it is evident that their material prosperity may be greatly enhanced if they can be induced to improve upon their present system of agriculture, and to adopt better arrangements for the disposal of their produce. It would be impossible in the time at our disposal to go into the question of land tenure. Suffice it to say that it is varied and complicated, as customs that in bygone times could be dealt with by the arbitrary will of the king, and difficulties settled by a word, have been accepted and legitimised by the British Government in the Ordinance 12 of 1840, by which for the first time definite and inalienable rights of property were conferred upon all owners then in possession.

The Ceylon Agricultural Society was formed by me in November 1904, after I had visited the greater portion of the island. Its object was to bring all classes down to the smallest cultivators into closer touch with the Government, with each other, and with the scientific staff of the Botanic Department, for, if any improvement was to be hoped for, science must go hand in hand with labour. The central society was formed of all the members of the Legislature, some of the principal inhabitants, European and native, of each province, and all the members of the staff of the Botanic Department. Local societies were formed by voluntary action in every part of the island, and were affiliated to the Central Board of Agriculture. They receive all the publications of the Society, and every information that can be of use to cultivators is sent out in thousands of leaflets in Sinhalese and Tamil to the local societies. Every member pays a subscription, and the feeling of self-respect is preserved. Instructors are appointed by the Central Board, who, on invitation, are prepared to attend any meeting of local societies, and give practical instruction upon any matter under consideration, and the staff of the Botanic Department, who from the first have placed their services unreservedly at the disposal of the Society, answer readily any questions submitted to them, and of themselves issue valuable advice that strikes the director, the chemist, the mycologist, or the entomologist as being of service on the general question, or in the event of the occurrence of a pest or disease. The result has been quite equal to my expectations. I will not say

beyond them, for my experience has shown me that, if the people believe that there is a *bona fide* anxiety to assist them they will respond. In May 1907, the latest date for which I have statistics, there were 1,200 members of the Central Society, and fifty-two local branches had been established with an aggregate membership of 4,000. Numbers of native gentlemen came forward, some giving considerable sums, others sufficient areas of land for experimental stations, and experiments were in progress that cover the entire ground of rotation in paddy fields; and on high ground, the introduction of new products, such as date palms, sisal hemp, salt bush for fodder, Australian and American maize, &c., and the improvement of paddy by the introduction of the best new varieties, of cotton, of tobacco, of arrowroot, of cassava, and other numerous products hitherto neglected. Experiments are also being made in widely separated districts of the effects of artificial manures generously supplied free by Messrs. Freudenberg & Co. of Colombo. Sericulture and apiculture are also receiving attention, and results in all these matters are brought before the people by agricultural shows organised by the local societies, with the co-operation of the Central Board, the judges being supplied generally from the staff of the Botanic Department, and pains being taken that prizes are only given to the actual growers of the exhibits. In these shows the people take a deep interest, and the competition is very keen. Co-operation has made considerable strides, and I look forward to a great extension of the principle. The Central Board of Agriculture has made arrangements for the receipt in Colombo of consignments of cattle, agricultural produce, or fruit from local societies, and for their sale by auction or in the markets, and this arrangement has worked well. In two or three districts Co-operative Loan Societies have been formed with entirely satisfactory results. In this direction I have been urged from time to time to establish Government Loan Banks, but I have refused, for I am satisfied that any practical success in the agricultural movement must be secured by insisting upon the principle of self-help. If you want to ruin a man, body and spirit—to take the spring from his muscles and the stimulus of necessity from his mind—give him something for nothing. A Co-operative Loan Bank is creative, a Government Loan Bank is an object for predatory attack. The one stimulates prevision, industry and sense of responsibility, the other induces extravagance and carelessness; for it may be broadly asserted that no Eastern peasantry, probably no peasantry, would regard a Government loan in the same light as an advance made

by his neighbours and co-partners, who will have no nonsense in the matter of repayment.

The Agricultural Society is being worked without expense to the public revenue save the modest grant of £2,000 made annually to it. I regard it as one of the most hopeful factors in the future progress of Ceylon.

The weakness of the people is their lamentable want of self-restraint under even slight provocation. The result is a terrible tale of crimes of violence, the number of murders in 1906 being 143. Many of these murders are approximately caused by the custom of carrying a knife at the waist, generally a straight knife with sharp point, which is ready to the hand of every angry man. Last year an ordinance was passed, after I had taken the opinion of all the headmen as to its probable efficiency, prohibiting the carrying of any but a knife with a blade like a pruning knife and blunt end, so that it could not be used as a stabbing instrument. The ordinance applies at present only to special districts, and the fine is not so heavy as to excite commiseration. If it succeeds, it can be extended by proclamation to every part of the island.

Local Defence.

The Colony has not neglected the vital question of local defence, the total strength of the Volunteer forces in April 1907 being 2,324, comprised of Artillery, Mounted Rifles, and two infantry battalions, with a commandant and staff supplied from the regular Army. The force, which is thoroughly efficient, goes each year into camp at Diyatilawa, for ten days' training over splendid ground for military manœuvres, in which the regular troops take part, as also any naval detachment that may be present at the camp. During the last visit of inspection by the Duke of Connaught, his Royal Highness unveiled an equestrian statue in commemoration of the members of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps who served in the Boer War, a contingent of men having served in that campaign. There is also a Cadet Corps formed from the senior students in the various colleges, each of which supplies a company, the officers being usually masters in the schools, or the senior students. The corps numbers at present 406. They go into camp at Diyatilawa at the same time as the other Volunteer corps, and now and again take part in manœuvres, but are housed in a different part of the camp and are kept under very strict discipline. The Cadets' battalion turns out very creditably and drills very steadily,

The corps is an object lesson of the advantage of military training to all schoolboys.

The Legislature consists of a Legislative Council, in which every section of the community is represented. A claim is now made that the low country Sinhalese, who number about half the population, are entitled to an additional member. It is also urged that one or two unofficial members should be added to the Governor's Executive Council, where the policy of the Government is determined. In my opinion both claims are reasonable, and would be of advantage to the Government.

I cannot resist the temptation to say a few words about the Ceylon pearl fisheries, the lease of which to a company was made a bludgeon intended for the heads of political opponents, and lightly stigmatised as a bad bargain for the Colony. The plain fact is that a fishery conducted on gambling lines ever since the British occupation—a fishery in which the annals of sixty-nine years have shown that there had in that time been but twenty regular fisheries, that twice only have there been five consecutive fisheries, while within fifty years there have been twice blanks of ten consecutive years, and of which the average annual net return in fifty years was £11,066, got in uncertain amounts—was leased for twenty years to a company at a settled rent of more than double the average return of the past, in addition to incidental annual savings of over £13,000, with a proviso that £200,000 are to be spent upon the improvement of the fishery, and with such direct power to the Government for the concluding three years as would prevent the undue exhaustion of the banks. Before the lease of the fishery a report on the condition of the banks was prepared by Professor Herdman, but no action had been taken under it; nor could any action have been taken without a large expenditure that would probably have fared badly in supply when placed in competition with the many pressing wants that appeal forcibly to the different sections of the community. I hope that the arrangement is a good one for the Ceylon Fishery Company, and, with the systematic cultivation of the pearl oysters now undertaken for the first time under the best scientific advice and supervision, and the proposal to utilise their vessels in deep-sea fishing in the off season, I believe the lease of the fishery to be a fair and promising commercial venture. I know that the bargain is an excellent one for the Colony, and I am prepared to leave to the persons who think otherwise all the satisfaction that they can derive from their crude idea of sound finance.

I must apologise for the length of this Paper, in which I have endeavoured to give a sketchy idea of Ceylon of to-day, and I have to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the patience with which you have heard me.

Discussion.

Captain Sir John Keane, Bart.: I do not know what title I have to open this discussion, except perhaps that I was associated officially for some three years with Sir Henry Blake. It has often been my duty during that time to explain things, but not to apologise. I had feared it might be necessary on this occasion to apologise, for I have to tell you that Sir Henry has been lecturing to you with a broken rib. This is a further example of the fine physique which has stood him in such good stead during the many years he has been in tropical and unhealthy countries. Sir Henry spoke at some length about the rubber industry. At present that industry, in my opinion, possesses certain elements of speculation —first, because of the uncertainty of the price; second, because of the undetermined character of the yield of natural rubber; and next because of increasing facilities for its transport. Further, I would remind you that the industry is yet only in its infancy. Therefore, while we hope that Ceylon may prosper in this respect, the enterprise, as I have said, is still one of speculation. Another point is the question of European capital. The material prosperity of the island must depend largely upon the quantity of European capital which can find its way there. At present the area in which this capital operates is very limited. It does not operate, I suppose, over more than one-third of the island—in fact, only in districts where the rainfall is assured. In the olden days the centre of gravity of the population was in the dry districts. It is a great question for the future for the Government to try and introduce European capital into these dry districts. I believe there is every possibility this will be done, as irrigation systems are in many cases complete. If water is assured, not only will there be an influx of European capital, but the conditions of labour will be easier, for the Sinhalese will probably more readily flock to the dry districts, and the imported labourer will escape many of the rigours of climate which he dreads in the higher altitudes. For that reason and the fact that the Government have that aspect of the question well in view there is every reason to hope for the success of the island. The Government is sound; it is not troubled by

the forces of Socialism and by Labour difficulties, and every man is trained to rely upon his own initiative and industry, and those who are looking to invest their money may do so with confidence, with far greater confidence than in some countries where the security at present is apparently better assured.

Mr. G. M. Fowler, C.M.G.: I think everyone who has lived in Ceylon will agree with me that the description of the Colony to which we have listened is not only eloquent but accurate. When we remember that that earthly paradise is within fifteen days of this spot it is strange that people do not flock there in even greater numbers than at present. There are attractions for all—sportsmen, fishermen, artists, archæologists, botanists; attractions for business men in search of investments, and also for idle men in search of amusement. None will be disappointed. As to rubber, I do not think myself that the future has been at all over-estimated. I think the experiment of planting rubber on irrigated land in dry districts is one of the most valuable and interesting of the many experiments in agriculture initiated by Sir Henry Blake. There are thousands of acres of fertile land lying under tanks that have already been restored with the view of reviving the cultivation of rice; but I am sorry to say the result has been a failure to a certain extent. It seems strange that the abolition of the Paddy Tax did not lead to a vast increase in the area cultivated with rice; but that has not been the case. There has been but a small increase, if any, and I think the reasons are, first, that rice is not a remunerative crop; and, secondly, that the people who cultivate rice are a very limited class—a class that gets smaller instead of increasing, owing to the spread of education. A so-called educated native considers it beneath him to do manual labour, and it is no unusual thing for a father to be toiling in the fields to support in idleness his educated son while the latter is waiting for a post as clerk. Another reason is that when the Paddy Tax was in force the headmen were greatly interested in extending its cultivation, for they received a commission on the tax collected by them. Now I am afraid their interest has greatly decreased. I should not like to be supposed to be advocating the reimposition of the tax, but I do think it a pity that vast areas of fertile land should be left useless in the vain hope that they may some day be utilised for paddy cultivation. If paddy will pay when cultivated, we may be pretty certain someone will cultivate it; but if it cannot pay it is better that the land should be cultivated with some other product. Sir John Keane rather anticipated what I had to say about the utilisa-

tion of land under tanks; but I fear that there is no more prospect of extension of rice cultivation in Ceylon than there is of wheat in England.

Mr. G. B. Leechman (Colombo): I am sure that every person in this gathering, whether he has visited Ceylon or not, must have appreciated highly the paper which Sir Henry Blake has read to us, for he has treated what might have been a dry subject with the pleasantness and charm which characterise everything he writes or speaks. I think that nothing will more redound to the credit of Sir Henry Blake's administration of the island than the establishment of the Agricultural Society. He conceived the idea that if improvements could be effected in the way in which the natives cultivate their fields with different products a great boon would be conferred on the island, and he therefore organised this great society, which has been one of the most successful enterprises ever undertaken in Ceylon. The scientific side of the society's work has been undertaken by members of the staff at the Royal Botanical Gardens, and different officers of the Government, especially in the junior branches of the Civil Service, have been the principal executive officers. The amount of information given to the natives, and also to the planters, is exceedingly great. In the long run, of course, the success of the society must depend on the people themselves. Every opportunity has been given to them. But we know the *vis inertiæ* of Eastern peoples, and whether, now that the initiative and the propelling force of the late Governor, Sir Henry Blake, have been withdrawn, they will continue to take advantage of the opportunities within their reach, is a question that only time can show. With regard to the railway extension, I am glad to hear that the very important extension to Manaar is likely to be undertaken soon. It will be one of the greatest benefits both to native and European interests that could possibly be conferred at the present time. Sir Henry Blake very properly said that the condition of the people and the results obtained in the way of their elevation and improvement must be the ultimate test of the success of British rule in Ceylon. For my own part I am convinced that the condition of the people is the best tribute to the excellence of our rule in that island. There are roads which ancient Ceylon never possessed; there are railways, telegraphs, and other great material advantages, and above all there is the spread of education. Of the loyalty of the natives in Ceylon we have had many proofs. Sir Henry Blake has referred to the proposal to give additional native representation in the Legislative Council of the Colony by the appoint-

ment of a second member to represent the low-country Sinhalese, and to place one unofficial member on the Governor's Executive Council. I am glad to hear that he approves of these proposals. Although the Sinhalese are thoroughly loyal, they are feeling an increasing interest in the affairs of their own native land, and the steps which he has indicated would, I think, be regarded as a graceful concession, and would also contribute to the welfare and the progress of the country.

Mr. Norman W. Grieve: I am asked to be as brief as possible, and I will endeavour to comply with this request. The reason why I have been asked to speak at all is that I have the honour to be president of the Ceylon Association in London. As representing that body I have great pleasure in adding my thanks to those already accorded to Sir Henry Blake for his interesting and admirable address. The revivification of native agriculture has been the dream and ambition of all Governors of Ceylon, and when one thinks of the teeming population under the famous rajahs who governed the island in the ancient days, and the enormous amount of grain which must have been produced, it is a dream in which I thoroughly sympathise. I trust that the Agricultural Society instituted by Sir Henry Blake may lead to important developments, and tend to make Ceylon more self-supporting and less dependent on outside supplies of grain. With regard to the Manaar railway extension, in the agitation for which I have had a great deal to do, I can only express my regret that owing to the slow moving wheels of the Colonial Office Sir Henry Blake has not had the satisfaction of seeing this important work brought to a successful issue during his governorship. It was a work in which, I think I am right in saying, he took an especial interest. One word in regard to Sir John Keane's statement on the subject of rubber. I think it was a bold and somewhat uncalled-for thing to say that rubber cultivation is a "highly speculative enterprise." Of course, all agriculture is more or less speculative; but he dismissed rather summarily an enterprise of such vast importance for Ceylon, and one which the Government, by railway extensions and in other ways, are so anxious to foster. I entirely disagree with him in this matter. No doubt there are possibilities of over-production; but I believe that when the push comes we shall see in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States an illustration of the survival of the fittest, and even if the price comes down to 2*s.* or 1*s.* 7*d.* a pound, rubber land carefully and economically planted will continue to show an exceedingly good interest on the capital.

Mr. F. J. Waring, C.M.G.: The paper has been deeply interesting to me, inasmuch as some of the best years of my life were spent in Ceylon, and although I have ceased to live there for some twelve years, I shall always retain the most pleasant recollections of the island, and am still professionally connected with it. Sir Henry Blake said that the railways return a revenue of 5·94 per cent. on capital cost. That is so; but he might have gone a little further and mentioned that so much of the capital cost has been repaid by the operation of the Sinking Fund that on the capital outstanding at the end of 1906 they were returning some 12 per cent. At the present time, besides the Manaar line, further railway extension to Badulla and Passara is contemplated. That is also rendered necessary by the extent of the rubber cultivation. The country is extremely difficult, and the gradients would be severe and the curves sharp, and therefore the capital cost as well as the cost of working must be high. The surveys and estimates are not completed. It would therefore be premature to say whether the financial results will warrant the expenditure of the large sum of money necessary to make a line. A large sum is also being spent at the present time in extending the station accommodation at Colombo. That station was originally laid out for a short line possessing some twenty locomotives, whereas at the present time the railway system extends to some 562 miles, and the number of locomotives has increased nearly sevenfold, with carriages, &c., in the same proportion. It is also contemplated to double a portion of the seaside line in the neighbourhood of Colombo, and the subject is now being inquired into, the traffic being thought to have passed beyond the capacity of a single line to deal with it. If one of the factors tending to the prosperity of a Colony be improvement in communications, I think the meeting will agree that Ceylon is being pretty well looked after at the present time.

In reply to Captain Charles Slack,

Sir Henry Blake said that speaking simply as "a man in the street," for he was no longer in authority, he did not think there was the slightest probability of the railway line being carried over Adam's Bridge to the mainland; the estimates for such a railway varied between 25 and 55 millions of rupees, and he did not think Ceylon would be prepared to pay that amount at present for the purpose of that work. He did not think there was anything else in the discussion that he need reply to, except perhaps to add, as regarded the Executive Council of Ceylon, that at the present

moment there was a native gentleman sitting on that body as Acting Attorney-General.

Mr. Ronald H. Ferguson: I think the paper to which we have listened has been most full and exhaustive. I have only to thank Sir Henry Blake for his kindly reference to my father at the beginning. I was going to point out the omission of any reference to the Passara railway, but Mr. Waring has supplied that. The planters in that district are getting very impatient for their railway, and they would be sorry to hear of any possibility of the cost making it doubtful whether it will warrant construction. I join in the general appreciation of this most interesting and well-written paper.

Mr. E. W. Jayewardene: I feel I should be ungrateful and wanting in my duty if, as a humble representative of the four million natives of Ceylon, I did not tender to Sir Henry Blake our most hearty thanks for his very interesting lecture and the kind and enthusiastic manner in which he has spoken of the inhabitants of Ceylon. I have read many a history of Ceylon, but rarely seen such a cinematograph picture as has been presented to us to-day. It is quite evident that from the first day Sir Henry Blake assumed office he took a genuine interest in the people. Two matters stand out prominently in his administration—first, his interest in the education of the people, and next his interest in agriculture; and the establishment of the Agricultural Association will be a landmark of his administration for all time. Sir Henry Blake says, speaking of British rule: "We now come to the four millions of natives of Ceylon, and on the treatment of these people and the results obtained must the verdict be passed of the success or failure of British administration." We all echo this sentiment. We are a loyal race. The word "sedition" does not find a place in our vocabulary. Our loyalty is not a blind, unthinking, unreasoning loyalty, but a loyalty founded on reason, and I think some recognition of this fact is due to us. We believe the British Government is a just Government. The British have introduced into Ceylon just laws, which have benefited, and are likely to benefit, the people. They have introduced a measure of prosperity and peace which had been unknown for several centuries. At the same time we claim from the British in regard to representation the fair and impartial treatment they have always granted us in other respects. I am glad to see certain proposals put forward in regard to the Legislative and Executive Councils. Presiding at a Ceylon dinner about a month ago I ventured to put forward somewhat similar proposals. It does seem strange

that not a single Sinhalese takes part in the deliberations of the Executive Council. It is indeed a very hopeful sign when such words as we have just heard find a place in such a paper as Sir Henry Blake's. I myself would venture to go further and propose the introduction of some modified form of representative Government by the adoption of the elective principle even in a small way. The lecturer has told you that some native members of both the medical and legal profession are, in his opinion, men of great ability. Sinhalese are appointed to very high office, and there can be no question that such men would be very worthy representatives of the people. If the country were granted the franchise, no doubt these leading men would be enabled to represent the people and to express the feelings and opinions of the natives of the country. We are indebted to Sir Henry Blake for many things, and on behalf of the natives of Ceylon, very few of whom are here, I thank him for his very interesting lecture and his kind references to the country and its people. One word with regard to the picture drawn by Mr. Fowler of the father cultivating his fields while the son is knocking at the doors of Government for employment. To my mind this is a compliment to the Government. It is a picture we are familiar with even in England.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now my pleasant duty to ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Henry Blake. He has given us a very pretty picture of one of the most beautiful islands in the world, and I think I can assure him on your behalf that not only have we enjoyed his paper, but that we shall look forward to the time when, as he suggests, the streets of London will be paved with Ceylon rubber.

On the motion of Sir Henry Blake a cordial vote of thanks was given to Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith for presiding. Sir Henry remarked that his great services were appreciated not alone in this country but throughout the Empire.

Note by Mr. H. A. WICKHAM.

As personally responsible for the getting out and bringing away from their native forest in the valley of the Amazon of the original stocks from which the "plantation Pará" of to-day are derived, I would wish to offer this note:—

As shown by the interesting references to the *Hevea brasiliensis* in Sir Henry Blake's admirable paper, Pará rubber has evidently come to

play an important part, and in growing magnitude, in the planting of the day.

Looking back to the genesis of this introduction, it should, I think, always be remembered how much was due to the initiative of Sir Joseph Hooker. The tree producing "fine Parà" rubber of commerce had at that time not been botanically determined. Sir Joseph Hooker, then directing at Kew, was attracted by drawings of mine of leaf and seed in a volume of the time; and he did not rest until he succeeded in inducing the Government of India to grant a commission for the introduction. This was the starting-point; but had I not been quite unfettered by "instructions" as to ways and means, I do not see how the task could have been accomplished. As it was, I was enabled to secure and charter a fine steamer—most fortunately lying up the great river at an opportune time. That is all away back in the seventies, and Sir Henry Blake's paper is for "Ceylon of to-day." Undoubtedly the *Hevea* has found congenial conditions in the Eastern tropics, but I must say that I look on some of the methods which have been evolved for its treatment there with somewhat mixed feelings. It would appear to have been altogether too close-planted. All my later experience tends to confirm the belief (as expressed originally in recommendation and India Office reports) that the half chain is not a foot too much spacing to allow this tree to attain its proper growth and yield. It should be remembered that this *Hevea* is by nature a large forest tree. Many of these plantations now coming forward strike one rather as presenting the appearance of a growth intended for production of scaffolding-poles. Attainment in circumference and for the engrossed development of bark-tissue in the lower bole—the working area in these trees—is the objective to aim at. "The nearer the ground the greater the density of the *latex*" is a good saying. Again: As to methods of extraction; these "spirals," "herring-boning," "V-cuts," and the like, are all based on removal of the growing tissues. I still adhere to the principle of clean sharp *incision* of the *latex* ducts, as against *excision*; *i.e.* removal of the bark. As a matter of fact it would appear that, if these processes go on, you will in Ceylon soon have no original mature bark left on the trees to work upon, only continually renewed young bark, to say nothing as to increased, and increasing, strain on the vitality of the trees.

Judged by published estate returns, I confess I do not see reason in these methods. There would appear to be no appreciable increase in yield over that obtained by method of clean incision, entailing minimum strain on trees. As to treatment and curing of the *latex*, I believe that antiseptic smoke-cure will still hold best to obtain the strength and durability under wear and tear and atmospheric variation characteristic of "fine Parà." In some quarters some anxiety has been expressed lately as to whether or no the stocks are true—probably due to observation of form variation in the leaf—not uncommon in plant life. There should, however, be no cause for anxiety on this score, since all the stocks are

lineal descendants from some or other of the original 70,000 odd. They all came from the same locality, from the high forest plateaux on the left bank of the Tapajos tributary of the Amazon, and I may assure my readers that they were all carefully selected by myself from large grown forest-trees which had been worked in the forest.

There are other points of importance, but this is not time or place for technical matter; I will only, therefore, say that the planters of Ceylon, with their known record, their enterprise, and their intelligent energy, may be trusted, in the long run, to do justice by the *Hevea*.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 11, 1908, when a Paper on "Education and Good Citizenship in India," was read by Mr. S. S. Thorburn.

The Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 16 Fellows had been elected, viz. 1 Resident and 15 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellow:

Sir Somerset R. French, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Cape of Good Hope).

Non-Resident Fellows:

Wm. Maurice Bailey (Gold Coast Colony), Alexander Cooper (India), Alexander Covey (Southern Nigeria), Albert Earnshaw, M.A. (British Guiana), Frank J. G. Graham (Nyasaland), Wm. H. F. Hill (Northern Nigeria), J. C. Lucas (Southern Nigeria), John Mason Mason (Ceylon), E. Ivens Moon (Mexico), C. W. Neligan (British East Africa), Mungo Park (Transvaal), Lieut. Harold Scroggs, R.N. (ret.) (Mauritius), Arthur Stephenson (North-Western Rhodesia), Don Richard Wijewardene (Ceylon), C. Hamilton Walker, A.I.M.M. (Mexico).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The Chairman: I think you will all agree that nothing is more desirable at the present time than that we should learn as much as possible about India, and that we should think over and discuss what we hear from those who are in a position to give us information. I do not presume for one moment to depreciate the opinion of casual travellers, but I do say that in order to judge fairly of their impressions we should have the opinions and information which we can derive from those who have spent their lives in that country, and who have therefore at least an equal right to be heard. It is not only about India itself that we wish to learn at the present time. Besides the question of Indian needs and Indian problems and the relations of this country with India, there is the other and

no less important question of the relation of India to the Empire as a whole. India as a part of the Empire—the largest part of the Empire, a part which has made the Empire possible, and without which the Empire could not exist—India as such is just as much the concern of the Colonies as she is our concern, and therefore I hold that the Royal Colonial Institute does a very good service to our countrymen in holding these meetings in regard to Indian subjects. The Institute thus forms a link much needed between India and the Mother Country and the Colonies. We are fortunate in having among us this evening one of those experienced administrators to whom I refer, in the person of Mr. Thorburn. I cannot introduce him to you as an old personal friend of my own, as he left India before I went there, and even if our time had been contemporaneous he was working at a place which was more distant from my part of India than St. Petersburg is from London, and the chances are a thousand to one against our having met. Mr. Thorburn spent thirty-five years of his life in India, and attained the high and responsible position of Financial Commissioner of the Punjab. But he has an even wider reputation as a writer of books. One of the latest is a very charming book called *The Punjab in Peace and War*. It had a wide circulation in India, and was read and appreciated by almost everybody who kept up with current literature. From what I know of that book I can promise you an extremely interesting and suggestive address.

Mr. S. S. Thorburn then read his Paper on

EDUCATION AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP IN INDIA.

Sympathisers with the reasonable aspirations of educated Indians for a larger share than now enjoyed by them in good appointments under the Government and for some practical steps towards the beginnings of representative institutions must deplore the mischievous agitation which recently culminated in a series of "regrettable incidents."

That Westernised Indians, believing themselves fully equipped for place and power in the administration of their own country, should push their claims, has long been recognised as one of the inevitable consequences of our educational system in India, and of the superficial world-knowledge acquired from the increasing familiarity of East with West. That the teachings of some of the leaders in the movement should become seditious was, doubtless, also foreseen, but that those teachings should excite anti-English

disturbances has taken most of us by surprise. Forewarned is forearmed. The outbreaks, particularly the hostile attitude of the large Hindu section of the hitherto docile Bengalis, have forced upon the Government in the public interest the necessity of repressing freedom, or rather licence, of speech, and of proceeding with great caution in opening new posts in the Administration to Indians. What may be in the minds of Indian Nationalists I do not know, what should be I do—disgust at tactics which have alienated Moderates and injured a cause of which no liberal-minded Englishman can disapprove.

Ultimately, I suppose, the so-called "unrest" in India is chiefly traceable to our education system there. Since 1858, and even before, we have throughout our Indian Empire pursued the same policy—as funds have become available we have attempted to introduce national education on a voluntary basis in the towns and villages of every district, and in giving instruction we have welcomed all comers, irrespective of creed, race, or caste, and as time has gone on we have established middle and high schools, and later given each province a university. Aided by missionary bodies and municipalities, we have also encouraged the learning of English.

In the Punjab—the one province of which I have long personal experience—the seeds of trouble were sown soon after the Mutiny.

Just forty years ago I was a recently-posted Assistant Commissioner in a Muhammadan district of that province, and one of my duties in camp was to visit its schools and report on them. Having a very limited knowledge of the vernacular, my ability as an examiner was small. I succeeded, however, in learning much. By making the boys in every class stand up alternately according to their respective creeds and paternal occupations I discovered that nine-tenths of the pupils were Hindus and non-agriculturists. To the question why they came to school the one answer was, "To get Government service." Parents, too, had the same views, though many grumbled that clerical posts were hard to obtain and miserably paid.

Thus within twenty years from the annexation of the Punjab—I am referring to 1867–9—the cry of the unemployed and the desire amongst the employed for better conditions of service were not unknown; and, further, fathers and sons alike were obsessed with the idea that it was the duty of the Government to provide suitable employment for the educated youth of the country.

What struck me as the least satisfactory feature in our educational work was the fact that, although quite eighty per cent. of

the population of the district were Muhammadans and agriculturists, the sons of Hindu traders, money-lenders and Government employés almost exclusively attended our schools, and were receiving instruction at the expense of the Muhammadan peasantry, who paid a compulsory education cess of one per cent. on the land revenue. Much the same disproportion between agricultural and non-agricultural school children was, I believe, in evidence in every commune of the Punjab—even in its Hindu eastern half—and though for years now the peasantry generally have been taking some advantage of their opportunities of acquiring elementary instruction, I believe I am also right in saying that it is still the sons of the shopkeepers, bankers, money-lenders, clerks and lawyers of the towns and large villages who fill the class-rooms of our schools and colleges, and take degrees—or fail—at the Lahore University. Practically the agriculturists of India are still illiterate, though they pay the great bulk of the taxation in the shape of land revenue and salt duty, and in some provinces, as in the Punjab, a special education cess in addition.

Side by side with the growth of our educational institutions, from the elementary schools in villages to the Lahore University, that of civil justice was gradually built up into the highly technical and complex edifice of to-day. Naturally, as law-suits mounted up, the number of practising lawyers also multiplied, and for many years now the court of every civil judge in the land has been infested by a collection of hungry pleaders, who extract a poor living by conducting the causes of the crowds of suitors constrained to resort to our courts. By the middle of the 'eighties from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the peasantry in different parts of the province—the ratio depending on race characteristics and local circumstances—had become impoverished to such a pitch that most of them had been reduced to a position analogous to serfdom to money-lenders. The same causes had produced similar results in most parts of British India—the Madras Presidency perhaps excepted—but, speaking generally, Muhammadans suffered far more from "our system" than Hindus.

Even in darkest Africa, I suppose, were the Administration to substitute rigid codes, law-courts, and lawyers for the authority of village elders and the coercion of local opinion, the people would *nolens volens* have to settle their disputes in court, and the astute few would soon exploit the ignorant many.

So long as the Government adhered to its policy of treating the peoples of India as if all were men of business habits, and, in the

selection of candidates for civil posts, of giving equal opportunities to agriculturists and the highest products of the schools and university, with no discrimination between creeds, races, and callings, the condition of the masses necessarily continued to deteriorate. To the warnings of all Cassandras the reply was that if Muhammadans or other agriculturists failed to gain appointments or were being ruined by money-lenders, the fault was theirs—*sua si bona norint.*

In 1887, in a little book called *Musalmans and Money-lenders*, I drew attention to the plight of the four millions of Muhammadans occupying the western half of the Punjab, and in their interest, and that of the indebted peasantry generally, suggested certain reforms. Nothing, however, was done until Lord Elgin as Viceroy seriously took up the case and prepared the way for action by his successor Lord Curzon. In spite of much interested opposition that statesman put the Punjab Land Alienation Act on the Statute Book, and by so doing arrested the further ruination by non-agriculturists and our law-courts of the peasant proprietary in that province. That Act—the Magna Charta of the land-owning community—has since been the model for a similar measure for the Bundel-Khand districts of the United Provinces, and part of it has been incorporated into the Bombay Revised Code. Speaking generally it is intended to serve as a basis for legislation wherever peasant indebtedness is traceable to "our system."

The interests of agriculture and commerce, labour and capital, appear rarely to accord in any country, but in India "our system" has accentuated the natural antagonism between them. As a consequence, then, the new legislation was regarded by the classes who made much of their living out of the peasantry as unjust and reactionary: people never do see virtue in a measure which deprives them of a remunerative source of income.

When, soon afterwards, with the indifference to personal consequences which characterised Lord Curzon's administration, he initiated much-needed reforms in the educational policy of his government and in the competitive methods of recruiting for certain civil appointments, the classes prejudicially affected began to organise in defence of their interests. Then came the Far-Eastern war. The triumph of a small Asiatic power over a great European Empire filled the brains of educated Indians with wild ideas—what Japan had found easy they should find possible. But the match which fired the loose gunpowder lying about in Indian centres of intelligence was the partition of Bengal, and the writings and

speeches of certain too enthusiastic "friends of India" amongst ourselves. As a result some of the leaders of the Indian National party lost their heads, and there followed the recent anti-English crusade in Bengal and sporadic outbreaks elsewhere. Well, the snake of open sedition has since been scotched, not killed, and for a time we may hope that our misguided Indian friends will urge with studied moderation their demands for self-government, the reduction of our small white garrison in India, and other at present unreasonable items in their programme. We may hope, too, now that feeling has abated, that indiscretions by individual Englishmen will cease.

No doubt the recent agitation was a poor thing, with little popular sanction behind it; no doubt, too, Indian Nationalists are as yet merely the dissatisfied amongst Hindu intellectuals. Examine the components of the self-styled Indian National Congress, and you will find that practically all of them are non-agriculturists, town dwellers, belonging to classes unrepresented in the Indian native army and provincial constabularies, the latter a force probably five or six times as numerous as the former. Take the Bengali Hindus, racially the only people who may be described as disaffected, and consider their personnel. For the 500 years preceding Plassey they were the submissive subjects of Muhammadan rulers, and, but for education on English lines and inflammatory writings and harangues, would have continued quiet and law-respecting to this day. They follow no callings requiring physical vigour and courage. They neither serve their country in the army or police, nor individuals as porters, *darwāns* and *lāthiwāls*. It is said, however, that they now are beginning to show signs of a quickening virility, and they may eventually raise their standard of manhood, much as the Bulgarians have done since freed from the Turkish yoke by Russia.

On the whole, then, looking to present conditions, the Nationalist propagandism of to-day has been *vox et praeterea nihil*, and the leaders in the movement made a tactical mistake in prematurely showing their teeth and, like our own foolish suffragettes, trying force before they had a backing.

To my thinking the weakest point in the whole agitation is the fact that, under any form of what is called "Government by the people for the people," the strongest would come out top, in which case our Congress friends and their Bengali supporters would lose all that they have—an all, be it remembered, acquired and only retainable under the alien Government which stands between them and spoliation. Obviously without our ruling presence there would

be short shrift throughout India for speech-makers and writers, for legal practitioners, law-courts, and the miscellaneous patriots who to-day so impatiently rage against the efficient continuance of our impartial rule.

In itself the way that impatience lately found expression is of small importance, as the masses still trust the Sahibs, and distrust their own town-bred fellow-countrymen, particularly the English-speaking intellectuals. Though riotous schoolboys need not at present be regarded seriously, the fact that "our system" tends to produce bad, not good, citizens is not creditable to us. Educatively we have failed—the literate are few and discontented, the masses are still illiterate—yet educate these latter we must. Not until a large percentage of them can read, write, and think outside themselves will autonomy in any form be a practical question in India.

To persist in an education policy which benefits non-agriculturists to the detriment of agriculturists would be, even in a homogeneous farming country, an unwise course to pursue, but in heterogeneous India, with her discords of peoples and religions, and all her manhood possessed by the peasantry, such a course is not merely unwise, but positively unjust, and against the interests of our Empire; yet that is what we have done and are still doing throughout India.

In education we ought, I claim, to make our chief aim the improvement of the people—the children of the soil—the men who fill the ranks of our army and constabulary, and pay most of the taxes. If we did that thoroughly we might almost leave higher education in towns—except the equipment of universities—to municipalities, private bodies such as missionaries, and individuals. How then are the agricultural masses of British India to be taught to read, write, and cypher, and their most promising boys encouraged to continue their studies?

We can no longer self-complacently shrug our shoulders and rely on that old cynicism—*sua si bona norint.* In my humble opinion—and many years ago I urged the adoption of the course I am about to suggest—we should give agricultural scholarships in every district with a liberal hand. Recollect, the chief taxpayers in India are the agriculturists, and it is they who directly contribute (in the Punjab at least) most of the Government funds spent on education. Further, we should reward their best scholars by giving to those who qualify themselves as fit for clerical employment in the public service their fair share of appointments. In the bestowal of places in our civil administration we should, I hold, adopt some form of

proportionate representation, so that the loaves and fishes of the service be distributed with reasonable regard to the numbers and classes of the most important tribes inhabiting each division of the country.

At present, in our indiscriminating zeal for superior scholarship, the sons of agriculturists are almost excluded from clerical posts worth more than a shilling a day. Some time before I left India I prepared statistics on the subject for the Western or Muhammadan districts of the Punjab, and I think I am correct in saying that taking one hundred as representing the gross pay of such posts, non-agriculturists, mostly town-bred Hindus, received more than 85 per cent. of it.

Lord Curzon's speeches and actions show that he realised the position, and did all that was possible for one Viceroy to accomplish towards ameliorating it. Even when detaching the Pathan districts of the Punjab and, later, the Muhammadan districts of Bengal, from their respective provinces and erecting them into new governments, one of his objects was to free the people from the strait-waistcoat system of rigid law which was squeezing out their vitality, and by decentralisation and a simpler type of administration than "our system" afforded, give them a chance of recovery. As his time was short and he was fighting established interests and official groovedom, he was naturally a Viceroy "in a hurry." Whether he attempted too much, whether his sometimes *sic volo sic jubeo* methods were necessary, history will decide, but in any case I think she will acknowledge that most of his domestic reforms were in the right direction.

Of those not taken up by him there is one of considerable importance, a branch of the education problem, on which I venture to say a few words.

The Government of India pushes higher education, including the acquisition of English, and is wisely firm in keeping the portals of the Indian Civil Service closed except to those who enter through the examination rooms in London. The Government, as I have shown, spends money and watches over Indian schoolboys until adolescence, that is, until they reach the critical period of early manhood, when the mind is most receptive of impressions, and then like birds with their fledgelings, that Government leaves the young ones to shift for themselves, though still requiring protection against their many enemies—for Indian students evil influences. We may disregard the case of youths remaining in India—they are at home there amongst their own people—and only concern our-

selves with that of those, the most industrious, talented, and ambitious, who annually come to this country to complete their studies. No statistics are available about them. Neither the India Office nor any of the Indian friendly associations appear to have any to give.

From all I can gather the average number of Indian students in this country is roundly 400. Probably three-fourths are in London and Edinburgh studying law, medicine, science, manufactures, and preparing generally for examinations. Positive knowledge of 91 was published in the Press the other day; of that number 15 passed medical examinations in Edinburgh, 64 law examinations in the Inns of Court, 11 were called to the Bar, and one, Mr. Panna Lall, B.A., came out first in the final list of candidates selected for the Indian Civil Service. He was, by the way, a Government scholar, and as such under the official guardianship of the India Office. I read in the *Tribune* and another daily lately that in Edinburgh friends of India were raising £5,000 to provide "the 150 native students from India attending the Edinburgh University" a non-residential club there, and that several Indian princes and other Indians had already subscribed four-fifths of the sum required. Even though there may have been some exaggeration about the present number of students, it is clear that the cheapness and goodness of the university teaching in the capital of Scotland attracts many Indians.

Who looks after young Indians on landing? Who shepherds them in London? How and where do they live? With whom do they associate? The India Office does not seem to know, and few seem to care. Poor, earnest, studious, aspiring—officially "Nobody's children" here—they cannot avoid reading the outpourings of our party Press, they cannot avoid discovering that with us no change is effected without organisation and agitation. What wonder then if, on return to India, the bitterness of unemployment or insufficient recognition affects many of them, and induces them to become grievance-mongers and pursue what they believe to be British methods to secure their ends. To the extent that their bias towards bad citizenship may be due to their Government's indifference to their interests during their sojourn amongst us we appear to be blameworthy.

Think of the anxiety of English parents in the rare cases in which circumstances compel them to loose a young hopeful alone and friendless in London. What they feel Indian parents feel also, and with greater reason. Probably some here have been consulted by

an Indian friend now and again about the placing of a boy in London. If so, they will remember the inquirer's apprehensions and the cold comfort given. Had the adviser been able to say, "You need have no fear—the Sarkar will look after your boy if you like," what a relief the good news would have been to the much-troubled father.

It cannot be right, I think, that the Government of India should leave India's most promising students to drift and shift for themselves in this country during the most crucial years in the formation of character. My suggestion then is—to revive and expand an old idea—that the Indian Government should provide for Indian students a comfortable residential club—in London in the first instance—appoint as managing secretary a capable and thoroughly sympathetic English gentleman, and so arrange the charges that they aggregate rather less than what is now paid by young Indians for board and lodging in unfashionable parts of the metropolis. Such an institution would soon be popular both with the occupants and their parents in India. Probably there would soon be much competition to secure rooms at the club, and possibly more than one such establishment would eventually be required. If the initial cost to the Government of India were £10,000, and thenceforward the sum to be annually made good half as much or more, the money would, I think, be wisely invested. Those enjoying the club's hospitality would return to their motherland with feelings of gratitude to their Government, and with a decided bias towards good, not bad, citizenship. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Morley is now taking up the question of the care of young Indians in this country, and has already collected information on the subject. We may hope, then, that the reproach of our long neglect of our Indian students here will shortly be removed from us.

Of course the details of any scheme will require much examination; for instance, if the advantages offered largely increased the number of Indian candidates for the Indian Civil Service, English competitors would press for the withdrawal of the subsidy enjoyed by the Civil Service occupants of the Club. Without consideration of the best kind, Indian students cannot have a fair chance of judging us and our institutions correctly. Under present conditions they appraise us and our party methods wrongly, and drawing conclusions from observed facts, believe that no apprenticeship is wanted o fit a clever writer or speaker for any post under the Government. As to "efficiency" Indian students return home under the conviction

that "popularity" is more important. Surely it should be easy to bring home to them that for the Government service in India "efficiency" is necessary, and that for all officials success depends more on character, experience, and wisdom than mere book knowledge. Then, too, in spite of much oratory to the contrary, the student might be taught to realise that, outside the Government service, there are in India large fields of honourable and remunerative employment as open to them as to Englishmen, and that their abstention from competing with Englishmen in some of those occupations and their falling short of excellence in others must be due to present shortcomings in themselves.

Indians succeed best as lawyers, but even at the Bar, outside the Presidency cities at least, the most lucrative practices are said to be in the hands of Englishmen, and so crowded is the profession that up-country Indian practitioners frequently employ touts, and take up cases for fees of 3*s*. or 4*s*. or even for nothing down, the payment depending on the result.

As bankers, too, Indians stand high. How they compare with Europeans I do not know, because with Hindus the business is a close one, whereas with us accounts as a rule are annually published.

In the management of municipal affairs Indians have had for many years large scope, but, so far, they have nowhere devoted their energies in that direction—the work being honorary, local influences strong, and energetic public spirit—a lever distinct from class spirit—generally lacking. Caste, class, and other prejudices and inclinations render the exercise of austere impartiality in public affairs very difficult for Indians.

But outside the law, banking, and municipal work there are various profitable professions and callings open to Indians, which hitherto have been almost monopolised by Englishmen; for instance engineering, architecture, medicine, surgery, large manufactures (cotton textiles excepted), and specialised agriculture, such as tea, coffee, indigo. I do not think Indians compete seriously with us in any of these businesses; if they do they are not very effective. Their failure is perhaps partly due to inexperience, but chiefly, I think, to dislike for the long apprenticeship and drudgery necessary for success. Young Indians, too, not infrequently expect to begin where their fathers left off—they do not care to work slowly upwards. Every Englishman who has had the bestowal of appointments in his hands knows how difficult it is to convince aspirants that they must climb the ladder from a low rung.

With good treatment to students here and proportionate repre-

sentation in the public service in India, it is reasonable to hope that their best selves in the "India for Indians" party would realise their present limitations, and, renouncing impossible or premature demands, gradually achieve eminence by successfully competing with us in the pursuits open to all men. Were they so to strive and rise, their claims for better recognition in the public service could not be resisted—indeed, in that case, no large-minded Englishman, whatever his position, would wish to reserve exclusively for his own countrymen appointments which could be equally well filled by presumptively fit Indians. Of course the presumption of fitness would depend, not on a newspaper or party popularity, but on each candidate's record and the opinion of his capacity, loyalty and powers of work formed by those qualified by position and experience to pass judgment on him.

The assertion of our readiness to yield place to fit Indians may be disputed by those who think we are selfish and unsympathetic, and consequently unwilling voluntarily to concede equality with ourselves to Indians. As regards the former charge, opinions will always differ; as regards the latter—that of want of sympathy—it is the commonest, the most difficult to meet, and, to the extent that it is true, the least remediable.

Whether our rule in India lacks what some of its critics call "the human spirit" or not, it is, I think, as accommodating as any other advanced Government under the sun. Is any bureaucracy sympathetic? Have the officers of any Government time to be so? In this country probably most of us have only experience of the Inland Revenue Department. Well, in the assessment and collection of the income tax my experience is that that department is hard, inquisitorial, and exacting. Perhaps many here will agree on this point.

There are, I think, two kinds of sympathy—one sentimental, the other practical. A happy blend of the two is not easy for any busy man.

So long as the old "patriarchal" system obtained in any province in India each district officer was a sort of Earthly Providence to his people; he had time to pick up their speech and know and be known by them—he was, in short, "sympathetic." As the administration advanced towards efficiency, instead of being the king he became the slave of the machine called Government. The beginning of the change to rigid law and centralisation occurred much earlier in most parts of British India than in the Punjab, which was only annexed in 1849. For that province it

dates from 1866, in which year a Chief Court was established in Lahore. Since then, what with progress in education, the annihilation of time and distance, the multiplication of laws, departments, and rules, and the consequential growth in numbers of English-speaking Indians, lawyers, journalists, and discontented persons generally, the executive and judicial officers of the province have little time for the display of the old sympathy, to say nothing of the fact that their ability to have a friendly talk with villagers is now small. Remember, too, that our officers work longer hours than in this country, that the climate is trying, and that as almost every order given is appealable, their pens are always moving. Then, too, with the hills or a pleasant change of environment only a few hours away, desk-tied men would hardly be human did they not as often as possible recuperate or recreate away from their stations. We must then, I fear, admit that changes since the 'sixties in the character of our administration have been destructive of the old easy kind of sympathy so loved by Indians—accessibility and a readiness to discuss and advise. Indeed, were I asked to state in a few words what most differentiates the English civil officer of to-day from his predecessor of thirty or forty years ago I should say, "Then, his district was home and country to him; he talked, thought, and lived in 'shop'; now, his district is merely a camping-ground for him; he avoids 'shop' except in office hours."

In the long, long ago when I was an Assistant Commissioner and then a Settlement Officer *Zamindars* thought me "sympathetic," and this reputation made me the recipient of many awkward confidences.

For instance, on one occasion a big landlord told me he was about to buy a certain estate.

"But the first right lies with So-and-so, and he will exercise it," I objected.

"He won't, Sahib, as I have entered a large price in the sale deed—a paper-price of course."

As I looked disapproval, though I knew that to defeat pre-emptors the device was common, my friend laughingly assured me it was all right as the Sarkar would gain by the extra stamp duty and registration fees.

Here is another case: In an outlying part of my district I was interviewed by a deputation of villagers from a neighbouring district then under re-settlement. They said that, as the Sarkar was revising their cattle tax and taking up their surplus grazing waste they were in a dilemma; if they overstated their cattle their

tax would be proportionately enhanced, but they would save their land; if they understated their cattle they would escape more taxation but lose land. Having explained their difficulty, they put the question, "Which way shall we lie?"

Yet one more illustration. When an officer is on settlement duty his magisterial functions are suspended. I yet took an interest in crime detection. In talking over a burglary I reproached the landlord and honorary magistrate within whose jurisdiction it had occurred for his failure to discover the offender.

After some troubled thought he brightened and said, "Don't worry, Sahib, I'll make it all right. I'll have some of the complainant's property found in the suspected man's house."

"That would be doing a crime," I told him.

"And what harm, Sahib," he asked, "as I know the fellow is guilty and you say I must help the police?"

Of the two kinds of sympathy—the sentimental and the practical—the latter, though it appeals less to the feelings, is the larger and more useful, and I think the Government of India and its officers show it, where possible, effectively. To prove the fact I would ask, Has any Government in any part of the world fed millions of persons for eight to eighteen consecutive months, remitted crores of rupees of taxation, converted millions of acres of waste into secure corn lands, and advanced to small landowners for the asking, at nominal interest, as much money as may be wanted for wells and embankments? Have officers on famine duty under any Government but that of India freely sacrificed their lives in saving those of the starving people dependent on them? We have been doing all that for British India for the last thirty years and more, and in every famine several devoted English officers have died at their posts rather than take leave and appear indifferent to the poor people in their charge. Coming to the last decade, in 1896 the Government spent ten millions sterling on famine relief, and the charitable in this country contributed one and a half million more. Again, a few years later, the same Government spent fifteen millions sterling for the same purpose, and now that famine is once more impending has made preparations to relieve on as large a scale as may be necessary.

Where we have erred in the past is not, I think, so much in practical sympathy but in "our system." In the too refined and ultra-centralised form of government which we have gradually elaborated for India we have legislated and governed—except where localised class-relaxation has been subsequently conceded—

as if the peoples of the peninsula were all educated men intent on money-making, whereas the fact is that 90 per cent. of them are ignorant simpletons, intent only on their daily bread. What we should now do, *quâ* the rural masses, is to retrace some of our steps, decentralise, simplify and legislate down to their needs and capacities. In future they should be our first consideration rather than the educated classes of the towns.

That Mr. Morley is already considering some parts of the question we know. In November last a Royal Commission went to India for the purpose of reporting upon the possibility of decentralising financial and administrative control and bringing the executive power into closer touch with local conditions. All friends of India will unite in wishing a good measure of success to Mr. Morley in his attempt to humanise the machine called "Government" in India.

Discussion.

The Chairman (the Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.): I am sure you will all agree that Mr. Thorburn has made a very careful, suggestive, and sympathetic contribution to the current mass of writing and speaking on the subject of India. It was, of course, far from an exhaustive treatment even of the limited subject to which the Paper was confined, and he would be the last to claim he had done more than touch on the fringe of the subject. It would be impossible to do otherwise within the limits of a single lecture. It is my duty as chairman to remind you what it is exactly that Mr. Thorburn has dwelt on in order that our discussion may be kept within those limits, because of course there is a tendency to wander outside a subject so wide and complicated. He has made some examination, a slight examination, of the causes of unrest in India. He has put down that unrest primarily to a defective system of education, and he has suggested as a remedy, or a partial remedy, or a palliative—shall I call it?—that more attention should be paid to the education of the agricultural population, and, secondly, as a palliative for another defect in the system, that the Government in this country should recognise their duty towards Indian students who come to England. Personally I have no fault to find with the proposition that our system has proved defective. Indeed, who could claim that any system of education is not defective in some respects? Have we not been violently agitated in this country in regard to this very subject? Nor have I any fault to find with the two measures of

relief he suggests. First of all, in regard to the educational system. I think you will agree that the object of education which is promoted and encouraged by the State is primarily to produce good citizens. There can be no other reason why the State should concern itself with education. If bad citizens are produced, no doubt it is right to blame the system. But I would like to ask you to examine that proposition a little closer. The first question which naturally occurs to us is, Are Indians bad citizens, or rather, is there a larger proportion of bad citizens in India than elsewhere? For of course there will be bad citizens in every country. Again, you have to consider what is a bad citizen and what constitutes good citizenship. I am not sure it is right to condemn as bad citizens those whose ideas on political, social, or religious questions do not tally with our own. It is our custom to do so—to condemn as bad citizens those who do not agree with us on any of these important subjects. But in discussing a subject of this kind in a learned society, we have to be very careful how we express ourselves lest we should be misunderstood and mischief should be done. Of course there are citizens in India who could fairly be called bad citizens, but my own view, and I think Mr. Thorburn's also, although I do not think he made that quite clear enough, is that they are not excessive in number or more numerous than we could naturally expect. Of course there is unrest and discontent. I do not propose to examine the causes, but I beg you to bear one or two things in mind which are essential in any consideration of the subject. The unrest and discontent is not only in politics, and that is a most important consideration to bear in mind in regard to this important question. There is unrest also in social matters and in religion. Personally I do not hold that that is an unhealthy condition of things. All growth and all progress, whether it be in the human system or in plants or in social communities, must necessarily be attended by some disturbance of the system, but particularly is this so if that growth and development is more hurried, more rapid than is generally the case. It is, I think, a very legitimate thing to compare the life of communities and their relations to one another with human beings. In regard to human beings we have all heard of such things as growing pains, and that when things grow up rapidly they are liable to all kinds of disorders. They can become mentally over-excited if their mental development is too rapid, if their intelligence is precocious, if they are more than usually keen on their studies and their education, and there may be bodily disorders even, such

as skin eruptions. I admit it is not a most pleasant simile, but still I think it is one which is true in regard to this condition of affairs in India. There is undoubtedly disorder on the surface—what may be properly compared to a skin eruption in the human system. That kind of disorder may lead to serious results if not attended to, although in itself it is not necessarily a serious or a vital illness. What is required in such cases is careful and soothing treatment, and that I think by general admission is what is required for the unrest and discontent which prevail in India. Again we are all familiar with the fantastic ambitions of youth. I think the general principle of parents and teachers is that such ambitions and aspirations should be encouraged rather than snubbed, as indicating the development of character and possibly of ability. I think it follows from what I have said, and particularly from what you have heard from Mr. Thorburn, that the dangers at present existing should neither be exaggerated nor should they be minimised. That is the position. I am glad Mr. Thorburn in more than one passage affirmed that every broad-minded and reasonable Englishman must sympathise with the reasonable aspirations of our Indian fellow subjects. After all, we must remember that whatever ideas they may entertain on political questions, and in regard to the development of their institutions, they have learnt them from us. We have forced upon them these Western ideas and this Western knowledge, and we should never lose sight of that fact when we are complaining of their repeating theories and doctrines and principles which pass unchallenged in our own country. I think Mr. Morley is on the right track, if I may venture to say so. I think he is doing his best, and doing it in the right way to administer this soothing treatment. But it is unfortunately the case that his propositions are not being received so well as they deserve to be. The same criterions, the same tests, which are applied to political propositions in this country from totally different motives are being imitated by our Indian friends, and thus we find them criticising the proposed establishment of provincial advisory councils, a scheme which they themselves have often advocated, as the establishment of an undemocratic House of Lords. This is merely an illustration of the way in which Mr. Morley's proposals have been received. Again, we must compare that attitude of Indian politicians with the attitude of young men in our own country. India, politically, is young, and we cannot expect so long as she remains young she will be altogether wise. What we

can hope is that with growing experience and as time goes on she will take a more sane and sober view of all these questions. We know that in India they are demanding that democratic institutions should be introduced. It seems fairly obvious to us, but not to our Indian friends, that it is impossible to make a country democratic merely by changing the form of Government. It has taken us a very long time to become democratic, and there are those who say that it is only in the last few years that our own people have become democratic in the true sense of the word. Certain it is that the seeds of democracy, as we understand it, were laid many centuries ago in this country. Surely it is unreasonable to expect that any sudden constitutional change in India would make the people democratic or fitted in any way for political institutions similar to our own. Again, the members of the Congress are demanding self-government on the Colonial model. What would that mean? It would mean, first of all, we should withdraw our Army, and secondly that we should withdraw British capital from the development of the resources of India. You can imagine what the result of these two actions alone would be, and there are, of course, many other necessary consequences. So the whole idea of democratising India and giving her a constitution on the same model as the self-governing Colonies is as fantastic and impossible as those proposals which are being agitated in this country by the Socialist party, who wish to overthrow and change the whole established order of society and place a new one in its stead. To pass on to the second point—the defective system of education—nobody can dispute that *prima facie* any system of education must necessarily have defects; but the criticism which occurs to me is that our educational system has only been established for fifty years in India, while our own has been established very much longer, and we are not satisfied with it yet. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect we should have reached the higher stage of perfection in India at the present time. Supposing we had begun by paying more attention to the education of the agricultural population, should we not have increased *pro tanto* the number of those who are restless and discontented because they cannot obtain employment in the Government service? Again, supposing we had neglected the other classes who have derived most benefit from this education, would not that have counteracted the influences of the system on the non-agriculturists? It is quite clear we cannot go back. It is also clear we must remedy imperfections before we make any further progress. That is what Mr. Thorburn advocates and what is being done, and

I am sorry he did not tell you a little more of what is actually being done at the present time, chiefly owing to the great initiative of Lord Curzon. In the first place, we have the establishment of a Central Agricultural Institute, which will be the great brain centre of agricultural development in India. In all the different provinces the Agricultural Colleges have been improved. In the Madras Presidency they have inaugurated a new institution which will have branches in every district, and will, I believe, actually do what Mr. Thorburn recommends—that is, encourage the agricultural planters by offering scholarships and the like. More than that, Indian gentlemen themselves are following this example, and instituting in every part of the country, as I know from personal inspection, experimental farms and cattle shows, and all those things which tend to encourage agriculturists and make them more desirous of acquiring a sound education. I am inclined to think also that Mr. Thorburn is right in suggesting some proportional distribution of appointments. I can best illustrate the difficulty by reminding you of the difficulties which arose when it was attempted to adjust Justices of the Peace in this country in proportion to political parties. The same thing goes on in India. The men best fitted for and most aspiring to the Government service belong to certain races, classes, and castes, and to interfere with that natural supply and demand requires methods which some of us would think undemocratic and would contravene the principle of giving every man an equal opportunity. Of course competition for the public service in this country is limited. Only certain classes who have hereditary qualifications and social qualifications can aspire to those branches of the service. Our friends in India ought to recognise that similar limitations could be imposed with equal fairness in India, but they content themselves with asserting that it is undemocratic and that every man should have an equal opportunity. The difficulty is enhanced by the fact that there is no middle class in India. It is the existence of a middle class in this country which renders these distinctions possible—distinctions which are admitted to be fair and necessary and proper in every way by all classes. It is unfortunately impossible at present, therefore, in India to make a division betweeen the upper and the lower grades of the public service. Men of high social qualifications will not compete for public service when men of very low social qualifications have an equal chance of admission. The part of the paper which appealed to me most was that in which Mr. Thorburn dealt with the position

of the Indian student in this country. That is one of the most crying needs in so far as our relations with India are concerned at the present day. Those who have sons can realise how great must be the anxieties of Indian parents when they send their sons to this country in order that they may acquire the knowledge which will give them a better chance in life. Their feelings are just the same as our own, and their courage, their self-sacrifice, is even greater than in our case. I am indeed glad to hear that Mr. Morley has taken this matter in hand, but it is the duty of all concerned or who have been concerned with India in any way to co-operate in this most important work. I do hold, and that seems to be Mr. Thorburn's opinion, that the duty of initiative rests on the Government of this country, and no one will rejoice more than I if among the reforms Mr. Morley is carrying out he includes the establishment of some such institution as that suggested by Mr. Thorburn, which will give a better chance to young Indians coming into our midst of learning the duties of good citizenship. Of course Mr. Thorburn's Paper suggests a great many other reflections to one who, like myself, is so ardent a lover of India, but I have already taken up too much of your time and will detain you no longer.

The Right Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.: I desire to associate myself with the encomiums passed on the Paper to which we have listened with so much interest. Amongst the causes of the unrest that has been disturbing India recently, I think, in addition to those mentioned by Mr. Thorburn, and including the success of the Japanese arms in the late war and the results of the educational system, there should also be included the influence of the change of Government at home, which naturally created hopes in the minds of the Indian people that there were to be some violent changes in the policy of our administration, and perhaps our Indian fellow subjects did not expect to find in Mr. Morley, the philosopher and politician, the strong Statesman gifted with a marvellous insight into contemporary political events, through whose statesmanlike action, supported by that of the Indian Government, the unrest has been to some degree quieted. I agree very much with what the Chairman has said as to the quality and quantity of this unrest. I never myself believed it to be dangerous in itself, but at the same time, like those infantile disorders to which he referred, it was essential this development should be checked. In all these matters I think we depend too much on our senses of sight and hearing. We hear and read a great deal of the violent speeches

that are made in India ; but we do not realise that the Press is read by but a very small section of the public, and the speeches are for the most part delivered to schoolboys, while the great bulk of the population are, I will not say fervently loyal, but well contented with our rule. At the same time it is only right that they should understand that our Government is not neglectful nor yet afraid of those who oppose it. It was essential for the Government to endeavour to give confidence to those who are supporters of our rule. Otherwise there would always be a chance of disaffection spreading through mere disturbance of people's ideas, and from uncertainty whether, if any great change of events took place, they themselves would be secure. To come to the actual causes of the unrest, the one which has been most laid stress upon is that of education. There I fully agree. I myself am rather a heretic about education. I never could quite see why outside the primary stage of education the great bulk of the community should be taxed heavily to provide what we are told is going to be a matter of such supreme importance to its beneficiaries, and Mr. Thorburn brought out that point strongly when he pointed out that the agricultural classes were really paying for the education of the shopkeepers and other sections of the community. Whilst I think the Government ought to provide the means for citizens to obtain higher education, I think those who take advantage of that education might well pay more than they do at present to secure it. It may be very reasonably complained that we almost induce certain sections of the community to take up the advantages accruing from this system of higher education, and then, having trained them and enlarged their ideas, when they go out into the world we do not provide them with the means of turning that education to the best account, except of course in a very limited avenue to the public service. It has never been the custom, as we know, in India for certain castes to take up certain forms of industry such as people of Western civilisations take up. Naturally, therefore, these young men, when they finish their University career, are disappointed to find they cannot put their educational attainments to the best account, and I hold (this I say not so much with the idea of checking the numbers of those who take up higher education) that those who take advantage of that education would be far more careful and would better learn the responsibility they are incurring if they were made to pay more for the education they were receiving. Before I left Bombay the matter was before my Government, and steps were being taken in that direction, and I believe that in

other Oriental States, the Japanese for example, it is almost always the case that the students, when afterwards they come to earn the means of livelihood, pay a great proportion of the cost incurred in their past training. It is generally admitted, I think, that the Bombay Presidency is very considerably ahead in regard to the educational facilities provided, and I believe that to meet the different problems of the present day, and particularly to meet the unrest, it is essential that the other castes who have not in the past so largely benefited by education should be given every facility particularly to obtain primary education. It is, I know, the opinion of many loyal citizens that this would be the best means of imposing a check on this disaffection. I think the Brahmins must be held to be usually disaffected. They are finding themselves to a great extent dislodged from their position, and they resent it. One of the most important points raised in the Paper was with reference to posts under the Government. Now, whilst it may be desirable to give to what after all are a comparatively small number of persons a chance of acquiring higher administrative posts, it must also be remembered there is a great unvoiced mass of the population, and I do not believe a great increase of administrative positions handed over to Indians would be received with satisfaction by the great bulk of the population. There are other qualities necessary for the successful discharge of the duties of district officer besides those of mere learning and ability. I think Mr. Thorburn hardly laid sufficient emphasis on the necessity for stern impartiality and strong character. I know the Bombay Government have always been anxious to place Indians in positions of responsibility, but the difficulty really was to find the proper material. With regard to the lack of sympathy supposed to prevail between the officers and the people under them, Mr. Thorburn alluded to the circumstances which have created divergence between the district officers and the populace. Various causes, such as the multifarious duties which are now imposed upon district officers, have operated against the paternal rule which used to be so strongly exemplified. Again, the district officers are often appealed against. You have now a very clever class of pleaders ready to take up every case, and who very often are successful in securing the case for their clients against the district officer whatever his particular rank may be. Consequently the district officer has not the same power and prestige he used to have. But for myself I never believed there is any greater lack of sympathy on the part of the officials nowadays than there used to be. They are ever ready

as far as opportunity admits to become identified with the people under them, but their position is rendered far more difficult by the causes I have enumerated.

Sir MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE, K.C.I.E.: I wish to associate myself with the Chairman's and Lord Lamington's expression of appreciation of the Paper, and, regardless of any points of agreement or disagreement with Mr. Thorburn's views, I may say I am glad, particularly at the present juncture, that a powerful association like the Royal Colonial Institute should lend its name and auspices for the consideration of important questions relating to India before such an influential assembly as the present. I notice that Mr. Thorburn regards with some complacency the ineffectiveness of the influence of the Indian National Congress. He considers, what was perhaps true some years back, that the teaching of the Congress does not percolate amongst the intellectual lower classes of the people. After long experience and observation, I myself have come to a different view. For better, for worse, that teaching is finding a larger audience every day. I only make that remark in order to point out that the opinion entertained by many people in regard to the work of the Congress, especially by English officials, is perhaps not so accurate now as it was formerly. So far as I understand, the whole trend of the Paper is this—change the system of education and instruct the agricultural and lower classes of the people in order to redress the evils to which allusion has been made by the lecturer. In a certain sense I agree. I myself have for the last fifteen years insisted that the Indian system of education is erroneous. I do not mean that the system has been inaugurated or carried on with any evil purpose. On the contrary, I believe the inauguration of the system sixty years ago was the outcome of a benevolent motive entertained by statesmen of the day; but in its development and in the application of the education I strongly hold that the system has failed, and one of the evils of that failure is seen in the present state of India. Mr. Thorburn says if you change the system of education, and give that system a proper direction, you will make good citizens. But what makes a good citizen? No doubt a good citizen is a well-disposed individual, friendly and devoted to the administration under which he lives, as Mr. Thorburn wishes our fellow-subjects in India should be. But in the constitution of such a citizen there is one essential condition or requirement, which of any system of education of every community should be the one main consideration, and that is that the citizen must be fitted to support himself

decently by earning his own livelihood. You may give as many moral precepts as you like in class-rooms; you may have your missionary classes and Sunday-schools for religious teaching even; but, if you do not provide the students with the necessary training for earning their livelihood, a good deal of your teaching will go wrong, and you will fail to make good citizens of them. The system of education which Mr. Thorburn advocates, and which I myself support, should be a system which would help the different classes of the people in India, more especially the lower classes, to earn their own livelihood. Our system has entirely failed to do so. It has been literary, and to a certain extent scientific, but mainly consists of what is called higher education. Now, I am not against higher education, but if you cannot afford to give the whole of the nation higher education, or if you thereby fail to fit them for the common concerns and needs of life, then such education becomes ineffectual. We have planted a system of education by means of which we have turned out *littérateurs*, men of high intellect, people fit to be great orators, judges, lawyers, and the like; but we have absolutely failed in teaching them to operate skilfully upon the natural products of their own soil, and the result is that all the bountiful stores of material which have been lavished by a kindly Providence upon the land are for the most part bundled out of the country in a raw state, while 80 per cent. are trying to eke out a bare sustenance by undeveloped agricultural pursuits, and £35,000,000 sterling is going out every year from India for the purchase of many of the articles which could be manufactured from this very raw material. That is at the bottom of a great deal of the poverty of India and of the other evils which attend upon it. If Mr. Thorburn's meaning is that while preserving a sufficient modicum of higher education for those who are able to take and willing to pay for it, the resources at the disposal of the Government should be devoted to such methods of education as might lead to the betterment of the agricultural and industrial classes, then I agree with him. We have been talking to-night incidentally on the question of unrest, and discussing how to draw the hearts and minds and imagination of the people to a sense of devotion and friendliness to the Crown. But when towards that end you have effected all those educational reforms which Mr. Thorburn advocates, so long as there are examples of burning injustices to Indians perpetrated in the name of the British nation, either in our Colonies or elsewhere, as exemplified by the treatment of British Indians in South Africa or as exemplified by the

odious and hideous imposition by our own Parliament of the excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India—so long as these things occur, make what changes you like, you will not draw the hearts and minds of the people to the British Crown. Nobody can accuse me of ever trying to incite bitterness in India; indeed I have incurred unmerited odium by the misconception that in all matters, regardless of their merit, I have been an advocate of British rule in India. But when I am given the opportunity, like the present, which I have by the kindness of this Institute, of discussing any question from the point of view of getting more friendliness and loyalty and devotion out of the people of India towards this country, I have always urged the necessity of removing those causes which give a very justifiable excuse to people whose interests and ambition it is to create unfriendliness and enmity towards British rule. Adapt the system of public instruction to their needs and further development hand in hand with the removal of their just complaints, and you will make good citizens of the people of India.

Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C., K.C.S.I.: There is much in this interesting Paper with which we can all or nearly all agree. The discussion has ranged rather wide, and for my own part I should like to travel as far at least as the Punjab, and to take up the allusion to the Pubjab Land Bill, a measure which some of us have good reason to remember. But I go at once to the more strictly educational part of the address. We have heard that the partition of Bengal was the match which lighted the gunpowder in that part of the country. Now having been on the spot not long before, I can testify that the first serious explosion was due to the Universities Bill of 1904. In Parliament here a University Bill is generally regarded as a mild form of excitement, and therefore you may ask why this particular measure of Lord Curzon's was so fiercely and bitterly resisted. If we seek out the causes I am afraid we shall find that we ourselves have been largely to blame in this matter of higher education. Some fifty years ago we planted the first Universities in India. Now we had Universities at home, and we had Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge—Colleges which would have answered, with some adaptations, to Oriental ideas. But we did not give India colleges of that description. We took for our model the University of London in its least satisfactory days. We took the purely examining University and gave the Indian students colleges in many of which there was no residential element, no common life. We chose for a mass of

young men as the favourite subject of study and contemplation the constitutional history of England, the long struggle for liberty. If you take young men wholly ignorant of European facts, fill them with European literature, stimulate them with the poems of Milton, and the rhetoric of Burke and Macaulay, you cannot complain of the results. The worst mistake has been that we took to India and set up there the hollowest of British idols—written examinations. We acted on the idea that a young man's work and quality can be tested by the quantity of what he can write on paper. For a Bengali student this was tidings of great joy, because that is exactly what he can do to perfection. In the passing of examinations, the best elements of the population of India are not likely to come to the front. The whole of Oriental society is imbued with the idea of caste and hereditary occupations, and the men who succeed in the Universities are men whose ancestors have had the pen in their hand from time immemorial. If we are to get this matter right I venture to say we must abandon the idea of testing men by written examination, and fall back on the older and sounder idea of practical apprenticeship. All that Sir M. Bhownaggree has said I accept, provided apprenticeship and practical training are understood in a wide sense, because I want to train not merely great industrial leaders, but also intellectual leaders and teachers of the people. That is the only way in which the problem of primary education will ever be solved. How is it possible, looking to our resources in men and money, that we should ever supply elementary education for the whole of India? But if your Universities train a man to know that whatever he may acquire he holds in trust for his own people, you create a class of teachers who will value knowledge for its own sake, and who will set themselves steadily to the task of bringing knowledge to the doors of their countrymen. Let me try to show how this would benefit the Indian student in his own country and then the Indian student in England. For the Indian student in India what we need is a vigorous continuation of the work Lord Curzon was only able to begin. Something has been done, but much remains to be done, and above all, it is necessary to eradicate from every English mind in India the idea that English education, as imparted to our fellow subjects there, must be a second-rate pretentious kind of thing. We should set a high ideal of what the Indian colleges may become. If the process of reform be only carried on steadily, we may look in time for good results. As for the Indian students in England I fully agree as to the necessity of providing them with

more guidance in their work and the whole of their life here. The Government scholars get some attention, but how often have I known Indian young men put down in London to read law or the like without guidance, and beset with difficulties which almost prevented them from finding friends. We must try to get over these difficulties, and here again what occurs to my mind is apprenticeship. It is absolute folly to test your student merely by making him pass certain examinations. The Indian student should come here to see practical work done in the best way. Whatever he is going to be—engineer, lawyer, industrial leader, or official, put him under some practical man who will be kind to him, and let him see how work is done in this country, and in that way you may do a great deal to improve the standard of practical work in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I.: If Mr. Thorburn be a modest man, as I am sure he is, he must be overwhelmed by the many nice things that have been said about his able and suggestive lecture. It is now late, and interesting though the subjects are, I will not add anything to the discussion upon either education in India or the training of young Indians in this country. The question to which I will devote a few remarks is "Why, seeing that India is ruled by the Democracy of England, do we not take some steps to educate the people here, or at any rate remove some of the mischievous ignorance about India which exists in the mind of the average Briton?" Unfortunately, those who devote much attention to India—notably the Socialists—frequently discuss the proceedings of our Government out there in terms of the most bitter hostility—poison is spread broadcast, but though a sure antidote is available, it is seldom used. Perhaps you will allow me to illustrate this opinion by reference to a recent experience. Shortly before Christmas I was asked by the Warden of Toynbee Hall to speak to an audience of working men, mostly Socialists, on India. He considerately warned me that what was most favoured there was the denunciatory style, and that nothing I could say in that line on the subject of India would be too spicey or full-flavoured for my audience. I found his estimate of the situation perfectly correct. Naturally, as an ex-official of thirty-eight years' standing, I took the Government side, and my speech throughout was received with expressions of marked hostility. On its conclusion discussion was invited, and some of those present employed the allotted ten minutes in the most preposterous denunciations of our Government in India—one man, repeating the

disgraceful statement that had appeared in a Socialist newspaper, maintained that Plague and Famine, rampant in India, were manufactured by the Government. Another, evidently a foreigner, said that he knew Russia and Poland well, and had also been to India. The conditions prevailing in Russia and Poland were bad enough, but those in India were far worse—there the people were treated as brutes and beasts. When Famine was imminent Government callously, and in order to favour capitalists, insisted on grain being exported, so that the unfortunate wretches in India died of starvation, it being in his opinion perfectly easy to deal with Famine, provided Government stored enough grain in the tracts affected. These, and other remarks of a similarly ignorant and mendacious character by other speakers, were cheered to the echo, but the greatest enthusiasm was reserved for a young Bengali, "Mr. Bose of Bengal," who started by remarking that England was Heaven, and India, under the English, was the other place; in describing various grievances he added, *as we are not allowed to possess arms, tens of thousands of my countrymen are killed every year by snakes, tigers and lions*, and he finished by observing significantly, *we Bengalis must do something practical*, a sentiment which was thoroughly understood and heartily applauded. Of course I had, and exercised to the full, a right of reply, but as a stranger, and in the eyes of those present a prejudiced witness, I am afraid I made but little impression upon those who were not interested in anything so tame as the truth, but only exhibited a keen desire to be fed up with atrocities. When assailed with cries of "Why not allow the Indians to govern themselves?" I could not resist treating them to the old chestnut, which is full of practical value. A high official asked a clever native what would happen if the English cleared out of India? The native replied, "I will answer that question by asking you one, What would happen in the Zoo if all the cages were opened?'" Ladies and gentlemen, the men I was addressing at Toynbee Hall were not ignorant rustics; they were enlightened mechanics, who could discuss most questions intelligently. The proceedings, to anyone capable of appreciating the facts, would have been amusing, were it not inexpressibly sad that an educated section of the community in this Metropolis could be found not only to accept, but to greedily assimilate, such extravagant and distorted misstatements about our rule in India. It is very difficult to suggest any remedy for this deplorable state of things, but we have in Mr. Morley a very capable, courageous, and sympathetic Secretary of State, and I

hope he may be able to devise something to counteract the dissemination of groundless charges against our administration, or, at any rate, some scheme whereby the case for the Government of India—a very good case indeed—may not almost invariably be allowed to go by default.

Mr. G. W. Forrest, C.I.E.: A brilliant young Oxford Don said the other day he could not abide Anglo-Indians—"they were not actively offensive, but they were deuced dull." I do not think anybody here will complain that the speeches to which we have listened have been of that character. My early experience of Indian education is somewhat different from that of the lecturer. I did not examine a school. I had accompanied an Inspector of Schools to a remote corner of his district. We found a large building empty, and wandered about the empty rooms till at last we came across a most intelligent-looking young Brahmin boy. We asked what the building was, and he said a school-house. We looked surprised, and he said "on account of the incorrigible idleness of the scholars the school has been 'abolished.'" I hope you will not take that as an example of what is called our failure in the Indian educational system. Our educational work has not been the complete success which we expected of it, but I absolutely deny it has been a failure. The Government of India are suffering from what we are told of old happens to people who put their hands to the plough and look back. They put their hands to the educational plough and are perpetually looking back. They have never spent a sufficient sum of money to make the system thoroughly efficient. When you criticise the Government of India you must, however, remember that it is a Government of foreigners, having all their experience to learn, striving with all their might to do what is just, but often making mistakes. The Government of India began their educational system by establishing universities before they had established colleges. They established colleges before they had established efficient high schools, and they founded high schools before they had constructed a good system of secondary education. It does not, I think, reflect credit on a Government like that of India not to spend more money on primary education. You will never raise the ryot's position unless you teach him to read and write. The second great demand is to improve secondary education. Many years ago I spent six months in Germany inspecting different educational institutions, and came to the conclusion that the success of German education is mainly due to their secondary education being thoroughly efficient. It is on the sound foundation of a

thoroughly good system of secondary education that the two branches of higher education—literary and technical—have been built. Neither your literary nor your technical education in India will be efficient nor bear the good fruit you desire unless you thoroughly improve secondary education. As to the colleges, they ought to be something more than lecture halls, and we must go to our ancient universities and find the very best men to be professors and pay the price for them. There is no sum of money that Canadians or Americans will not spend in order to get the best men from Oxford and Cambridge. As to the question of students in England, I cannot agree that the very best educated native comes here. He either goes to the Bar in India or takes to teaching in his own province, because he cannot afford to come to England. I should, therefore, like to see the day when the Government will have founded scholarships to assist those men who have already proved they can do good work in the fields of science and literature. A large number of students come from India who are not in the least fitted to take advantage of the life or the studies of an English University. They are the sons of poor parents who have run heavily into debt in order to send them to England. These men have barely sufficient means to support them, and they can only see the seamy side of our social life. Their University career is bound to be a failure. I should like to see in every Province in India a committee appointed consisting of Europeans and Indians who would grant certificates to those only whom they considered fit to take advantage of an English University career. The Rhodes scholars have proved a magnificent success because they are men selected with the utmost care. I am certain that the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge would like to be guided in their selection of Indian students. As for the lecturer's proposal to found an Institution for Native students I think it would be a dangerous experiment. It might only confirm the prejudices and false views brought from India. It is much better that Indian students should have some responsible body of men at Oxford or Cambridge to guide them and to encourage them to see all the higher aspects of social life in England and be moulded by them. This meeting I regard as a friendly message to the educated Indians. "We Colonials take a deep interest in the moral and material progress of your vast continent. We shall always be willing to join with you in doing all we can to promote the advancement and secure the stability of our Common Empire."

On the motion of the Chairman a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Thorburn for his Paper.

Mr. THORBURN said he would be very brief as there was nothing to reply to : if any had come to curse they had remained to bless, for all had said nice things of his Paper. He fully agreed with Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree on the necessity of extended technical education, but did not quite understand the light let into the capacity of the National Congress, as Sir Mancherjee did not explain whether the Revolutionaries or the Moderates now represented that body. When last heard of the two parties were having a free fight, throwing chairs and tables at each other and their meeting ended in disruption. As to Sir Thomas Raleigh's delightful speech he (Mr. Thorburn) had been a little misunderstood. He wrote that "The match which exploded the loose gunpowder lying about was the partition of Bengal"—of course the Universities Bill was the loose powder, only there was not room to say so.

A vote of thanks was given to Lord Ampthill for presiding and the proceedings terminated.

FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Fortieth Annual General Meeting of Fellows was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, February 25, 1908. Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., a member of the Council, presided. Amongst those present were the following:—

Messrs. A. W. A'Beckett, George Adams, George Beetham, Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Right Hon. Sir John C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G., Messrs. T. R. Clougher, F. H. Dangar, J. Eugene Dawson, Rankine Dawson, M.D., Cecil Dudley, F. H. Fletcher, Sir Thomas E. Fuller, K.C.M.G., Major-Gen. Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Mr. J. G. Hamilton, Right Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G., Mr. G. L. Houstoun, Lieut.-General Sir Edward T. Hutton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Messrs. P. Inskipp, Richard Jebb, G. B. Leechman, P. E. Lewin, J. O. Neumann, A. L. Paliologus, Sir J. Roper Parkington, Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Messrs. J. G. Poole, R. Porter, Arthur H. Reid, Colonel C. F. Roberts, C.M.G., Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B., Capt. W. P. Roche, Capt. R. L. Routh, Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Messrs. Thos. F. Smith, E. E. F. Tarté, Sir E. Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel D. Warliker, Messrs. J. P. G. Williamson, Peter F. Wood, Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G. (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman nominated two scrutineers to conduct the ballot for the election of the Council—Mr. F. H. Dangar on behalf of the Council, and Sir E. Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., on behalf of the Fellows.

It was agreed to take the Annual Report as read.

Report.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their fortieth Annual Report.

The number of candidates elected during the past year comprised 66 Resident and 202 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of 268, as compared with 54 Resident and 206 Non-Resident, or a total of 260 in 1906. On December 31, 1907, the list included 1,406 Resident, 3,019 Non-Resident, and 12 Honorary Fellows, or 4,437 in all, of whom 1,317 have compounded for the annual subscription and qualified as Life Fellows.

The Honorary Treasurer's statement of accounts is appended, and shows that the revenue has been well maintained. The final

instalment of debt on the Institute building having been paid on July 1, 1906, the Council fully anticipated that the whole of the premises leased by H.M. Office of Works on behalf of the Admiralty would be surrendered in June next, and made available for occupation by the Fellows. A pressing representation was however received by the Council from H.M. Government to the effect that grave inconvenience would be caused to the public

Date	No. of Fellows	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversazione Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
To June 11, 1869	174	1,224	14	5
„ 1870	275	549	10	8
„ 1871	210	503	16	4
„ 1872	271	478	10	4
„ 1873	349	1,022	9	1
„ 1874	420	906	12	11
„ 1875	551	1,038	15	8
„ 1876	627	1,132	3	3
„ 1877	717	1,222	18	3
„ 1878	796	1,330	13	11
„ 1879	981	1,752	18	2
„ 1880	1,131	2,141	8	10
„ 1881	1,376	2,459	15	6
„ 1882	1,613	3,236	8	3
„ 1883	1,959	3,647	10	0
„ 1884	2,306	4,539	0	10
„ 1885	2,587	5,220	19	0
„ 1886	2,880	6,258	11	0
To Dec. 31, 1886	3,005	6,581	2	5
„ 1887	3,125	6,034	3	0
„ 1888	3,221	6,406	11	5
„ 1889	3,562	7,738	7	11
„ 1890	3,667	6,919	7	6
„ 1891	3,782	7,362	2	10
„ 1892	3,775	6,966	12	4
„ 1893	3,749	6,458	18	6
„ 1894	3,757	6,691	19	0
„ 1895	3,767	6,854	2	11
„ 1896	3,929	7,315	5	9
„ 1897	4,133	7,588	15	7
„ 1898	4,139	7,114	4	2
„ 1899	4,153	7,053	10	2
„ 1900	4,208	7,142	8	3
„ 1901	4,228	7,154	1	9
„ 1902	4,407	*8,042	5	1
„ 1903	4,460	7,740	4	9
„ 1904	4,472	7,628	15	8
„ 1905	4,491	7,536	10	9
„ 1906	4,487	7,323	6	7
„ 1907	4,437	7,467	13	6

* Coronation year.

service by the removal of the Director of Works of the Admiralty before the permanent offices now being provided were ready for his occupation. The Admiralty were therefore desirous of extending their tenancy to Midsummer 1910. After careful consideration of the whole question the Council came to the conclusion that under the special circumstances of the case the application should be acceded to; but it was arranged that some of the leased rooms should at once be placed at the disposal of the Institute to meet the requirements of its rapidly increasing Library. It is manifest that this decision will materially strengthen the financial position when the time arrives for the resumption of the entire building, seeing that the cost of reconstruction will be considerable, and the expenses of maintenance must necessarily be augmented. Meanwhile the Council are making preliminary investigations so that the whole of the accommodation of the building may at the proper time be utilised to the best advantage.

The preceding table indicates the number of Fellows and the annual income in each year since the formation of the Institute in 1868.

The obituary of 1907 comprises 107 names, as given below :—

Augustus B. Abraham (*late of New Zealand*), *Thomas F. Allen* (*Cape Colony*), *Major-General Sir John Ardagh, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., Hon. Wm. E. Armbrister, C.M.G., M.E.C.* (*Bahamas*), *The Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley, J. Westley Bateman* (*Western Australia*), *Alexander B. Baxter, Henry H. Beauchamp* (*late of New South Wales*), *James E. Bell* (*United States*), *A. G. Biden* (*Cape Colony*), *Oscar Blank, Alfred H. Brown* (*late of Queensland*), *Frederick Button* (*Natal*), *Harry S. Caldecott* (*Transvaal*), *Robert W. Channey* (*late of Mauritius*), *John Chappell, J.P., S. R. Cochran* (*Fiji*), *Naph. H. Cohen* (*Transvaal*), *William F. Collins* (*Gold Coast Colony*), *William L. Crompton* (*Sudan*), *Hon. Sir Henry Cuthbert, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.* (*Victoria*), *Harry J. Deary* (*Rhodesia*), *Henry de Satgé* (*late of Queensland*), *The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., John Finlayson* (*late of Straits Settlements*), *Joseph Fisher* (*South Australia*), *Henry Fletcher* (*late of Cape Colony*), *Sydney Ford* (*late of Natal*), *Hon. Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G.* (*Councillor*), *E. T. Gay* (*Grenada*), *Charles Gordon, M.D.* (*Natal*), *The Right Hon. Viscount Goschen, William Grain, Hugh Gully* (*New Zealand*), *The Right Hon. Lord Haliburton, G.C.B., Hon. Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G.* (*New Zealand*), *John J. Hamilton, Edward Hancock* (*Transvaal*), *A. Forrest Harper* (*late of Ceylon*), *Edwin Harrow* (*Natal*), *Sir James Hector, K.C.M.G.* (*New Zealand*), *Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.* (*ex-Governor of Jamaica*), *Paul Henwood* (*late of Natal*), *Charles A. Hornabrook* (*South Australia*), *T. W. Hughes-Hughes* (*late of India*), *Duncan Hutcheon* (*Cape Colony*), *Cornelius Inglis, M.D.* (*late of New Zealand*), *Adam Jameson, M.D.* (*Transvaal*), *General Sir Allen B. Johnson, K.C.B., Hon. Walter W. Johnston* (*New Zealand*), *Sir Penrose G. Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Thomas H. Keigwin* (*New South Wales*), *Franklin R. Kendall, D. J. Kennelly, K.C.* (*Nova Scotia*), *James Lawrence, M.L.A., J.P.* (*Cape Colony*), *Sybrandt Le Sueur* (*Cape Colony*), *Lancelot T. Lloyd* (*New South Wales*), *Clifford K. McCallum* (*Transvaal*), *James A. McCarthy* (*Gold Coast Colony*), *George McCulloch, David MacIver, M.P., D. H. Ross Mackay* (*Natal*), *Admiral J. P.*

MacLear, General C. J. McMahon, R.A., Joseph B. Mayers (Barbados), Malcolm Monro (late of British Honduras), William Mort (late of New South Wales), Frederick A. E. Mück, David Murray (late of South Australia), Alexander M. Nathan (Jamaica), Hon. Alfred Naudi, C.M.G., LL.D. (Malta), E. S. Norrie (Transvaal), C. R. O'Flaherty (Transvaal), William Palmer, J.P. (Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Natal), John H. Parker (Transvaal), Robert C. Patterson (Tasmania), Henry M. Paul, John Payne (Natal), W. A. Pickering, C.M.G. (late of Straits Settlements), Henry Plange (Gold Coast Colony), John S. Prince (late of Cape Colony), Peter Ranken, Charles Rasp, J.P. (South Australia), Charles L. Redwood (Transvaal), Owen Relly (Transvaal), Robert B. Ronald (late of New South Wales), James T. Rudall, F.R.C.S. (Victoria), T. R. Russell, Frederick J. Salier (Tasmania), Charles S. Salmond (Victoria), Charles F. Sedgwick (Cape Colony), Thomas Shaw (Victoria), Alexander Sloane (New South Wales), E. Roberts Smith, M.R.C.S.E. (late of New South Wales), Hugh Sproston, Walmsley Stanley, M.Inst.C.E., William F. Still (Natal), John Stuart (late of New Zealand), John Tinline (New Zealand), J. Stubbs Wait, M.R.C.S.E. (New Zealand), Ebenezer Way (New South Wales), The Right Rev. Bishop A. B. Webb, D.D., Charles Webster (Queensland), Harry Wicking (late of Hong Kong), Arthur Wright (Southern Nigeria), Jasper Young, John Young (New South Wales).

Vacancies on the Council have arisen through the resignation of the Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., Sir George S. Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., and Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan. They have been filled up *ad interim*, and subject to confirmation by the Fellows under the provisions of Rule 6, by the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G., and Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.

The following retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election: *President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.M.G.; *Vice-Presidents:* The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., the Earl of Dunraven, K.P., C.M.G., the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., and the Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G. *Councillors:* Sir Thomas E. Fuller, K.C.M.G., Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G., Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., and Mr. Frederick Dutton.

The following Papers have been read and discussed since the date of the last Annual Report:—

Ordinary Meetings:

"Some Reflections on Modern India." Lieut.-Col. Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I.

"The Resources of Western Australia." The Hon. C. H. Rason, Agent-General for the State.

"Some Federal Tendencies in Australia." The Hon. J. W. Hackett, M.L.C., LL.D.

"Some Phases of Canada's Development." W. L. Griffith.

"The Trend of Victoria's Progress." The Hon. Thomas Bent, Premier of Victoria.

"Twelve Months of Imperial Evolution." Richard Jebb.

"Nyasaland." Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

"Ceylon of To-day." Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.

Afternoon Meetings:

"Rhodesia and its Resources." E. H. Miller.

"The Commercial Possibilities of West Africa." The Right Hon. Viscount Mountmorres.

"Agricultural Possibilities in the Transvaal." J. Burtt-Davy, F.L.S.

"The Mineral Wealth of New Zealand." Dr. J. M. Bell, M.A., Director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand.

"Cotton Growing and Nigeria." C. A. Birtwistle, Commercial Intelligence Officer, Southern Nigeria.

The Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, on June 25, and was attended by a large number of guests. A special feature of the gathering was the presentation of a testimonial to Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., in recognition of his services to the Institute for a period of over thirty-seven years.

The additions to the Library during the past year number 2,584 volumes and pamphlets, of which 2,030 were received by gift or exchange and 554 were purchased. The practical value of the Library, which it is necessary to point out is confined to publications upon or relating to the British Colonies and India, has been repeatedly recognised by authors and students who, in many instances, have failed to find in any other collection in London works issued in the outlying parts of the Empire as they are unobtainable in the ordinary course in the United Kingdom. The increased interest taken in Colonial and Indian affairs has also had the effect of stimulating inquiry and research, with the result that the daily attendance of readers has been considerably augmented, and the educational influence thus exercised is both important and useful. Thirty years ago there were barely 300 volumes in the Library, whereas there are now 70,000, covering every possible field of

interest or research in the Colonies, and set forth in a series of up-to-date catalogues. The acquisition of some additional rooms in that portion of the building leased to the Admiralty will relieve for some time to come the congestion which has recently been experienced. The year has been marked by the acquisition of several specially interesting works, including *The Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror, 1839-1843* (presented by Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan); *Eight Views of Mauritius*, by Captain R. Temple, 1811; *A New Survey of the West Indies*, by Thomas Gage, 1677; *Voyage de François Pyrard de Laval*, 1619; *The Imperial Statutes Applicable to the Colonies*, by Sir Francis T. Piggott, 2 vols., 1904; *A Monograph of Australian Land Shells*, by J. C. Cox, 1868; *The Malta Penny Magazine*, 2 vols., 1841; *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles*, by Captain John Smith, 2 vols.; *Proceedings of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Victoria*, 1856–1865, 11 vols.; *Sport in Ceylon*, with illustrations, by a Planter, 1888; *The History of Antigua*, by V. L. Oliver, 3 vols.; *Orchids of South Africa*, by H. Bolus; *Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula*, by W. W. Skeat and C. O. Blagden, 2 vols., 1906. The Reference Library has been much extended, and includes the latest Directories and Handbooks of all parts of the Empire. The unique and valuable collection of journalistic literature in the Newspaper Room is a great source of attraction to the Fellows, the number of periodicals regularly filed being over 550. The thanks of the Council are due to a large number of donors, a complete list of whom is appended. On December 31, 1907, the Library contained 69,716 volumes and pamphlets, and 554 files of newspapers, &c.

A complete set of new Flags representative of the Colonies and India has generously been presented by Mr. Septimus Vaughan Morgan, one of the original Fellows of the Institute and an ex-Councillor, for use on special occasions.

The Colonial Conference of 1907 was attended by representatives of all the self governing States, whose proceedings exercised an important influence on public opinion, and attracted general attention to questions of great national moment, such as Imperial Defence, Preferential Commercial arrangements between the United Kingdom and the King's Dominions beyond the Seas, Emigration, Naturalisation, Treaty Obligations, Judicial Appeals, Reduction of Postal Rates, Improved Cable and Steamship Communications, &c. The facilities of the Institute and its Library were placed at the disposal of the Delegates, in whose honour a special banquet was

arranged, when upwards of 300 Fellows and guests were present, presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and some notable speeches were made.

A resolution was adopted at the Colonial Conference to the effect "That it is desirable to establish a system by which the several Governments represented shall be kept informed during the periods between the Conferences in regard to matters which have been or may be subjects for discussion, by means of a permanent Secretariat Staff, charged, under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the Conference, of attending to its resolutions, and of conducting correspondence on matters relating to its affairs." Steps have since been taken by His Majesty's Government to re-organise the work of the Colonial Office, dividing it into three branches, one dealing with the self-governing Colonies, a second with Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and a "General" Department to which certain matters common to all the Colonies are referred. The Secretariat of the Conference is linked with the first-mentioned or "Dominions" Department, in whose scope all business connected with the self-governing Colonies is included, this arrangement being designed to aid the work of future Conferences, which will be known as Imperial Conferences and meet at regular intervals of four years.

Amongst the questions discussed at the Conference was a project known as the "All-Red" or All-British Route, its object being to provide improved means of communication between Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. His Majesty's Government undertook fully to investigate the financial and other details, and the Council await the result with interest, believing as they do that improved Imperial intercommunication is bound to be beneficial to the whole of the Empire.

Emigration to Canada has continued during the past year at a rapid rate from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Europe, and the trade of the country has also advanced in a gratifying manner. The crops were not quite so good as those of the two or three preceding years, and there are signs of a lull in the industrial expansion that has been so prominent a feature, but it is believed to be only of a temporary nature. The immense resources of Canada, and the attention they are receiving in every part of the world, cannot fail to attract both people and capital for their development. There is every indication that great progress will be shown in all directions in the next decade, as the result of ex-

tensive railway construction that is now going on both in the Western and Eastern sections of the Dominion.

On hearing of the proposed reduction, from May 1, 1907, in the postal rate for newspapers, magazines, and trade journals between the United Kingdom and Canada, the Council adopted a resolution to the effect that in their opinion such a reform would prove a great advantage to Imperial commerce and promote a closer union of the different parts of the Empire. The Postmaster-General recently reported that the reduced rate of postage had led to a very large increase in the number of British magazines and newspapers being sent to Canada, whereas under the old rate British literature of the kind was practically driven out of the market, and did not reach Canadian readers. The Council have addressed a communication to the Postmaster-General advocating the extension to Newfoundland of a similar privilege.

Australia, having been favoured with another comparatively good season, continues to enjoy the prosperity with which that great continent has recently been visited, a corresponding expansion in production and trade being noticeable. The new Tariff has passed the House of Representatives, and the modifications introduced in Committee have, on the whole, been favourable to British trade. Special attention is being directed to the conservation of water, and the desirability of settling suitable immigrants on the land, and thus increasing the number of producers, is becoming more generally recognised throughout the Commonwealth.

The designation of "Dominion," conferred on New Zealand by Royal Proclamation from September 26, 1907, is welcomed as a gracious recognition of the geographical position and rapidly-growing importance of New Zealand and the status she has long held amongst her sister States.

The grant of responsible government to the Orange River Colony following on a similar measure in the Transvaal, is an important event in the history of South Africa, the effect of which is awaited with deep interest by the Council. It is earnestly hoped that all sections of the community will recognise their joint responsibility for the development of the great and varied resources of the country, and the adjustment of problems on the solution of which its future prosperity largely depends.

The production of sugar in the West Indies is now being supplemented by other industries with encouraging results, and the steady growth of trade with Canada points to closer commercial relations in the future, which might be greatly accelerated by

improved telegraphic and steamship communication. There is good ground for hoping that in course of time the Panama Canal will be instrumental in bringing increased wealth and renewed prosperity to those fertile and historic islands. Much loss of life and severe suffering were occasioned by a disastrous earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, in January 1907—a catastrophe which evoked universal sympathy.

His Majesty the King recently expressed his deep sympathy for the sufferings of his Indian subjects from the ravages of plague. The dissemination of knowledge on the subject of plague and its prevention has been a prominent feature of Indian administration for some years past.

Important reforms in Indian administration were inaugurated during the past year, including the appointment of native members of the Council of the Secretary of State and the extension of the native element in the Viceregal and Provincial Legislative Councils in India. There is reason to hope that the "unrest" amongst certain sections, of which so much has recently been heard, is diminishing. A shortage of crops is reported in some parts of India, and measures for coping with the situation are being taken by the Government with promptitude and liberality.

The Trustees of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund have published an interesting report of the work done at Oxford by the Rhodes scholars, including representatives of various parts of the realm, by whom distinction has been gained both in intellectual and athletic competitions. Their experiences in the Motherland cannot fail to exercise far-reaching influence on Imperial relations when they return to their respective homes and enter on the business of life.

The Council regard with much satisfaction the increasing interest shown by the people of this country in Imperial questions, in the hopes and aspirations of their fellow subjects in the Dominions beyond the seas, and in the endeavours that are being made to promote the development of the resources and the closer union of the different parts of the Empire.

J. S. O'Halloran,
Secretary.

January 14, 1908.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1907.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts	634	18	5
Balance in favour of Assets	63,558	6	1
	£64,193	4	6

ASSETS.				£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions outstanding £677. 10*s.*, estimated at				169	7	6
„ Property of the Institute—						
Building (cost price)	£20,471	8	5			
Furniture £1,585 2 6						
Less Depreciation, say 7½ % 118 17 8						
	1,466	4	10			
„ Books, &c., value estimated at	9,153	10	11			
				31,091	4	2
„ Cost of Freehold				30,520	0	0
				61,780	11	8
On Deposit at Bank	£1,500	0	0			
Balance at Bank	884	6	9			
„ in hands of Secretary	28	6	1			
				2,412	12	10
				£64,193	4	6

January 1, 1908.

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1907, has—in conformity with Rule 22*a*—been laid before the Honorary Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £677. 10*s.*, and the above Statement of Assets is contingent on this sum producing £169. 7*s.* 6*d.*

January 23, 1908.

F. H. DANGAR
H. F. BILLINGHURST } *Hon. Auditors.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.

					£	s.	d.
Bank Balance as per last Account				£305	8	11	
Cash in hands of Secretary				26	7	7	
					331	16	6
9	Life Subscriptions of £20			180	0	0	
48	Life Subscriptions of £10 and under to complete			470	0	0	
57	Entrance Fees of £3			171	0	0	
187	„	„	£1. 1*s.*	196	7	0	
13	„	„	£1. 19*s.* to complete	25	7	0	
139	Arrears of Subscriptions			148	12	0	
1,198	Subscriptions of £2 for 1907			2,396	0	0	
1,534	„		£1. 1*s.* for 1907	1,610	14	0	
7	„		£1 or less to complete	4	6	0	
231	„		19*s.* to complete	219	9	0	
30	„		£2 for 1908, in advance	60	0	0	
71	„		£1. 1*s.* for 1908, in advance	74	11	0	
					5,556	6	0
Colonial Conference Banquet, received in connection with					482	10	0
Conversazione, ditto					179	2	6
Rent for one year to December 25, 1907 (less Property Tax)					1,428	15	0
Insurance repaid					7	7	0
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.					43	6	5
Interest on Deposit					53	13	10
Journal					378	5	3
					£8,461	2	6

Examined and found correct

F. H. DANGAR
H. F. BILLINGHURST } *Hon. Auditors.*

January 23, 1908.

AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1907.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	2,269	16	8
Proceedings—Printing, &c.	288	19	2
Journal—			
Printing £433 10 11			
Postage 165 18 3			
	599	9	2
Printing, ordinary	71	14	5
Postages, ordinary	203	8	2
Advertising Meetings	24	5	9
Meetings, Expenses of	198	6	0
Reporting Meetings	34	2	6
Stationery	149	3	11
Newspapers	140	18	9
Library—			
Books £162 17 5			
Binding 57 13 4			
Maps 2 6 9			
	222	17	6
Fuel, Light, &c.	162	18	9
Building—Furniture and Repairs	77	12	11
Guests' Dinner Fund	51	9	7
Rates and Taxes	408	13	4
Fire Insurance	25	2	8
Law Charges	24	10	0
Telephone	17	0	0
Colonial Conference Banquet	534	9	3
Conversazione—			
Refreshments £144 2 0			
Electric Lighting, &c. 59 11 9			
Floral Decorations 25 0 0			
Music 52 13 6			
Printing 22 1 9			
Fittings, Furniture, &c. 25 2 6			
Attendance, &c. 25 13 6			
	354	5	0
Clerical Assistance to the Hon. Treasurer	100	0	0
Miscellaneous	76	6	2
Subscriptions paid in error refunded	10	0	0
	6,048	9	8
On Deposit at Bank £1,500 0 0			
Balance at Bank 884 6 9			
„ in hands of Secretary 28 6 1			
	2,412	12	10
	£8,461	2	6

M. F. OMMANNEY,

Honorary Treasurer.

January 1, 1908.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY—1907.

Aberdeen University
Aborigines' Protection Society
Adams, George
Adelaide, South Australia, Town Clerk
Adelaide, University (South Australia)
Admiralty, The
African Book Co. (Cape Colony)
African Insurance, Banking and Commercial Gazette (Cape Town), Proprietors of
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African Monthly (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
African Plantations, Ltd.
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African Standard (Mombasa), Proprietors of
African World, Proprietors of
Agricultural Reporter (Barbados), Proprietors of
Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, India
Alberta, Canada, Government of
Algar, F.
Allahabad Law Journal, Proprietors of
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Allen, George
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American Geographical Society (New York)
Anglo-Egyptian Mail, Proprietors of
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Anti-Tea Duty League
Antigua Standard, Proprietors of
Appointments Gazette, Proprietors of
Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of
Armidale Express (N.S. Wales), Proprietors of
Arunachalam, P. (Ceylon)
Ashburton Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Atkin, Captain P. H.
Auckland University College, New Zealand
Austin, O. P. (Washington, U.S.A.)
Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of
Australasian Chamber of Commerce in London
Australasian Hardware and Machinery, Proprietors of
Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, Proprietors of
Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Proprietors of
Australasian Massage Association
Australasian Medical Congress
Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of
Australasian World, Proprietors of
Australian Book Co.
Australian Field (Sydney), Proprietors of
Australian Journal of Education, Proprietors of
Australian Mining Standard (Sydney), Proprietors of
Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of
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Australian Stock Exchange Intelligence, Proprietors of
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Bahamas, Government of the
Baillaud, Emile
Ballarat Star, Proprietors of
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Bank of Australasia

Bankers' Institute of Australasia
Barbados Globe, Proprietors of
Barbados, Government of
Barber, H. C. (Canada)
Barron, J. A., K.C. (Canada)
Barr-Smith, R. (South Australia)
Basedow, Herbert
Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia
Bayly & Co., Messrs. A. W. (Lourenço Marques)
Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Beira Post, Proprietors of
Bell & Sons, Messrs. George
Bendigo Advertiser (Victoria), Proprietors of
Bengal, Asiatic Society of
Bengal Chamber of Commerce
Bengal, Secretary to Government
Benson & Houlton Co. (Canada)
Bermuda, Government of
Bermuda Colonist, Proprietors of
Bezanson, A. M. (Alberta)
Bishops College School (Quebec)
Blackie & Son, Messrs.
Blacklock & Co., Messrs. H.
Blackwood & Sons, Messrs. W.
Bloemfontein Post, Proprietors of
Blyth, Dutton, Hartley & Blyth, Messrs.
Board of Trade
Bombay Gazette, Proprietors of
Bombay, Government of
Boosé, James R.
Boston Public Library (U.S.A.)
Bourne, H. R. Fox
Bouthillier-Chavigny, C. de (Canada)
Bradbury, Agnew & Co., Messrs.
Bradford, H. (Nova Scotia)
Briggs, William (Canada)
Brisbane Chamber of Commerce
Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Proprietors of
Britannia, Proprietors of
British and South African Export Gazette, Proprietors of
British Australasian, Proprietors of
British Columbia, Agent General for
British Columbia, Government of
British Columbia, Law Society of
British Columbia Minister of Mines
British Columbia Mining Exchange, Proprietors of
British Columbia, Natural History Society of
British Columbian, Proprietors of
British Cotton Growing Association
British Empire League
British Guiana, Director of Science and Agriculture
British Guiana, Government of
British Guiana Immigration Department
British Honduras, Government of
British North Borneo, Governor of
British South Africa Co.
British Trade Journal, Proprietors of
British Weights and Measures Association
British Women's Emigration Association
Bromby, E. H. (Victoria)
Brown & Walsh, Messrs. (British Columbia)
Browne, Ltd., Messrs. T. B.
Buchanan, D. W. (Manitoba)
Budget (New Plymouth, New Zealand), Proprietors of
Bulawayo Chronicle, Proprietors of
Bulletin Newspaper Co. (New South Wales)
Bureau of Statistics, Washington, U.S.A.
Burma, Government of
Calcutta Law Journal, Proprietors of
Cambridge University Press
Cameron, Prof. J. H. (Canada)
Canada Agency Co., The
Canada, Department of Agriculture and Statistics
Canada, Department of Labour
Canada, Department of the Interior
Canada, Geographic Board of
Canada, Geological Survey of
Canada, Government of
Canada, High Commissioner for
Canada Law Book Co.
Canada, Library of Parliament
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
Canada, Royal Society of
Canada, The Hon. the Minister of Justice for
Canadian Artillery Association
Canadian Bankers' Association (Toronto)
Canadian Courier, Proprietors of
Canadian Facts Publishing Co.
Canadian Forestry Association
Canadian Investor Co. (Winnipeg)
Canadian Law Review Co.

Canadian Magazine (Toronto), Proprietors of
Canadian Military Institute
Canadian Mining Journal, Proprietors of
Canadian Municipal Journal, Proprietors of
Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association (New Zealand)
Canterbury Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)
Canterbury College (New Zealand)
Canterbury Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Cantlie, Dr. James
Cape Argus, Proprietors of
Cape Church Monthly, Proprietors of
Cape Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
Cape Mercury, Proprietors of
Cape of Good Hope, Department of Agriculture
Cape of Good Hope, General Manager of Railways
Cape of Good Hope, Geological Commission
Cape of Good Hope, Government Biologist
Cape of Good Hope, Government of
Cape of Good Hope University
Cape Times, Proprietors of
Cape Town Chamber of Commerce
Capitalist, Proprietors of
Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of
Carswell Co., The (Canada)
Cartwright, The Right Hon. Sir Richard, G.C.M.G. (Canada)
Cassell & Co., Messrs.
Cassels, R. S. (Canada)
Central African Times (Blantyre, Nyasaland), Proprietors of
Central Provinces of India, Government of the
Central South African Railways, General Manager of
Ceylon Association in London
Ceylon Catholic Messenger, Proprietors of
Ceylon, Government of
Ceylon Independent, Proprietors of
Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of
Ceylon, Postmaster-General
Ceylon, Royal Botanic Gardens
Ceylon Standard, Proprietors of
Ceylon, Surveyor-General of
Ceylon, Times of, Proprietors of
Ceylon University Association
Chamberland, Rev. J. E. (Canada)
Champlain Society (Canada)
Chapman & Hall, Messrs.
Charlottetown Herald (P.E.I.), Proprietors of
Charters Towers Chamber of Commerce and Mines, Queensland
Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Proprietors of
China Mail (Hong Kong), Proprietors of
Christchurch Press (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Christian Literature Society for India
Chronicle (South Australia), Proprietors of
Church Missionary Society
Citizen, Proprietors of
Civil & Military Gazette (Lahore), Proprietors of
Clarendon Press
Clarion (British Honduras), Proprietors of
Clowes & Sons, Messrs. W.
Cobalt Mining Information Bureau
Cold Storage and Ice Association
Cold Storage, Proprietors of
Cole, H. S. (Victoria)
Collin, Rev. C. (Ceylon)
Colmer, J. G., C.M.G.
Colombo Museum (Ceylon)
Colonial Bank
Colonial Consignment and Distributing Co.
Colonial Guardian (British Honduras), Proprietors of
Colonial Mining News, Proprietors of
Colonial Office
Coloniser, Proprietors of
Comité de l'Afrique Française (Paris)
Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of
Commercial Intelligence, Proprietors of
Commonwealth of Australia, Government of the
Commonwealth of Australia, The Officer representing the
Constable & Co., Messrs.
Coolgardie Miner, Proprietors of
Coorg, Chief Commissioner of
Copp Clark Co., The (Canada)
Cort, J. E.
Cox, Horace
Cricket Press, The

Criminal Law Journal of India, Proprietors of the
Critic, Proprietors of
Croil, James (Canada)
Crosby, Rev. Thomas (British Columbia)
Cundall, Frank (Jamaica)
Cyprus, Board of Agriculture
Cyprus, Government of
Daily British Whig (Canada), Proprietors of
Daily Chronicle (British Guiana), Proprietors of
Daily Mail (Queensland), Proprietors of
Daily News (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
Daily Record (Queensland), Proprietors of
Daily Standard (Regina), Proprietors of
Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tasmania), Proprietors of
Daily Telegraph (Napier, N.Z.), Proprietors of
Daily Telegraph (New Brunswick), Proprietors of
Daily Telegraph (Quebec), Proprietors of
Dalgety & Co., Messrs. (New South Wales)
D'Arcy-Irvine, M. M. (New South Wales)
Davey, Flack & Co., Messrs.
Davidson, A. A.
Davis & Sons, Messrs. P. (Natal)
Davis, Hon. N. Darnell, C.M.G. (British Guiana)
Davray, Henry D.
Dawn, Proprietors of
De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.
De Colyar, H. A., K.C.
De Zuid Afrikaansche Poste, Proprietors of
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Diamond Fields Advertiser (Kimberley), Proprietors of
Digby, Long & Co., Messrs.
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Dublin University
Dulau & Co., Messrs.
Dundee Free Libraries
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Durham University
East Africa Agricultural and Horticultural Society (Nairobi)
East Africa Protectorate, Government of
East End Emigration Fund
East India Association
East London Dispatch (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Eastern Bengal and Assam, Government of
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth), Proprietors of
Eaton, Rev. Dr. A. W. H. (New York)
Edinburgh University
Edge-Partington, J.
Edmonton Bulletin (Canada), Proprietors of
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Edwards, Stanley
Egmont Star (New Zealand), Proprietors of
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Egyptian Gazette, Proprietors of
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Engineering Association of New South Wales
Engineering Journal of Canada, Proprietors of
Engineering Society of the School of Practical Science (Toronto)
Engineering Times, Proprietors of
Evening Herald (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
Evening Post (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Evening Telegram (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
Fairchild, Jun., G. M. (Canada)
Falkland Islands, Government of the
Farmers' Union Advocate (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Farming World (Canada), Proprietors of
Federalist (Grenada), Proprietors of
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Federated Malay States, Resident-General
Federation for the Defence of Belgian Interests Abroad
Ferguson, Hon. John, C.M.G., M.L.C. (Ceylon)
Ferguson, Messrs. A. M. & J. (Ceylon)
Fiji, Government of
Fiji Times, Proprietors of
Financial Times, Ltd., The

Financier and Bullionist, Proprietors of
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Flint, T. B. (Canada)
Florent, F. E. (Mauritius)
Fort Beaufort Advocate, Proprietors of
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Fowles, E. W. H. (Queensland)
France, Ministère des Colonies
Fraser Institute (Montreal)
Free Press (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
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Fyles, Dr. T. W. (Canada)
Gambia, Government of
Gard, Anson A. (Canada)
Garrison, W. Herbert
Geelong Advertiser, Proprietors of
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Geraldton Express (W. Australia), Proprietors of
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Gibraltar, Government of
Gilchrist, G. (Cape Colony)
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Gold Coast Colony, Government of
Gold Coast Leader, Proprietors of
Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Ltd., Messrs. (Victoria)
Gordon & Gotch, Messrs.
Gordon, David J. (South Australia)
Gough, E. H.
Gow, Wilson & Stanton, Messrs.
Grahamstown Journal, Proprietors of
Grant, E. H.
Grant, W. Lawson
Green & Co, Messrs. F.
Grenada, Government of
Greytown Gazette (Natal), Proprietors of
Griffin & Co., Messrs. Charles
Griffith, Francis
Grocott's Mail (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Gwelo Times (Rhodesia), Proprietors of
Hall, R. N.
Hamilton, Hon. C.B., C.M.G. (British Guiana)
Hammond, J. H.
Harbor Grace Standard (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
Harper & Brothers, Messrs.
Haynes, T. H.
Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., Messrs.
Health Resort, Proprietors of
Heaton's Agency (Toronto)
Heffer & Sons, Messrs. W.
Heidelberg News, Proprietors of
Heinemann, W.
Henriksen, G.
Hitchins, R. L. (Natal)
Hobart Mercury, Proprietors of
Holt, C. M. (Canada)
Home and Colonial Mail, Proprietors of
Home and Farm (N.S.W.), Proprietors of
Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
Hong Kong, Government of
Hong Kong Daily Press, Proprietors of
Hong Kong, Medical Department
Hong Kong Telegraph, Proprietors of
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Howard, A. W. (Cape Colony)
Hurst & Blackett, Messrs.
Hutchinson & Co., Messrs.
Ice and Cold Storage, Proprietors of
Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies (Barbados)
Imperial Institute
Imperial Library, Calcutta
Imperial South African Association
Imrie Printing Company (Canada)
India, Government of
India, Geological Survey of
India, Secretary of State for
Indian and Eastern Engineer, Proprietors of
Indian Church News, Proprietors of
Indian Opinion (Natal), Proprietors of
Inglewood Record (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Institut Colonial International (Bruxelles)
Institute of Bankers
Institute of Bankers in South Africa
Institution of Civil Engineers
Institution of Mining and Metallurgy
Instituto Coloniale Italiano
Intercolonial Medical Journal of Australasia, Proprietors of
Irish Times, Proprietors of
Iron & Steel Trades Journal, Proprietors of
Jack, Miss Annie L. (Canada)
Jack, D. R. (New Brunswick)

Jack, Messrs. T. C. & E. C.
Jamaica Agricultural Society
Jamaica Church Aid Association in England
Jamaica Churchman, Proprietors of
Jamaica Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
Jamaica, Department of Agriculture
Jamaica, Director of Public Gardens and Plantations
Jamaica Gleaner, Proprietors of
Jamaica, Government of
Jamaica, Registrar-General
Jamaica Times, Proprietors of
Jamaica, Weather Office
Jamaican, Proprietors of
Japan Society
Jarrold & Sons, Messrs.
Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce
Johannesburg Chamber of Trade
John Bull Overseas, Proprietors of
Johnston, Messrs. W. & A. K.
Johnston-Smith, F. J.
Jones, Sir Philip (Sydney, N.S.W.)
Juta & Co, Messrs. (Cape Town)
Kalgoorlie Miner (Western Australia), Proprietors of
Kalgoorlie Western Argus (Western Australia), Proprietors of
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Messrs.
Kennelly, D. J., K.C. (Nova Scotia)
Kew Guild
Kew Royal Gardens, Director of
Kimberley Corporation
Kimberley Public Library, Cape Colony
Koloniaal Museum (Haarlem)
Kolonial-Wirtschaftliches Komitee (Berlin)
Koninklijk Instituut ('s Gravenhage)
Kotze, Mr. Justice J. G. (Cape Colony)
Krugersdorp Standard, Proprietors of
La Belgique Maritime et Colonial, Proprietors of (Brussels)
Labuan, Governor of
Lagos Standard, Proprietors of
Lagos Weekly Record, Proprietors of
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Liverpool Incorporated Chamber of Commerce
Liverpool University
Liverpool University Institute of Commercial Research in the Tropics
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Livingstone Mail (N.W. Rhodesia), Proprietors of
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Local Council of Women (Toronto)
Lockwood & Sons, Messrs. Crosby
London School of Tropical Medicine
London Chamber of Commerce
London University
Longmans, Green & Co., Messrs.
Lortie, Edmond (Canada)
Low, Marston & Co., Messrs. Sampson
Lugard, Brig.-General Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Lydenburg News, Proprietors of
Lyttelton Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Maasdorp, Sir Andries F. S. (Orange River Colony)
McAlpine Publishing Co. (Nova Scotia)
Macdonald, Rev. J. M.
Macfie, Matthew (Victoria)
MacFarlane, Thomas (Canada)
McGill College and University (Montreal)
MacGregor, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Newfoundland)

Mackay Standard (Queensland), Proprietors of
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Macmillan & Co., Messrs.
McMillan, R. (New South Wales)
Macpherson, J. (California)
Madras Chamber of Commerce
Madras Law Journal, Proprietors of
Madras Mail, Proprietors of
Mafeking Mail, Proprietors of
Maiden, J. H. (New South Wales)
Maitland Mercury (New South Wales), Proprietors of
Malcolm, Harcourt G. (Bahamas)
Malta Chronicle, Proprietors of
Malta, Government of
Manawatu Standard (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Manchester Geographical Society
Manitoba Free Press, Proprietors of
Manitoba, Government of
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society
Manitoba, Law Society of
Manners, C.
Marlborough & Co., Messrs. E.
Marks, Percy J. (New South Wales)
Marshall & Son, Messrs. Horace
Martin, T. F. (New Zealand)
Martyn, James H. (Ceylon)
Mashonaland Progressive Association
Maryborough Colonist, Proprietors of
Mathieson, J. F.
Mauritius, Government of
Mauritius Institute
Maxwell, C. F. (Victoria)
Melbourne Age, Proprietors of
Melbourne Argus, Proprietors of
Melbourne Leader, Proprietors of
Melbourne Public Library, Museum, &c.
Melbourne Punch, Proprietors of
Mendonica, M. de
Mercantile Guardian, Proprietors of
Midland News (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Military Gazette (Canada), Proprietors of
Miller, Edward H.
Mining Record (British Columbia), Proprietors of
Mining Journal, Proprietors of the
Miramichi Natural History Association (New Brunswick)
Mirror (Trinidad), Proprietors of
Monetary Times (Canada), Proprietors of
Montreal Board of Trade
Montreal Daily Star, Proprietors of
Montreal Harbour Commissioners
Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, Proprietors of
Montreal Weekly Herald, Proprietors of
Montreal Witness, Proprietors of
Montserrat Herald, Proprietors of
Moore, Rev. Arthur H. (Canada)
Morgan, Dr. Henry J. (Canada)
Morgan, S. Vaughan
Moring, Ltd., Messrs. Alexander
Morning Albertan, Proprietors of
Morning Chronicle (Nova Scotia), Proprietors of
Morning Herald (Western Australia), Proprietors of
Morning Leader (Ceylon), Proprietors of
Morning Telegram (Winnipeg), Proprietors of
Moseley, Miss
Murray, John
Musée du Congo (Bruxelles)
Mysore Geological Department
Mysore, Resident in
Nagari-pracharini Sabha, The (Benares)
Napier, W. J. (New Zealand)
Nash, Everleigh
Nassau Guardian (Bahamas), Proprietors of
Natal, Agent-General for
Natal Botanic Gardens
Natal, Commissioner of Mines
Natal Department of Agriculture
Natal, General Manager of Railways
Natal, Government of
Natal Mercury, Proprietors of
Natal Who's Who Publishing Co. (Durban)
Natal Witness, Proprietors of
National Geographic Society (Washington, U.S.A.)
National Review, Proprietors of
Natural History Museum
Navy League
Negri Sembilan, British Resident
Nelson Evening Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of
New Brunswick, Government of
New Brunswick Historical Society
New Brunswick, Natural History Society of
Newcastle Morning Herald (New South Wales), Proprietors of
Newfoundland, Government of

New South Wales, Agent-General for
New South Wales, Chief Commissioner of Railways
New South Wales, Department of Fisheries
New South Wales, Department of Mines
New South Wales, Geological Survey
New South Wales, Government of
New South Wales, Public Library
New South Wales, Meteorological Department
New South Wales Sheep-breeders' Association
Newton, George
New York Botanical Garden
New Zealand Building, Engineering, and Mining Journal, Proprietors of
New Zealand, Department of Agriculture
New Zealand, Department of Labour
New Zealand Education Department
New Zealand Farmer, Proprietors of
New Zealand Geological Survey
New Zealand, Government of
New Zealand Graphic, Proprietors of
New Zealand Herald, Proprietors of
New Zealand, High Commissioner for
New Zealand Institute
New Zealand Mines Department
New Zealand Times, Proprietors of
New Zealand Trade Review, Proprietors of
New Zealand University
News (New Brunswick), Proprietors of
News of the Week (Geelong), Proprietors of
Nigeria, Northern, Government of
Nigeria, Southern, Government of
Nilsson & Co., Messrs.
Nor' West Farmer (Winnipeg), Proprietors of
North Borneo Herald, Proprietors of
North China Herald (Shanghai), Proprietors of
North-Eastern Rhodesia, The Administrator
North Queensland Herald, Proprietors of
North Queensland Register, Proprietors of
Northern Territory Times (S. Australia), Proprietors of
Nova Scotia, Government of
Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association
Nova Scotian, Proprietors of
Nutt, David
Nyasaland, Government of
Oamaru Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Ons Land (Cape Town), Proprietors of
Ontario Association of Architects
Ontario Bureau of Archives
Ontario Bureau of Mines
Ontario Department of Agriculture
Ontario, Government of
Ontario Historical Society
Ontario, Minister of Education
Ontario Provincial Museum
Orange River Colony, Government of
Orford, Canon Horace W. (Orange River Colony)
Oriental University Institute
Osborn, E. B.
Otago Daily Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Otago Witness, Proprietors of
Ottawa Daily Citizen, Proprietors of
Ottawa Free Press, Proprietors of
Ottawa Literary and Historical Society
Owl (Cape Town), Proprietors of
Pahang, British Resident
Papua, Territory of, The Administrator
Parkin, Dr. George R., C.M.G.
Partridge & Co., Messrs. S. W.
Pastoralist's Review (Melbourne), Proprietors of
Patterson, George (Nova Scotia)
Patterson, Lieut.-Col. J. H., D.S.O. (British East Africa)
Perak, British Resident
Perera, Charles (Ceylon)
Perth Chamber of Commerce (Western Australia)
Petrolea Advertiser (Canada), Proprietors of
Pillay, A. V. (Ceylon)
Pinang Gazette, Proprietors of
Planters' & Commercial Gazette (Mauritius), Proprietors of
Planters' Association of Ceylon (Kandy)
Polynesian Gazette (Fiji), Proprietors of
Polynesian Society (New Zealand)
Port of Spain Gazette, Proprietors of
Poverty Bay Herald (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Power, G. W. (Queensland)
Pratt, Edwin A.
Pretoria News, Proprietors of

Prince Edward Island, Government of
Prinsep, Sir Henry J., K.C.I.E.
Privy Council Office
Progress (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Public Works, Proprietors of
Pulsford, Senator Hon. Edward
Punjab, Government of the
Quebec, General Council of the Bar of
Quebec, Government of
Quebec, Literary and Historical Society of
Queen's College and University, Kingston, Canada
Queensland, Agent-General for
Queensland Country Life, Proprietors of
Queensland Geological Survey Department
Queensland, Government of
Queensland Government Statistician
Queensland Grazier, Proprietors of
Queensland Law Journal, Ltd.
Queensland, Registrar of Friendly Societies
Queenslander, Proprietors of
Rand Daily Mail, Proprietors of
Rand Pioneers Association (Johannesburg)
Rangitikei Advocate (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Rangoon Gazette, Proprietors of
Rangoon Times, Proprietors of
Rayner, Sir Thomas C., K.C. (British Guiana)
Redruth School of Mines
Reed, Stanley (India)
Rees, Ltd., Messrs. Hugh
Reeves, Hon. W. Pember
Reinach, L. de
Religious Tract Society
Representative and Free Press (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Review of Reviews for Australasia, Proprietors of
Review of Reviews, Proprietors of
Review of the River Plate, Proprietors of
Reynolds-Ball, E. A.
Rhodes University College (Cape Colony)
Rhodesia Advertiser, Proprietors of
Rhodesia Herald, Proprietors of
Rhodesia Museum
Rhodesian Chamber of Mines
Riaux, L. I. (Canada)
Ridley, H. N. (Straits Settlements)
Robertson, A. (Canada)
Robertson, Norman (Canada)
Robinson, Major-General C. W., C.B.
Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada, Proprietors of
Roth, H. Ling
Rouire, Dr.
Rousseau, J. T. (Tobago)
Routledge & Sons, Messrs. George
Roy, L'Abbé Camille (Canada)
Royal Asiatic Society
Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch)
Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch)
Royal Automobile Club Journal, Proprietors of
Royal Bank of Canada
Royal Engineers' Institute, Chatham
Royal Geographical Society
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland Branch)
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victoria Branch)
Royal Scottish Geographical Society
Royal Society of Literature
Royal Statistical Society
Royal United Service Institution
Rücker, Marshall, Messrs. S. & Co.
Rust, R. (Trinidad)
Sadler, Prof. M. E.
Sands & McDougall, Ltd., Messrs.
Saram, S. de (Ceylon)
Sarawak, Government of
Sarda, Har Bilas (India)
Saskatchewan, Department of Agriculture
Saskatchewan, Government of
Saturday Night (Toronto), Proprietors of
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal, Editor of
St. Christopher Advertiser, Proprietors of
St. Christopher and Nevis, Administrator of
St. George's Chronicle (Grenada), Proprietors of
St. Helena, Government of
St. Helena Guardian, Proprietors of
St. Lucia, Government of
St. Vincent, Administrator of
St. Vincent Times, Proprietors of
Seeley & Co., Messrs.
Selangor, British Resident
Sellick, W. S. J. (Cape Colony)
Seychelles, Government of
Shelford, R.
Sidey, Charles
Siegle, Hill & Co., Messrs.

Sierra Leone, Government of
Sierra Leone Weekly News, Proprietors of
Siger, Carl
Sim, Mr. Justice William A. (New Zealand)
Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Messrs.
Singapore Chamber of Commerce
Singapore Free Press, Proprietors of
Sisley's, Ltd., Messrs.
Smith, Charles (New Zealand)
Smith, James C. (Sierra Leone)
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, U.S.A.)
Snow, Alpheus H. (Washington, U.S.A.)
Società Italiana d' Esplorazione Geografica e Commerciale (Milan)
Société Belge d'Etudes Coloniales (Bruxelles)
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
Society of Arts
Society of Comparative Legislation
Somaliland Protectorate, H.M. Commissioner
Somerset Budget (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Sonnenschein & Co., Messrs. Swan
South Africa, Proprietors of
South African Association for the Advancement of Science
South African Book Buyer, Proprietor of
South African Commerce and Manufacturers' Record, Proprietors of
South African Customs Statistical Bureau
South African Law Journal, Proprietors of
South African Mines, Commerce and Industries, Proprietors of
South African News (Cape Town), Proprietors of
South African Philosophical Society
South African Railway Magazine, Proprietors of
South African Review, Proprietors of
South Australia, Agent-General for
South Australia, Government of
South Australia Public Library
South Australia, Railways Commissioner
South Australia, Royal Society of
South Australian Advertiser, Proprietors of
South Australian Register, Proprietors of
South Australian School of Mines and Industries
Southern Rhodesia, Government of
Southland Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Spensley, Howard
Speyer, H.
Standard (Montreal), Proprietors of
Stanford, Edward
Star (Johannesburg), Proprietors of
Star of East Africa, Proprietors of
State Correspondent, Proprietors of
Stewart, McLeod (Canada)
Stirling, Captain John
Stock, Elliot
Stock Exchange Weekly Official Intelligence, Proprietors of
Stone, Herbert
Stopford, Hon. J. Richard (Transvaal)
Straits Echo, Proprietors of
Straits Settlements, Government of
Straits Times, Proprietors of
Street & Co., Messrs. G.
Sun (New Brunswick), Proprietors of
Surveyor, Proprietors of
Sweet & Maxwell, Messrs.
Sydney Chamber of Commerce
Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
Sydney Mail, Proprietors of
Sydney Morning Herald, Proprietors of
Sydney Public Library
Sydney Stock and Share List, Proprietors of
Sydney Stock and Station Journal, Proprietors of
Sydney Trade Review, Proprietors of
Sydney University
Symons's Meteorological Magazine, Editor of
Table Talk (Melbourne), Proprietors of
Tariff Commission, The
Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir Henri E. (Canada)
Tasmania, Agent-General for
Tasmania, Government of
Tasmania Government Statistician
Tasmanian Government Railways, General Manager of
Tasmanian Mail, Proprietors of
Thacker & Co., Messrs. W.
Thomas, R. K. (South Australia)
Timaru Herald, Proprietors of
Timber News, Proprietors of
Timber, Proprietor of

Timber Trades Journal, Proprietors of
Times (Medicine Hat, Canada), Proprietors of
Times of Ceylon, Proprietors of
Times of East Africa, Proprietors of
Times of Malaya, Proprietors of
Times of Natal, Proprietors of
Times of Swaziland, Proprietors of
Toronto Board of Trade
Toronto News, Proprietors of
Toronto Public Library (Canada)
Toronto University (Canada)
Torres Strait Pilot, Proprietors of
Touche, G. A.
Tourist, Proprietors of
Tramway and Railway World, Proprietors of
Transvaal Advertiser, Proprietors of
Transvaal Chamber of Mines
Transvaal Department of Agriculture
Transvaal, Government of
Transvaal Leader, Proprietors of
Transvaal Society of Accountants
Transvaal University College
Trinidad Agricultural Society
Trinidad Botanical Department
Trinidad, Government of
Trinidad, Registrar-General
Trinity College (Canada)
Tropical Agriculturist (Ceylon), Proprietors of
Tropical Life, Proprietors of
Trueman, R. H. (British Columbia)
Turks and Caicos Islands, The Commissioner
Tyndale-Biscoe, Rev. C. E.
Uganda, Government of
Uitenhage Times (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Union Castle Mail Steamship Co.
Union Coloniale Française (Paris)
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (India), Government of
Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand
United Service Gazette, Proprietors of
United Service Institution of New South Wales
United Service Magazine, Proprietors of
United States, Department of State
University of King's College (Nova Scotia)
University of Toronto Alumni Association
Unwin Brothers, Ltd., Messrs.
Vacher & Sons, Messrs.
Vancouver Daily Province, Proprietors of
Verein der Geographen in der Universität in Wien
Victoria, Agent-General for
Victoria (British Columbia) Board of Trade
Victoria Colonist (British Columbia), Proprietors of
Victoria, Department of Agriculture
Victoria, Geological Survey
Victoria, Government of
Victoria Institute
Victoria League
Victoria Medical Board
Victoria Public Library, Museum, &c.
Victoria, Royal Society of
Victoria Times (British Columbia), Proprietors of
Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of
Vryheid Herald, Proprietors of
Waimate Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Wairoa Guardian (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Walch & Sons, Messrs. J. (Tasmania)
Wales, University College of
Wallace, Prof. Robert
Wallace, His Honour Judge William B. (Nova Scotia)
Walter Scott Publishing Co.
Walton, Dr. F. P. (Canada)
Wanganui Herald (New Zealand), Proprietors of
War Office
Ware, J. G.
Warren & Son, Messrs.
Waterlow & Sons, Messrs.
Watson, Thomas G. (Victoria)
Webb, Thomas P. (Victoria)
Weddel & Co., Messrs. W.
Weedon, Warren (Queensland)
Weekly Chronicle (Wanganui), Proprietors of
Weekly Courier (Launceston, Tasmania), Proprietors of
Weekly Herald (Calgary), Proprietors of
Weekly News (British Columbia), Proprietors of
Weekly Recorder (Barbados), Proprietors of
Wei-hai-wei, The Commissioner
Wellington Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)
Wellington Harbour Board (New Zealand)
West African Mail, Proprietors of
West Australian, Proprietors of

West Australian Mining, Building, and Engineering Journal, Proprietors of
Western Australia, Aborigines Department
Western Australia, Agent-General for
Western Australia, Attorney-General
Western Australia, Chamber of Mines of (Kalgoorlie)
Western Australia, Department of Agriculture
Western Australia, Geological Survey
Western Australia, Government Astronomer
Western Australia, Government of
Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of
Western Pacific Herald (Fiji), Proprietors of
West India Committee
West (Regina), Proprietors of
Westminster Co., The (Canada)
Westminster Press
Westminster Review, Proprietors of
Whitcombe & Tombs, Messrs.
Whitfield, L. (New South Wales)
Wickham, H. A.
Wilson & Lafleur, Messrs. (Canada)
Winchcombe, Carson & Co., Messrs. (New South Wales)
Windsor Public Library (Ontario)
Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange (Manitoba)
Winnipeg Board of Trade (Manitoba)
Wise, A. G.
Witherby & Co., Messrs.
Woodhouse, Messrs. C. M. & C.
Woodville Examiner (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Woolner, Mrs.
World (Vancouver), Proprietors of
Wright & Co., Messrs. John
Wynberg Times, Proprietors of
Year Book of Australia Publishing Co.
Zanzibar Gazette, Proprietors of
Zoutpansberg Review, Proprietors of

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Photographs, &c.
Donations	1,084	946	36,704	52	162
Purchase	349	205	12,629	—	—
Total	1,433	1,151	49,333	52	162

The Secretary read the following letter from Sir Montagu F. Ommanney (Hon. Treasurer) :—

10 Prince of Wales' Terrace, Kensington :
24th February, 1908.

Dear Mr. O'Halloran,—I am sorry that it will not be possible for me to be present at the Annual Meeting to-morrow. I particularly regret to be absent on this occasion, because it would have given me great pleasure to congratulate the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, as their Hon. Treasurer, on the fact that the heavy item of interest and repayment of principal on the debt incurred for the acquisition of their premises disappears finally from their accounts this year. Our general revenue being well maintained, we are thus enabled to close our accounts with a balance, which I am sure both the Council and the Fellows will

regard as a most satisfactory testimony to the soundness of our financial position.

Yours very truly,
M. F. Ommanney.

The Chairman: It is now my duty to move the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts, and in doing so to touch on a few of the topics which are referred to therein. I am glad to be able to say that the number of Fellows keeps up almost to the usual level, though there is a slight falling off owing to the depression in South Africa. We all much regret the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, because for one thing he always makes such a clear and concise statement of the finances of the Institute. It is, however, satisfactory to know that our revenue is well maintained. As you know, the debt on the building was paid off on the 1st July, 1906. It was anticipated at last year's meeting that the lease of the upper part of these premises would have fallen in, but in consequence of a very urgent representation that grave inconvenience would be caused to the public service by the removal of the Director of Works of the Admiralty before the new permanent offices were ready for his occupation, and in view also of the long tenure of these premises by the department, the Council agreed to extend the tenancy to Midsummer 1910. It was, in fact, in the special circumstances an application that could hardly be refused, but in order to meet our wishes the Admiralty agreed to surrender three of the leased rooms, and these have now been handed over to us, so that we shall have a much larger space for the storage of books and other purposes. Undoubtedly we shall obtain one very considerable advantage by means of this arrangement, for we are receiving a substantial rent from the Admiralty, and at the end of the lease, as you know, we propose practically to reconstruct the interior of these premises, an operation which will entail a very considerable outlay, and the additional rent we receive from the Admiralty will go a long way towards meeting that outlay. We trust you will approve of the action of the Council in this matter. The obituary this year comprises the names of 107 members against 89 last year. In that list are the names of many public men well known both here and in the Colonies. It includes the names of four original Fellows, who joined at the formation of this Institute—Lord Goschen, William Grain, Sir Penrose Julyan, and William Mort. It will interest you to know that we have still with us fourteen survivors of the first two years of the formation of the

Institute—Prince Christian, Sir Arthur Birch, The Earl of Ducie, the Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue, Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan, Mr. J. J. Pratt, and Sir H. Drummond Wolff, who joined in 1868 and were original founders; while of those elected in 1869 there survive Sir Henry Bulwer, Mr. G. R. Godson, Mr. A. McArthur, Major R. Poore, Major-General C. W. Robinson, The Earl of Wemyss, and Sir Frederick Young. Vacancies in the Council have been caused by the retirement of Sir West Ridgeway, Sir George Clarke (now Governor of Bombay), and Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan, and their places have been filled by the appointment of Sir Donald Robertson, an officer of great experience in India, both civil and military, Sir Godfrey Lagden, who is well known in South Africa and elsewhere, and Sir Gilbert Parker, whose name is a household word in any matter connected with the unity of the Empire. You will be asked to-day to ratify these appointments. In the past year many valuable papers have been read, and discussions, many of them of an extremely interesting character, have taken place upon them. At one of these meetings we had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, Sir William Lyne, and others, who had arrived only just before the meeting took place. Our Library has received many valuable additions during the past year, and now consists of 70,000 volumes, covering every possible variety of interest relating to the Colonies. I may mention that Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan has kindly presented the Institute with a new set of flags representative of the Colonies; some of the original series begin to show signs of wear and tear, and these will be kept for service on special occasions. We are extremely grateful to Mr. Morgan for this handsome donation. The Colonial Conference was the great event of last year. Although its results did not come up to our anticipations, owing, I believe, in a great measure to the ignorance which still exists with regard to the Empire in this country, still the resolutions to create a permanent Secretariat Staff, and to hold the Conference every four years, are, I think, results of the greatest possible value, and cannot but tend to the closer union of the Empire. The Annual Dinner last year was converted into a special banquet in honour of our Colonial visitors. It was attended by most of them, as well as by over 300 Fellows. I think those present on that occasion, certainly I for one, will never forget the remarkable demonstration which took place when the name of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was mentioned. I have taken part in many banquets

of this description, not perhaps of quite the same size, and undoubtedly I never witnessed anything which so moved an assembly as the mention of the name of that great Statesman. This fact proves, I think, the affectionate regard in which he is held by his countrymen. There is no doubt the utterances of our distinguished guests on that occasion found an echo in the minds of the people and we all hope they will gradually crystallise into a great Imperial movement which will eventuate in the unity and consolidation of the Empire. In this connection I may announce that our President, the Prince of Wales, has kindly consented to take the chair at the next annual banquet, to be held on Monday, the 4th May. Reference is made in the report to the All-Red or British route between Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, and I am glad to be able to tell you that one of our veteran vice-presidents, Lord Strathcona, has kindly consented to read a paper on the subject. I need only allude to the wonderful developments that of late years have taken place in Canada. Although in the last few weeks and months, in consequence of affairs in the United States, there has been a certain amount of set-back, yet railways have been constructed in all directions and the country opened up with marvellous rapidity. We may congratulate ourselves that Australia is beginning to wake up. Its population has been stagnant now for many years, but there is every indication that they really mean to take in hand a scheme of emigration which will, we trust, before long greatly increase the population of the Commonwealth. I believe the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth intends very shortly to introduce a Bill with the object of promoting universal military service. This will be an event of the utmost importance to the Empire and constitute an object lesson to the people of this country, who will, I hope, in the heart of the Empire take a step similar to that now contemplated in one of the great daughter States. It would mean that instead of having three hundred thousand men, as under Mr. Haldane's scheme, we should have at least two million men trained in the use of arms. Another subject emphasised in the report is the fact that during the past year New Zealand has been raised to the status of a Dominion, a compliment which is appreciated in this country not less than in New Zealand itself. In the past year responsible government has been given to the Orange River Colony, following that given to the Transvaal, and we must all hope that the Dutch element in the Transvaal will respond to the trust that has been reposed in them, and that we shall have there a loyal country which will help to strengthen the whole

Empire. It is to be hoped, too, that the forging of this last link in the system of responsible government may help forward the movement for uniting these different countries into one South African federation, which will be a great step in advance towards the eventual federation of all parts of the Empire. I believe myself that this Institute, carrying out one of the greatest objects for which it was formed, is gradually educating the people of this country as to the value of our Colonial possessions. But much remains to be done; there is much ignorance to remove. It is to be remembered that not a very long time ago a Colonial Secretary of this country could see no way out of the then situation than that the Colonies should become independent, and to-day we have still amongst us Little Englanders and other people who talk of the terrible consequences and burden of Empire. Well, are we really to consider that the work of our forefathers in building up this great Empire is a great burden—a terrible responsibility? For my own part, I cannot see it; it is at any rate a responsibility which must be faced, and this Institute is, I believe, doing a great work in educating the people to realise their responsibilities in the matter. I think we see signs that the spirit of unity is stirring among us in many directions. Only four days ago Lord Rosebery, who is one of our vice-presidents, and has in times past taken a leading part in the meetings of the Institute, gave a very remarkable address to the children of Edinburgh on the subject of the National Flag. I think you will all agree that the young people of this country should be taught the meaning and value of the flag under which they were born; and for my own part I would have that speech framed and hung up in every schoolroom. In conclusion I would just allude to the fact that in the coming June there is to be in this city a great gathering of members of the Anglican Church from all parts of the world. Of course that gathering has no political significance, but still we cannot conceive it possible that these dignitaries of the Church should come together from these distant places for the purpose of promoting the unity of the Church without its having a certain influence on the unity of the Empire. At any rate let us hope that this meeting may in some sense help to promote the great object we have at heart. I now move the adoption of the annual report and accounts.

Sir J. Roper Parkington seconded the motion, saying that every member of the Institute must feel delighted at the very favourable statement that had been presented.

The Chairman announced the result of the ballot as follows:

President.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.M.G.
H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Duke of Marlborough, K.G.
Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.
Earl of Dunraven, K.P., C.M.G.
Earl of Elgin, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.
Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Earl of Minto, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Lord Brassey, G.C.B.
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.
Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, K.C.M.G.
Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.
Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.
Sir Frederick Young, K.C M.G.

Councillors.

Henry Birchenough, Esq., C.M.G.
Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, K.C.B.
The Hon. T. A. Brassey.
Allan Campbell, Esq.
J. G. Colmer, Esq., C.M.G.
F. H. Dangar, Esq.
Frederick Dutton, Esq.
Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Thomas E. Fuller, K.C.M.G.
Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Alfred P. Hillier, Esq., B.A., M.D.
The Right Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G.
Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
William Keswick, Esq., M.P.
Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G.
Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G.
Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G.
Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.
G. R. Parkin, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.
Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Hon. C. H. Rason.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I.
Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B.

Honorary Treasurer.

Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Mr. T. R. Clougher: While complimenting the Council on their excellent report, I desire to call attention to one omission, which I think is an inadvertence on their part, but, at the same time of some importance. I would not refer to the matter but for the fact that the Annual Reports of this Association have become something in the nature of historic documents, and in time to come may be referred to by persons who are endeavouring to refresh their memories as to what has occurred in relation to the Colonies in years past. Now we know of the great financial stress which fell on the United States during the past year. Banks and other

financial institutions went down like ninepins, and eighty million of people were paralysed. All the time the neighbouring Dominion of Canada experienced no financial difficulty. Indeed, when one bank found it necessary to reorganise, its accounts were taken over and the business went on just as smoothly as in any well-organised household when they change cooks. It would, I venture to think, be only proper to put on record that during this time of great financial strain no Canadian bank suspended, and that there was apparently no financial stringency in that part of the Empire, although Canada is in such close juxtaposition to the United States.

The Chairman stated that he entirely sympathised with the spirit of Mr. Clougher's remarks. It would, however, be very difficult, he thought, in a report confined to a record of facts and figures, to discuss a question of this character. Mr. Clougher's remarks, however, would be duly noted, and would appear in the record of the proceedings of the Institute.

Mr. Arthur H. Reid: There is one other matter which I think might have been mentioned in the report, and that is in regard to the Asiatic invasion of our Empire. It is a rather important matter —one certainly which should not be overlooked altogether, and if it could be brought out in next year's report, I think it would be very interesting. This is a mere recommendation to the Council to take the matter into consideration as being of interest especially to those Colonies where the people have to face this state of things.

The Right Hon. Sir John C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G.: I trust the Council will be cautious before adopting any such suggestion. It is to be remembered, when we are speaking of the Colonies, we are speaking not merely of the self-governing Colonies. This is an Institute whose object is to promote a knowledge of, and an interest in, the whole of the outlying parts of the Empire. Well, the larger part of that Empire is Asiatic, and are we, as an Institute, to dwell upon what is termed the invasion of the Colonies, or to speak of the Colonies being overrun by Asiatics, who, be it remembered, are just as much the King's subjects as the whites? Of course everybody sympathises with the cry for a white Australia and with the aspiration of the white race generally, but for this Institute or for the Council to take up the question of one part of the Empire as against another would, I think, be extremely unwise. At any rate, I do trust that before adopting the suggestion the Council will look at the matter all round.

Mr. Reid protested that Sir John Colomb had misapprehended his point. He distinctly spoke of the Empire.

Mr. Peter F. Wood : I congratulate the Council on the extension of the lease to the Admiralty. It is not only a courtesy to the Admiralty, but there are other advantages in the resolution which the Council have arrived at. In the first place, as has been pointed out, we shall be receiving a substantial sum in rent. Now when the Council come to alter these buildings they will find the job an exceedingly costly one and they will need all the money in hand. Moreover, the Admiralty has given us three additional rooms for the accommodation of the Library and other purposes and that meets the difficulty temporarily. In the third place, this arrangement will give the Council plenty of time to look over their plans and consider what they shall do in 1910 when the remainder of this building falls into their hands. A great deal of detail will have to be gone into if plans are prepared that shall be quite suitable to this Institute, and time especially is necessary. I heartily congratulate the Council on their decision. I sincerely hope this Institute will continue to prosper. As the Chairman has said, there is a great deal of misunderstanding about our Colonies and Colonial feeling, and the more our friends from the Colonies can be associated with this Institute, and the more mutual help and information is given, the better for all concerned.

Mr. Arthur W. A'Beckett : I think, Sir, you made some reference to a meeting of an ecclesiastical character which is to take place in London during the present year. I do not know if it is the intention of the Institute to take any active part in that meeting by the offer of hospitality or anything of that sort. But I think if anything is done in the matter it should not be lost sight of that a little later in the year there will be another ecclesiastical gathering in this city, one of a very important character, representing a large section of the universal Church. It is expected that some twenty-six Cardinals will attend. If there is to be any recognition of the first gathering, perhaps the second might be borne in mind also.

The Chairman : Mr. Reid has made a suggestion which I am sure the Council will bear in mind, but I am afraid the question is rather a difficult one to take up with any advantage. I would remind him that the natives of India are just as much our fellow citizens as are the people of Ireland ("The Chinese are not.") Well, all I can say is, as at present advised, I do not see any practical way of taking up such a very difficult subject. If we did so I do

not think it would be of any particular advantage and might create hostility in the minds of many people concerned.

The motion for the adoption of the report and statement of accounts was then agreed to.

The Right Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G.: I rise to move that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies; and the Honorary Auditors, Mr. F. H. Dangar and Mr. H. F. Billinghurst, for their services during the past year. I understand there are over fifty corresponding secretaries in the Colonies, many of whom render important services by furnishing local information with respect to the Institute, keeping us in touch with current Colonial opinion, collecting subscriptions, notifying changes of address, and the like. You will all agree that these gentlemen have earned the gratitude of the Institute by these valuable services gratuitously rendered.

The motion was seconded by Mr. George Beetham, and carried unanimously.

Mr. F. H. Dangar: On behalf of Mr. Billinghurst and myself I have to acknowledge your vote of thanks to the auditors. As I have told you in years past the accounts are most admirably kept and it is really no trouble at all to audit them. There is one sore point as usual, and that is the outstanding subscriptions amounting to £677 which are estimated to produce £169, but you will easily understand that the Fellows being scattered in all parts of the world we cannot always get in the subscriptions as we would like. However, our estimates under this head have hitherto been always realised. There is another item which I do not myself like, but which cannot be avoided, and that is rates and taxes amounting to £408. It seems an enormous sum for this building, and I do not know what becomes of all this money. There is another item to which I direct your special attention, and that is the balance in favour of assets. We do not owe a penny on the premises and have a large balance at our bankers.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.: There is one other motion which I am very glad to have the opportunity of proposing. It is not by any means the first time I have undertaken a similar duty. It is that we give our warmest thanks to the Secretary, the Librarian, the Chief Clerk and other members of the staff of this Institute. There is no one connected with the Institute who knows more of its internal working than I do, for I am here almost every day all

the year round, and I can testify that we have connected with this Institute a body of officers who are singularly capable and zealous in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them, and I think we cannot do better than thank them for the manner in which in their several capacities they have served us.

The motion was seconded by Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., and carried.

The Secretary : In offering you one word of thanks, I should like to express the deep sense of my indebtedness to my colleagues on the staff, who are always ready to support and assist every effort we make here in discharge of our duties, which are somewhat varied and at times very responsible. They have a high ideal of their work and the principles which we endeavour to carry out in this Institute, and I hope that tradition will always appertain to the staff in the future as in the past.

Mr. George Beetham moved a vote of thanks to the Council for their services during the past year and to the Chairman for presiding. He was sure they all appreciated the services that the Council had rendered, and although he had no authority to speak on the subject he believed that they would always be ready to consider any reasonable recommendation that was communicated to them in due time with reference to the report.

Capt. W. P. Roach seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Chairman : I have to thank you on behalf of the Council and myself. I can assure you the labour is a labour of love, and we must all hope that our efforts will help to further the great object the Institute has at heart. I may add that we shall always be ready to consider any suggestions which are put before us.

The proceedings then terminated.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 10, 1908, when a Paper on "Our East African Empire" was read by Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun.

The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 11 Fellows had been elected, viz., 1 Resident and 10 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellow :—

Malcolm d'Arblay Burney.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Percival F. Barton (Gold Coast Colony), Adam Bell (Rhodesia), R. H. Balfour Blair (Nyasaland), Arend Brink (Cape Colony), Right Rev. George H. Frodsham, M.A., D.D. (Bishop of North Queensland), Vivian Gabriel, C.V.O. (India), Joseph W. Graham (Southern Nigeria), Victor B. G. McDowell (Rhodesia), Percy Peech (Rhodesia), Charles G. Ryan (Ceylon).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The Chairman announced that the following Resolution had been unanimously adopted by the Council : –

"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute deplore the loss that the Empire has sustained through the death of the Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., a Vice-President of the Institute, who was Governor of Victoria from 1889 to 1895 and the first Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, where he endeared himself to all classes of the community.

"The Council desire to express their heartfelt sympathy with the Marchioness of Linlithgow and the other members of the family in their sad bereavement." [1]

[1] The following reply has since been received :—

"Philpstoun House, Philpstoun, West Lothian : *March* 17, 1908

"Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Marchioness of Linlithgow to thank you for your letter of the 10th inst., and to ask you to be so good as to convey to the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute her Ladyship's most grateful thanks for their kindly message of sympathy.—Yours faithfully, A. Agnew Ralston.

"*J. S. O'Halloran, Esq.,*
Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute."

The Chairman called on Mr. Colquhoun to read his Paper on

OUR EAST AFRICAN EMPIRE.

I DO not propose in this paper to give you any detailed description of the two protectorates which form our East African Empire. I am, indeed, not qualified to do so, since my personal acquaintance with British East Africa has been but slight, and besides there are probably few of you who have not read of the wonders of this country into which we stumbled, almost accidentally, when the scramble for Africa was going on. I intend to offer you the results of a study not only of the region indicated in my title but also of other regions in Africa (British, German and French) and beyond that continent again where somewhat similar conditions prevail. I have tried to look at our East African Empire—using that somewhat grandiloquent phrase in its broadest sense, as signifying more than a mere occupation of the country—from a point of view which embraces its position as part of the great continent of Africa, and also its position as part of a great empire. If the view I have taken is not always acceptable to those who have made the country their home—permanent or temporary—may I assure them that it is not because I do not believe in its possibilities or appreciate its attractions. Probably my judgment is more detached because I have not been subjected to the physical fascinations of this alluring land. I have gone back to fundamental conditions and elementary principles as far as possible, and where contemporary evidence was essential I have had every opportunity for hearing both sides.

With this preamble I will briefly trace the chief events which made us owners of a vast country in the Dark Continent, not so great as other territories of ours in Africa, but still probably treble the area of Germany.

A great deal of our empire has been won by the sword; other parts are ours by prior right of occupation. East Africa came to us in quite a different way. From very early times considerable intercourse was kept up between the East African coast and Western India, and this connection led to a British protectorate over Zanzibar, since the beginning of the nineteenth century under Arab rule, and later a strip of the Arab coast. Following on the explorations, which were so actively prosecuted in the 'sixties, 'seventies and early 'eighties, mission work began in Uganda in 1878, the missionary in this case preceding the trader. In 1887 the Sultan of Zanzibar granted a concession to the British East African Associa-

tion, an Anglo-Indian enterprise, whose chairman and originator was Sir William Mackinnon of the British India Steam Navigation Company. About the same time—when the "scramble for Africa" was just beginning—Germany also got coast concessions and a healthy competition began. The Association obtained a charter in 1888, and must go down to history as one of those great trading ventures like the John Company which have been so largely responsible for painting the map red. The visit of German travellers to Uganda led to the extension of the Company's activities to that country also, but by 1891 it was felt to be impossible to shoulder such large responsibilties, and a withdrawal from Uganda was proposed. At the request of the British Government the Company postponed action, the sentiment of the home country, and especially of the section interested in mission work, being opposed to such withdrawal, and finally, on the advice of Sir Gerald Portal who went out to report, Uganda was declared a British Protectorate in 1894, and the project of connecting that country with the coast by rail was mooted. It was not feasible, however, to administer Uganda as a protectorate while East Africa remained outside the pale, so in 1895 the East Africa Company was bought out for the trifling sum of £250,000, other territories for which they had concessions were added, the railway was begun, and the whole country passed under the administration of the Foreign Office, in which limbo it remained for ten years—until, in 1905, it was transferred to the Colonial Office. In this necessarily brief outline I have not been able to include any account of the work done by us in suppressing the slave trade, a task which rendered necessary an increasing control of Zanzibar, and thus the acquisition of a status on the mainland which had for a considerable period formed part of the sultanate. Treaties and agreements with Germany, France, Italy and the Congo Free State were necessary for the delimitation of our new possession, but to this day the boundary on the north, between the protectorate and Abyssinia, is still undetermined.

If we inquire how and why we became the possessors of this great slice of Africa, we find two main determining factors. First, the connection with India—trade flowed naturally across the Indian Ocean, *via* Zanzibar, fostered by the trade winds which blow from shore to shore, and this trade was being rapidly developed by steam communication. This natural connection, however, might not have led to direct occupation of the mainland, but for the necessary corollary of our action in suppressing the slave

traffic and the ambitions of other European Powers. We could not afford to see the whole of this coast and the inland country of Uganda pass under the domination of a foreign Power. Our empire in East Africa was a burden assumed, therefore, very largely from motives of self-protection. It is a strategic position of considerable importance, commanding access not merely to the great inland sea, the Victoria Nyanza, and the lakes lying north of it, but also to the head waters of the Nile.

Apart from these considerations, very little indeed was known of this vast territory to justify a belief that it would play any great part in our empire. For a long time we knew almost nothing of it save that political-religious quarrels were rife in Uganda, and that an extremely expensive railway was being constructed to tie that country on to the coast. With the completion of this line, however, came an entirely new phase. After passing through a tropical and scrub belt, where the constructors of the line—Indian coolies—paid a heavy death toll, an upland plateau was reached, and soon the most favourable reports of this plateau, both as regards climate and fertility, were sent home, but especially to South Africa. The opening of this new "white man's country" was almost coincident with the termination of the South African war. In April 1903 there were hardly any applications for land in the new protectorate; nine months later they were numbered by hundreds, and, as no provision had been made for such a contingency, the result was chaos and muddle which lasts to this day. Land had not been surveyed; no land policy had been definitely decided on; it was not yet certain whether parts should be reserved for natives or not. Men with small capital spent it all in waiting till their claims for land could be attended to. Men and syndicates with large capital and influence in the right quarter got unreasonably large areas; others got nothing at all and took themselves away. Grievances were created which will last for many years to come, and the work of genuine settlement was retarded, and it is only recently that a Land Board has commenced to deal with the work adequately. While this was going on in the highlands very little attention was paid to the possibilities of the coast belt, which had a bad reputation for health. Within living memory the old coast civilisation, built up by Arabs and fed with slave labour, had fallen into ruins. The railway, acting as a great artery, gradually drew all the life and energy of the country into its sphere, and in the healthy uplands sprang up a new town, Nairobi, which in a few years assumed the appearance of civilisation and

many of the appurtenances of luxury. Mombasa, one of the ancient cities of East Africa, maintained its position merely as the terminus of the line. In short it looked as if an entire revolution was to take place in East African conditions.

Having reached this point in the history of East Africa, one may well pause to ask why the country should not develop, on lines with which we are already familiar, as a pastoral and agricultural white community. The physical conditions, however, are of a character novel in our experience of colonisation. In the first place this country lies right on the equator. Portions of it are so high that a temperate climate is enjoyed, and white people have been living and working there for some years without apparent injury to their health. But so far it is too soon to be sure that the novel conditions of life at an altitude of 5–7,000 feet will not be prejudicial to a race evolved under such different conditions. It is not only the altitude but the latitude which has to be considered, and so far we know of no northern race which has perpetuated itself under the direct rays of the sun. The nearest approach to these conditions is to be found in the mountains of Ecuador, Colombia and Guiana, but, although these South American states have a quasi-Latin population, no one who knows them would be prepared to quote them as successful examples of white colonisation. The climatic conditions of East Africa are, therefore, still an unknown quantity in its future development. What is certain about the highlands is that they afford a most valuable basis for our occupation and render our permanent and effective control of the whole country not only possible but comparatively easy. Until it has been proved, however, that a white race can be perpetuated on the soil, it is impossible to embark on such a policy of wholesale immigration as has built up the population of other white man's colonies.

But, even with the most favourable results, this country will always remain for the greater part a tropical dependency. The physical features, in outline, establish this fact beyond question. The highlands extend for some 300 miles along the railway, beginning at Kiu, 267 miles from the coast. The great central plateau is broken by a range of mountains extending to Mount Kenya on the north (appearing at Kilimanjaro in the German territory on the south) and descending abruptly on the west to the great Rift valley. After crossing this valley, which is surrounded with excellent upland country, the railway mounts again, to a height of some 8,000 feet, and then descends to the plain

surrounding Lake Victoria (next to Lake Superior the largest fresh-water lake in the world). The lake country, although some 2,300 to 3,800 feet above sea level (in Albert and Victoria Nyanza respectively), is closed in and suffers from climatic disadvantages, and both here and on the coast-lands the usual tropical diseases, some of which may be counteracted by the efforts of science, are rife. Uganda suffers particularly from such diseases, which attack the natives and are decimating them, including the terrible form known as "sleeping-sickness" and a malignant fever caused by the bites of ticks. Incidentally, it may be noted that many of the tribes of East Africa are not able to support the climate of the low-lying regions—the Masai, for instance, are a hill people. The coast-lands, to which frequent reference has been made, are a narrow strip extending some ten to twenty miles inland from the sea. Between it and the highlands lies a scrub country, in parts park-like and dotted with small trees, but sparsely inhabited and almost entirely uncultivated. One part, through which the railway passes, is a tropical jungle of almost impenetrable vegetation, and the only use of this region is the fibre-producing plants which are being slightly exploited.

Here, then, is the outline of the country. Tropical coast and tropical lake country at either extremity of the line. In between a fertile, healthy plateau of three hundred miles in length—breadth unknown—and two hundred or more miles of scrub or jungle. From the health point of view the coast is, of course, only suitable for white planters, not for colonists, but it compares favourably with the West African coast and with other regions where white men have lived under similar conditions. There is, of course, no question of including Uganda in this "white man's country." Uganda is a tropical dependency pure and simple with a few possibly healthy hill stations. Even were Uganda not well populated (despite the scourges of disease) and well cultivated, Europeans could not carry on sustained physical labour there.

Beside the physical question, there is a racial one to be considered when we contemplate the possibility of developing our East African Empire on lines already familiar to us in our colonising history. The black population can only be roughly estimated in the East African Protectorate, since we have not yet brought the whole country within the scope of administration, but it is supposed to be at least four millions, and Uganda has another three and a-half millions. These so-called natives are by no means all indigenous. Some are marauding tribes, others are nomads. East Africa generally is peopled by different races, in different

stages, and with different religions. They have never been governed or united under one rule, though here and there are remains of barbarous states. This condition enormously increases the difficulties of the British administration. Besides the natives, there are in British East Africa some 30,000 Indians, while an undetermined number of Eurasians, Portuguese, Goanese, and the residue of the trading population of pre-British days, are included in the 2,500 who are counted as "white population." About 300 settlers are said to be established on the uplands (some of them Boers who have become tenant farmers), but this must be considered an outside figure, and there are about 400 officials in the country and in Uganda a number of missionaries.

We are gradually arriving at the answer to the question, Why cannot East Africa develop as New Zealand or Canada have done, by a simple process of colonisation by white men and a rapid growth of political independence? The truth is that East Africa is sharply divided into a region which appears to be eminently suitable for white colonisation, where the white man might reasonably expect to build up a society on the political and social lines with which he is familiar, and another (and the greater) region where the white man must live only as a ruling class, and where political and social growth must be on entirely different lines. The problem is how to co-ordinate the aims and ambitions of these two sections and work them into an harmonious whole. No such problem, fortunately, has had to be faced by any other white community bent on establishing itself in a new country. The enormously difficult racial problems of South Africa have taken a different form, since even the tropical regions like Natal offered permanent homes within easy reach of the sea to the white occupiers.

The result of these conditions—aggravated, no doubt, by official mistakes in the past, but nevertheless largely due to fundamental conditions—is that at present the highlands of East Africa are only suitable for experienced settlers with a capital of £1,000. Nor can the investment of such capital be expected to do more, for some time at all events, than bring the absolute necessities of life in a country where it is possible to reduce one's wants to a minimum. In this connection it must be noted that no intending settler can expect to get land near the railway; all the best holdings are already taken up or applied for. There is no opening here for the man with only his head and his hands as capital, and although East Africa offers exceptional inducements to the experienced settler with capital, yet we have to remember that the number of these

is strictly limited, and the choice of countries before them—including British Columbia, Rhodesia, and parts of Australasia—is still wide and attractive. I may be told that the hundreds who suddenly poured into the country in 1903, mainly from South Africa, hoping to get land, are a proof that East Africa could get a population quickly enough if she were allowed, but I am inclined to think that the unreasoned haste and numbers of this influx indicated rather the spirit of speculation than of sober permanent settlement. Even had it been possible, however, to plant out hundreds of settlers at once, they could only have lived, as some even of the successful ones must do now, by taking in each other's washing. It is impossible to build up a prosperous farming community without markets, and the expense of conveying produce over four hundred or more miles of railway to a port which has no facilities for loading, and is dependent chiefly upon foreign steamship lines—this heavy handicap would have crushed the small farmer. Moreover, agriculture and pastoral work was, as it still is, in the experimental stage. Many thousands have been expended in finding out what seed and what stock will thrive, while fencing—absolutely indispensable to the stock farmer—has hardly yet begun and is enormously expensive. Although East Africa has a better bill of health than many other parts of the continent, yet it is not free from such pests as the tsetze fly, or rust in the wheat, and it is only men with considerable capital who can win through the initial stages of farming under such conditions. Eventually, I believe, the highlands will become a splendid farming country, but the question of local markets must largely determine its progress in the early stages, until the question of transport is nearer solution and until agriculture and stock farming have reached the point of being able to compete in the markets abroad with rivals who have got a long start of them.

An essential to the prosperity either of the coast or uplands is that the railway, which is the great artery of trade, should rest on the open water. At present, although Mombasa possesses all the makings of a good port, the lack of a deep-water pier makes it necessary to load and unload by means of lighters—rather an anti-climax to a railway run at such enormous expense to the heart of Africa! I understand that Mr. Churchill was struck by this anomaly on his recent visit, and that, owing to his interest, a project has been advanced and a sum of money voted for the purpose. But a rumour has reached me, and I give it for what it is worth, that the sum appropriated will not suffice for a really

effective work, and I mention this because I feel that not only the East African settler but the British taxpayer has a genuine interest in seeing that the Uganda Railway is supplied, without delay, with one of the conditions on which its success depends. A genuine deep-water pier is necessary—not a mere landing-stage for row-boats.

I want now to draw your attention to the country which neighbours our East African Empire on the south—the German territory. It has similar physical and climatic conditions, a similar area to our East African Protectorate, and is about the same age. The Germans began with a somewhat clearer idea of what they were going to do in East Africa than we, and they have followed a steady policy. At the present moment the Minister for the Colonies, Herr Dernburg, who has recently visited the German possessions in East Africa, is out of sympathy with certain phases of that policy and points to our own system as better in some ways—I refer to the treatment of natives. But, apart from this question, the German policy has been to develop the coast lands as plantations, to allow white settlement only within touch of the coast, and to postpone the colonisation of the uplands until a secure basis existed and a market for produce which would ensure the farmer an immediate livelihood. As a matter of fact, the class of farmer-capitalist who alone could take up land without the aid of local markets is not easy to find in Germany—at least he is not a ready colonist. The plantation work on the shores of Lake Victoria was equally the object of German solicitude, and the result is that a degree of material prosperity has been attained which makes the carriage of German produce from the lake one of the largest assets of the British Uganda Railway.

Naturally the Germans are building lines of their own, and, although these have developed slowly, they are now to be pushed on with vigour, and will tap the lake regions of Tanganyika and Victoria as well as other districts. The Uganda Railway will, therefore, have a very serious competitor in the near future, and the necessity of an extension to link up the lakes and of branch and feeding lines to increase its area of usefulness becomes at once apparent.

The success of Germany in the tropical produce regions raises incidentally the important question of labour. There is no doubt that a great proportion of this success is due to methods of obtaining labour which could not be sanctioned in British territory. Herr Dernburg doubts if it is a wise policy even apart from the

humanitarian aspect, since it ends by alienating the native, driving him away and even to revolt. The only permanent basis for prosperity, said the Colonial Minister, is a peaceful and contented native population, and the only legitimate way to drive them into the labour market is to draw them into the net of civilisation and thus increase their wants. These principles are those to which our own colonial experiences have led us, but it is difficult to apply the theory without restriction to a people so low in the grade of civilisation as some of the East African tribes. We have freed them from the menace of slavery, and must demand something in return. Possibly the *via media* may be found in a system of indentured labour under the closest Government supervision. In Uganda the problem has been partially solved by the Christianising of the natives. Christianity may not always give the native a change of heart, but it usually involves a change of clothing, and the influence and discipline of the missionary bodies has been exerted to draw the native into a new economic scheme, with the result that Uganda is already exporting tropical produce in increasing proportions and the missionaries have a successful record as traders.

But there is another class of missionary at work both in German and British East Africa, and as this individual is the subject of considerable controversy I propose to give you Herr Dernburg's view of him—I refer to the Indian retail trader. The 30,000 Asiatics in the country are by no means all coolies. There are a number of merchants of good standing (whose firms have been established for generations) with their employees, and there are a much greater number of small retail traders. Practically the whole retail trade is in Asiatic hands, and the Indian pedlar is not confined to the towns but is at work all over the country. It is advanced by those who are opposed to Asiatic immigration that these retail traders make white competition impossible and prevent the growth of an all-white community even in the highlands. Of course, if we could regard the highlands as absolutely apart from the rest of the country, and destined to develop independently, it might be possible by restricting immigration and by a gradual process of confiscation to eliminate the Indian element and replace it with a white one. But, apart from the ethics of such a course, the difficulties in the way of such a conclusion are considerable. Indians already possess a great deal of property at Nairobi—their methods have rendered the rapid growth of that town possible. Moreover, large sections of the line which ties Nairobi to the coast and to the great

lake are worked by Indian coolies, and the government as well as the railway are partly administered by Indian subordinate officials. The latter might be replaced by a much more expensive article but the former could not, since natives cannot live in some of these regions. I believe that, even in the uplands themselves, Indian coolie labour may be necessary for development, and this especially if public works such as roads, railways and bridges are to make rapid progress.

The same conditions govern the labour market here as in other parts of Africa. In the absence of any stimulus from cold, hunger, or ambition the native will not leave his home to work in any large numbers or for any extended time. Add to this the fact that he is absolutely raw material, and it becomes evident that he cannot compare for the purposes of pioneer work with the Indian. The employment of Indian labour in the uplands does not, however, imply the settlement of Indians on the land; and there is no reason why such territory as is best adapted for white colonisation should not be reserved for it. When we turn to the coast and other lowlands we find a different state of affairs. Here I believe the Indian to be an essential part of the population, and one which must become permanent. The tropical cultures on which the lowlands depend demand an amount of skilled labour which is not to be got from native sources. Little by little the native will be drawn into the economic scheme, but the process must be too slow for our ambitions—we do not want to move at the rate of our most backward member. At the present moment attempts are being made, with some success, to induce the natives to grow cotton on the coast; but the culture demands a care, method and skilful handling which can hardly be attained in one generation without a more strenuous discipline than we are prepared to give. The influence of the churches has supplied the stimulus in Uganda, but elsewhere, in the coast-land especially, it is most difficult to get satisfactory results from native growers.

This native source must be progressively used, but it needs to be supplemented with Indian labour. For public works in the lowlands the coolie is essential, and as a retail trader he is equally necessary. As to the last point, Herr Dernburg has come to some very interesting conclusions in the German sphere. The Indian trader is, he says, the indispensable medium for trade with the natives. He can penetrate where no white man could and trade on terms impossible to us, terms which are nevertheless the only possible ones to the natives. The Indian trader is, therefore, a

true missionary of civilisation, since he introduces the black races to the needs of civilised life and creates wants which they have never felt before. No white class could be brought in which would fill the place now occupied by the Indian trader in the economics of East Africa, and the German Colonial Minister deprecates the introduction of any but an independent and superior class of whites on the grounds that to bring in a poor white class would be disastrous. Having had the opportunity, in more than one continent, of seeing the evils arising from the presence of a "poor white" community in the midst of a coloured one, I can endorse this view of Herr Dernburg with conviction. We have here a cogent reason against unrestricted white immigration into East Africa, and one which must influence our whole policy in the development of that country.

A legitimate objection to the presence of Indians among a native population is their practice of usury, but this can be guarded against by legislation. An illegitimate one, in my opinion, is the reference which I have more than once seen to their probable evil moral influence on the innocent native. Such expressions as "corrupt religions" and "licentious rites" are entirely beside the mark. The Indians are on a much higher plane both of morality and intelligence than any African race, and objection to Asiatic immigration, either to East Africa or elsewhere, is aroused by what in another people would be considered virtues—industry, frugality and enterprise—and not by their vices. If East Africa were simply and solely a tropical dependency we should not have heard anything about the problem of the future status of the Asiatics. So long as the protectorate remains under the Imperial Government that question will not arise, and with a white population of only fifteen hundred or so it is perhaps premature to raise it. But the enthusiasm which the highlands have inspired in the pioneer settlers, and their desire to secure this fine country from future difficulties as an unhampered inheritance for our race, make it natural that they should try to profit by the experience of other white colonies and avoid pitfalls. I am not prepared with *obiter dicta* on this knotty point. I can only point out that historically, and to a certain extent economically, this country is an offshoot of our Indian Empire. A great portion of it will not be developed without Indian help. We have no right to act dog-in-the-manger. The issue of the great world struggle which seems imminent—the attempt by Asia to reverse, or at all events to reform, the terms of her intercourse with the West—it is impossible to predict, but I

feel very strongly that in the interests of those who will come after us we should avoid prejudicing that issue by acts of injustice or illiberality. The peculiar physical conditions of the country cannot be ignored in the attempt to establish an artificial homogeneity. There is room for all, as Mr. Churchill has already said, and the elasticity of our political methods, on which we pride ourselves, should enable us to evolve a *modus vivendi* for white, brown and black in East Africa, although it may involve a new departure in our colonial experience. I am aware that this view will not please the majority of those white settlers whose ambitions (despite the paucity of their numbers) already reach out to the rapid acquisition of self-government. My view of East Africa is that the conditions are opposed to any rapid development in that direction.

I have so far said little about the possibilities of the lake and coast regions or of the part which they seem destined to play. This is a side of our East African Empire which has not hitherto received much attention. I believe local politics are now divided into a Highland and a Lowland faction, the assumption being that the interests of the two sections are more or less antagonistic; but the Lowland faction is a very new one, and I understand is now gaining recruits, even from the ranks of the Highlanders who apparently are not averse to a form of insurance. The previous neglect of the coast is the more remarkable when we remember the success of Southern Nigeria, French West Africa, and German East Africa. The movement in favour of obtaining a supply of raw material for our industries within the empire—a supply which will not be subject to the fluctuations and vicissitudes of the foreign markets—has now, however, included East Africa within its sphere, and a small beginning has been made which is full of promise. The Uganda Railway, once regarded as a white elephant, is now becoming an important asset in developing this tropical produce supply, and the lake and coast regions, which are extremely fertile and can grow the best quality of Egyptian cotton, besides rubber, fibres, valuable oils, and other raw materials, at once spring into a place in our Imperial economy.

Whatever may be the future of the uplands, there is no doubt that East Africa possesses the potential sources of immediate and progressive prosperity in her tropical regions, and that their value to the British Empire is not merely hypothetical. These rich and soon productive areas will supply the revenue which will not only render East Africa self-supporting, but will make possible the provision of the plant of civilisation which is essential to a white

man's country in the uplands. Moreover, enterprises with so much promise as is found in the development of tropical produce attract capital to the country, and there is no reason why conditions should not be attached to the lowland concessions made by Government which will directly, as well as indirectly, help forward the highlands on their path to economic prosperity. Thus the interests of the two regions are by no means antagonistic, and as a matter of fact are mutually dependent; the farmers want a coast market, and the coast plantations will want supplies and will find a healthy base for the direction of their enterprises most valuable. So far as there has been any policy visible in the treatment of the protectorate it has been confined to booming the highlands and leaving the lowlands to take care of themselves. What is now needed is to concentrate most of the energy and money available on first making the tropical regions a success, thus providing an economic basis for the whole fabric of our empire in East Africa. Roads, possibly light railways, harbours, coastal and ocean communication (at present almost entirely in foreign hands) are necessary, and adequate arrangements for a labour supply are equally important. Some study of the work done by the French in West Africa, and the persistence with which they are building up a great empire and tying it together, first by telegraphs and then by roads or railways, would be a valuable lesson to us, who are wont to regard ourselves as *facile princeps* at this work of pioneering. Much is now being done in British East Africa in many directions—land survey, forestry, experimental farming, treatment of disease, and so forth—but much remains to do, and much money has to be found for this work. It should not be done haphazard, as is too often the way with our work, but should follow some definite line of policy. My own view of that line, as you will all perceive, is that the coast and lake regions should receive first, though not exclusive, attention and should be pushed on as rapidly as possible. To do this would be to follow the line of least resistance. It would also be productive of the most immediate usefulness to our empire, and, if that view is too wide for the local range of vision, it would mean internal prosperity and economic independence.

This is the broad aspect of the East African question as it presents itself to me to-day. On details I have not had time to touch. The impression left by a study of the subject is that of a land full of promise, a rich inheritance for our race. Even if, as I believe, it is not suitable for the rapid growth of a self-governing white community, it may yet, eventually, provide homes for many of

our race and may develop in time as a great semi-tropical outpost of our empire.

Discussion.

The Chairman (the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.): It is a very good thing in discussing questions of this kind frequently to recur to the study of a map, and we are fortunate this evening in being well provided with maps. I direct my eyes especially towards the excellent general map of Africa. When I survey that mysterious continent, from which, as the Latins said, there always comes something new, and, as we Moderns say, usually something exceedingly inconvenient, I cannot help thinking with a feeling of anxiety of all the many varied interests which in Africa are presided over from the Colonial Office, and also I cannot repress a feeling of pride and satisfaction that the colonising and exploring energy of our race should have gained so many wide regions safely and securely under the shelter and authority of the British Crown. Looking at that map, we see South Africa with all its story of tragedy and storm and triumph and reconciliation. We see Northern Nigeria, where Sir Percy Girouard and Sir Walter Egerton are pushing forward, day by day and mile after mile, railways which are to open and develop those regions to British enterprise. We see a little further to the west the Gold Coast, where Sir John Rodger—whom I am glad to think we have with us to-night—is also busily engaged in railway projects to join Accra eventually to the railway which is already running as far as Kumasi. Looking at the map to the right, we see the British Central Africa Protectorate, where we find a railway which has already been pushed through from Port Herald to Chiromo, and which is being rapidly carried forward as far as Blantyre, thus giving access to another great inland sea. It is only after a survey of these points I come to the special question which the reader of the paper has dealt with to-night—the question of our East African Empire. I am sure you have listened with great pleasure and with considerable profit to the paper which has been read by Mr. Colquhoun. It is a paper which touched on a great many subjects admittedly disputable, admittedly controversial, upon which no doubt different opinions prevail, but I am certain you will all agree it is a paper characterised by a great deal of knowledge and careful study, by a width of information, a justness of view, and a moderation of statement, which confer the highest credit upon him, and also constitute a very valuable advantage to all who have attended here this evening.

Mr. Colquhoun surveyed very fairly and wisely the aspect of East African politics. He has told us about these wonderful lands. I will confess to you I have travelled in other countries besides East Africa. I have been in South Africa, in the Soudan, and in India, but I have never seen countries of such beauty, such verdure, such fertility, of such temperate buoyant air as were presented to my view during the time I visited the Equatorial Protectorate of East Africa. The natural features of these countries are in themselves calculated not only to arrest the attention of the tourist, but to provoke reflection in men of science in all parts of the world. The lecturer has alluded to the Rift Valley. There is a tremendous fault in the earth surface—a great cleft or depression in the crust of the earth, which begins, I am credibly informed, in the Dead Sea, or the Sea of Galilee, traverses the Red Sea, comes across Abyssinia and right across the centre of the East Africa Protectorate, and follows the depression filled by Lake Tanganyika and Nyasa. This enormous cleft marks a great volcanic weakness in the structure of the earth. It is inhabited by three remarkable native races—the Somalis, the Masai, and the Zulus—and is, as I have said, one of the most remarkable natural features in the East Africa Protectorate, and generally in that portion of the world. Then there is Mount Kenya, a great extinct snow-crested volcano lying sixty or seventy miles to the north of Nairobi. I cannot think in my experience of any more beautiful spectacle than that presented by the country between the Tana River and Mount Kenya. There never was a mountain in the world that made so little of its height, for Mount Kenya is some 18,000 feet high, and yet looking at it from the surrounding country it scarcely seems to rise as a mountain at all. Its slope is gradual—a gentle acclivity, moving slowly up over twenty or thirty miles of country, until suddenly there is a sharp outcrop of glacier-crested rocks at the summit. Observe the quality of this marvellous mountain. The gradual character of the ascent adds enormously to its value, because in concentric rings, according to the elevation upon the slopes, can be grown almost every kind of vegetation known in the world from the Equator to the Arctic Circle. Lastly, Mr. Colquhoun alluded to the Great Lake. There you have a lake as big as Scotland and four times as high as the Eiffel Tower. On this enormous inland sea we have at the present time three or four, and shall shortly have five, excellent steamers of from 500 to 800 tons burden. It is possible to travel on the lake on a large steamer as well equipped as a yacht; the decks snowy with British cleanliness,

smart British officers walking up and down the deck with telescopes under the arm, electric light, fans and mosquito nets, while as you look over the side of the vessel you see the outlines of beautiful coasts and mountains and rising shores which would make you think, with the coolness of the air, you were not at the Equator at all, but off the coast of Cornwall in July. These are only the passing impressions of hurried travelling, but they have brought home to me the beauty and the extraordinary interest of these great countries in the East of Africa which we have acquired with so little exertion, fighting or expenditure, and which will undoubtedly in the course of time take their place among the most valuable and, I believe, the most profitable possessions of the British Crown. When we turn from the scientific or spectacular view of the East Africa Protectorates to look at them in their economic aspect we shall find they may be divided into two distinct divisions. There are the planters' lands and the settlers' lands. The planters' lands are the coast lands, the lake shores, and, of course, the whole of Uganda. These regions can never support a white population—there is no question of white people living there and bringing up children and making a permanent home for themselves. But there is great opportunity, I think, for the prudent and considered investment of British and European capital, and I believe that, wisely directed, white men will be able to make very substantial profit for themselves and greatly advantage and accelerate the development of these regions by living there and by utilising their energies as planters. Of course, frequently they will have to go to the highlands to recuperate, and at greater intervals to come home to England or to Europe in order to get further stores of health and comfort. They will not be able to live there for years in succession without sensible degeneration, and still less will they be able to bring up generation after generation of children to carry on their work. The settlers' lands are the highlands, over 5,000 or 6,000 feet high, of that great East African Plateau. There, it is quite certain the white man can live eight, nine, ten, or twelve years without discomfort. Whether it be true that the high altitude combined with direct rays of the equatorial sun exercises a certain stimulating effect on the brain and nerves which sometimes tends to prevent great sobriety and moderation of judgment, and sometimes produces sharp, and even harsh or impatient expression of views, or not, is a matter too subtle for me to trace any further this evening. At any rate, the white man can live for long periods there and enjoy every advantage of bracing and buoyant air. It is

not, I think, proved whether in the highlands of Equatorial Africa it is possible to raise a continuing white colony such as we have been able to establish in the more temperate regions of South Africa or of Australia or New Zealand. I was glad to notice that Mr. Colquhoun admitted it was not yet possible to dogmatise on that point, and in my opinion it would be very much better to hold our judgment in suspense a little upon so great a question, concerning which we are evidently without sufficient data to form a judgment at present. At any rate, there are a number of settlers who have come into East Africa by invitation of a Government which is undoubtedly responsible for doing its best to make this settlement a great and immediate success. Well, we are doing our best. What was the word—(was it "limbo" ?)—that Mr. Colquhoun used about the administration of these territories when they were under the care of the Foreign Office ? I cannot associate myself with language of that character naturally, but I am inclined to think that if you were to take the opinions of the settlers in British East Africa you would not find the expression of any keen regret or indignation at coming under the charge of the Colonial Office. That is not a reproach to the Foreign Office, which is concerned with diplomacy and knows nothing about administration. The Colonial Office is concerned with administration, but at the same time I don't go so far as to say it knows nothing about diplomacy. In the Colonial Office you have a long tradition and an immense amount of experience collected out of every part of the world and out of all the numerous countries which are administered from that office. The consequence is we have been able to take a great many fortunate steps in East Africa. We have established three great scientific departments, which cost no less than £60,000 a year, dealing with (1) veterinary diseases and all the matters affecting cattle, (2) agriculture and all the means by which the natural products of the country can be developed, and (3) forestry; and as to this last I would remark that the great resources of these countries have too long been neglected or even exploited in a careless or thriftless fashion. We have also been able to wipe away a reproach from our East African Empire. I refer to the abolition of slavery at Zanzibar. It is quite true that the slavery which existed in the mainland strip was not the worst form of that evil thing; it had been deprived of most of its inhumanity, and only preserved its elements of moral degradation. I do not think it was true to say that any cruelties or barbarities

were perpetrated on those who laboured under the legal status of slavery in the mainland strip. But it was a great reproach, which might, with however small reason, be levelled against this country. I see other States contiguous to our East Africa Protectorate to which we have at one time or other been called upon to address remonstrances, and we laid ourselves open to a cheap retort, all the more irritating because not founded on any just appreciation of facts, as long as we tolerated the legal status of slavery under British influence. I am glad to think that during the short time these countries have been under the Colonial Office it has been possible to wipe away that reproach, and that it has been done without any great disturbance or derangement of local labour conditions. Compensation has been paid to the Arabs whose slaves have been released from any legal bond; we have also been able, out of some of the surplus which remained at our disposal, to establish a good school for Mahommedans, which I believe is very much appreciated and tends to meet a growing demand for a higher and better kind of education. Mr. Colquhoun referred to the question of a deep-water pier at Mombasa; and that brings me to the Uganda Railway. There you have a very marvellous railway. Travelling along that line you see lions and elephants and giraffes and ostriches and hartebeests, and all the other game Lord Hindlip has so often pursued, walking about in easy access to the railway line—in fact, looking out of the window you see the whole Zoological Gardens at play. This railway, of course, is vital to the development of the country. Without a railway you cannot get into the country. It is no good ever attempting to deal with these great undeveloped regions of Africa except by building railways. Without a railway you can do nothing. With a railway your dominion is at once secured, and the produce of the country can immediately be brought into the markets of the world. I quite agree that the Uganda Railway ought to have a deep-water terminus. It seems to me absurd that this excellent line should be kept in apple-pie order and connect these regions with the coast, and that then at the coast everything should have to be taken out of the train and put into lighters and then into the boat, involving a heavy tax on everything that goes out of Uganda. The engineering problem is not, however, free from difficulties, and let me tell you that the financial problem is not altogether free from difficulties either; but still I hope in a reasonable space of time it may be possible to give East Africa those deep-water facilities indispensable to the proper economic development of the Uganda Railway.

What about Uganda? The railway does not go to Uganda. I have no hesitation in telling you that in my opinion Uganda is much more interesting than East Africa. That sentiment will not raise a great deal of enthusiasm, because East Africa costs a great deal of money and Uganda very little. East Africa takes about £900,000 a year, while Uganda had to be content with one-fourth of that sum. British East Africa takes almost the whole profits of the Uganda Railway to its own revenue, although a large proportion comes from German East Africa and from the tropical regions of Uganda, and the Customs duties which come into East Africa at Mombasa are captured entirely for the benefit of the East Africa Budget. Therefore I am rather taking up the cudgels on behalf of the poor and oppressed when I invite you to turn your attention towards Uganda. Uganda is a planters' country. More than that, it is a Native State. You travel through East Africa, and everywhere see swarms of savages in the primal squalor of mankind. But when you come to Uganda you find a clothed, highly intelligent, orderly, peaceful race, 200,000 of whom can read or write, and 80,000 or 90,000 of whom accept one or other of the dispensations of the Christian religion—a race with an elaborate feudal system under which they are governed, with their own laws, their own native tribunal, their own King, their own Parliament House, their own nobles, their own Council of Regency—all the machinery, in fact, of a highly developed polity, and an elaborate and elegant code of manners, entitling them, in Sir Harry Johnston's phrase, to be called the Japanese of Africa. You have this race of most intelligent negroes living on the far side of the Victoria Nyanza and occupying a country which is itself a garden—one of the most fertile and beautiful of the whole world. There, I believe, is the jewel of the East African Empire. Cotton, coffee, cocoa, cocaine, cinnamon, vanilla—from the growth and development of these and many other products the wealth of the East Africa Protectorate will be derived; and I believe that Uganda properly developed will not only flush the Uganda Railway with such a stream of traffic as to make that railway commercially paying, but will prove to be the financial driving-wheel of all the territories in that part of the world. In Uganda there are three forces, each extremely powerful, operating to control the people: (1) The Imperial Government, military, impartial, secular and scientific; (2) the Native Government on a feudal system, stripped of many of its old vices and severities, but still retaining its old force and influence with the people; and (3) the influence of missions.

There are many parts of the world where missionary enterprise causes embarrassment to secular rule, but in Uganda there is no man connected with Government who does not recognise the noble work missionaries have done and acknowledge the immense services rendered not only to Christianity, but to civilisation and to the British Empire in a less degree. With these forces operating as they are on the most intelligent negroid race Africa can show, situated in the most fertile and, I hope, soon one of the most accessible parts of the continent—with all these forces working to one end, I do not think I am a bit too sanguine in looking forward with confidence to the day when Uganda will be one of the most valuable in proportion to its size and population of all the tropical possessions under the authority of this country. I said just now how important railways were, and I think there is hardly anything more important in this part of the world than the prolongation of the Uganda Railway from Lake Victoria to Lake Albert. That is a matter with which we are now concerning ourselves. I have to reckon with those who have to pay the piper, but I trust it may be possible, before many months have passed, to make proposals of a definite character for carrying the railway forward from the Victoria Nyanza to the Albert Lake; and I believe that for an inconceivably small addition to the capital cost of the line, it will be found the effective radius of steam communication will almost have been doubled. I also submit to you that this railway extension is important from the point of view brought forward by Mr. Colquhoun, that the German Government are pushing their railways forward, and therefore we have to look forward to some date in the future—not too near, but still some time in the future—when the Uganda Railway will no longer have complete monopoly of all the commerce which comes down to the shores of the great lakes. These contingencies are not being overlooked at the Colonial Office at the present time. I thank you for having allowed me to come here to listen to this most interesting paper and to open the discussion on these important questions. I am sure you will realise that in coming here I have desired to give to the Royal Colonial Institute a pledge and an assurance that the work is going on. We have our party differences in this country, and I hope we should always have them and discuss them with proper acerbity and vigour. Parties come and parties go, and Governments succeed one another, but I believe no one who looks at that map and knows what is going on in the parts painted red will deny that the work of Imperial construction and organisation

goes on whatever party is in power, and that we second from day to day and from year to year the efforts of those admirable officers who devote their lives in distant lands and amid many dangers to the service and development of the British Empire.

Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., K.C.: It was to me somewhat of a revelation to be told in the course of Mr. Colquhoun's interesting paper that at the time, some four years ago, when this country was reeling under the influence of a great war in South Africa, we, almost "in a fit of absent-mindedness," added to the British Empire a dominion three times the area of Germany. The problems touched upon in the paper are singularly complex, and the feature which struck me more than any other was the great discretion, judgment, and prudence which Mr. Colquhoun showed in addressing himself to them. This, of course, is not the time or place to discuss in detail the delicate questions which have become associated with what is known as the Indian problem, but I would like to say this —that unless the position is to be laid down that there is no part of the Empire, with the single exception of India, in which our Indian fellow-subjects are to be welcomed as labourers, I can conceive of no place and circumstances in which the exertions and the example of our Indian fellow-subjects would be more usefully employed than in those great dominions whose future we have been discussing to-night. I was struck by one circumstance in connection with these regions, and that is that there is no British line of steamers running in constant and direct communication with them. I understand there is only one British line, the British India, which touches at Mombasa, and that that line involves transhipment, whereas Germany and France have lines in regular connection with the district we are opening up. I hardly think that is a circumstance worthy of the greatest mercantile Power in the world. The future of these dominions is of great interest for many reasons, and one in particular which impresses me as a member for a Lancashire constituency. I refer to the prospects of East Africa as a future source of cotton growing. Manchester, of course, in a primary degree, and in a smaller degree Liverpool, and also one might say the whole of Lancashire with its immense industrial population, depend almost for their existence on the cotton industry. I will not descant now on the manifold causes which might go to produce an insecurity of the supply, but the inference I would draw is that the more you can encourage a supply of raw materials within your Empire the more certainly will you benefit those whose livelihood depends on constant employment within the Empire.

My views on certain questions are not those of my right hon. friend the Chairman, but as to the great object in view I think there is no difference between the party to which he belongs and the party to which I belong. Speaking as a very humble member of the Conservative party, I may say I believe that men of all parties contemplated with great pleasure the action of my right hon. friend the Chairman in following the example of Mr. Chamberlain and going to Africa There is no one who will not readily admit that such a personal experience cannot but be of the greatest possible service to the Empire, and to the department with which he is connected. It is, indeed, a circumstance of satisfaction that the future of these regions and the prosperity of this railway are not party questions. Very few of those acquainted with contemporary history will have forgotten the difficulties with which Lord Salisbury had to struggle in connection with the railway, and his work has been carried on with discretion and enthusiasm. The efforts of Lord Salisbury and of my right hon. friend would, however, be vain and futile if it were not for the exertions and self-sacrifice and the laborious lives lived by those on the spot. These men are the pioneers of our Empire. It is seldom that to men who are doing this kind of work contemporary panegyric is vouchsafed. It is our privilege while they are still alive to offer a public recognition of their devotion and self-sacrifice.

Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B.: We all appreciate the interesting paper Mr. Colquhoun has given us to-night which will help to foster public interest in one of our infant Colonies. To Sir William Mackinnon and the shareholders who supported him in the formation of the Imperial British East Africa Company, to the late Lord Salisbury, the *Times* and other leading newspapers throughout the country, is the credit due for the acquisition of this valuable and promising territory. I have but little to say on the subject of Mr. Colquhoun's paper, with which I am in general accord. It is seventeen years since I left East Africa. I would, however, wish to remind you of the very remarkable progress that has taken place, and the valuable work done, not only by its present Administration, but by the British East Africa Company. It was in 1888 that I went to Mombasa to take over the concession granted to the Company by the Sultan of Zanzibar. That concession merely embraced a 10-mile strip of the coast-line lying between Mombasa and Kipini. Treaties with native chiefs in the hinterland—then known as the British sphere of influence—followed; the lines of that sphere ran from Wanga on the coast to the eastern

shore of Lake Victoria, and from Kipini, a point about the centre of the territory. The Germans being in possession of the territory to the south and that of Witu to the north of us, the demarcation of the sphere of British influence was so indefinite that no sooner had the Company entered upon possession than it enabled the Germans to commence active efforts to occupy the territory at the back of our hinterland, hoping thereby to draw the line of demarcation from the northern point in the centre of our territory to the southern point on the eastern shore of Lake Victoria. Had this been done it would have added Uganda and the whole of the Nile basin up to the confines of Egypt to the German territory. These efforts the British East Africa Company successfully combated, and within three years of their administration we got rid of the Germans in Witu, extended our line along the coast to Kismayu, and an additional 150 miles across Lake Victoria to the west to the confines of the Congo Free State, and to the north to the confines of Egypt and Abyssinia, putting the whole into the ring fence as now occupied by His Majesty's Government. The Company it also was who initiated a system of registration of slaves, and enabled them to purchase their own freedom from their Arab masters, which, happily, has automatically provided for the total extinction of slaving, which to-day is practically non-existent in the Sultanate of Zanzibar and throughout British East Africa. For these valuable services how were the Company rewarded by H.M. Government of the day? They liberally confiscated half the Company's capital, paid them £250,000, but allowed no interest whatever thereon for seven years' arduous and valuable services. £200,000 of that sum they appropriated from funds belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, so that Uganda and our East Africa Protectorate, as we hold it to-day, only cost H.M. Treasury £50,000 at the date the Government took it over from the Chartered Company. Let me in passing remind you what the nation owes to the Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, who was the founder and able president of the Niger Company on the West Coast, and to Cecil Rhodes in South Africa. But for the foresight and patriotism of these two men and Sir William Mackinnon, it is very doubtful if we would have any holding in Africa to-day worth boasting of. There can be no doubt that had Uganda been abandoned and the Mombasa Railway not constructed, the French fathers would have raised the French flag in Uganda. The Government assumed the administration of East Africa in July 1895. The railway was thereafter constructed, and on its completion progress has gone ahead by leaps

and bounds. When so much has been accomplished in a space of twenty years, which is but an insignificant span in the life of a nation, what may we not confidently look for in the next twenty and their succeeding years. I agree with Mr. Colquhoun that East Africa is not suitable as a colony for the white man. As in India, it will provide a field for Europeans as superintendents, &c., over the coloured labourer; but it is to the native of India we must look for successful and rapid development, and immigration of the Indian agriculturist should be encouraged to the fullest extent. Mr. Colquhoun, rather unjustly, I think, says that men and syndicates with large capital and influence in the right quarter got unreasonably large areas. I presume he refers to Lord Delamere and the East African Syndicate, the only two I know of who hold extra areas; but these two were pioneers and invested, and are still investing, large sums of money, which ordinary settlers could not afford to do, in experimental ranches and in the importation of valuable stock and sheep from this country and New Zealand, the success of which, in my opinion, is very doubtful—so that they earned and fully deserve special consideration. Cattle may succeed if the herds are not some day swept off by a visitation of cattle plague, which, when I was there, swept the whole country and killed off not only the native cattle, but the herds of wild buffalo and eland. And, again, where is the market to be found for anything but hides? Can they expect to compete with the Argentine, New Zealand, and Australia in the shipment of refrigerated meat? I very much doubt it. As for sheep, is it possible to maintain the standard of wool on the Equator? I doubt it, for the native sheep carry hair only, not wool. I believe the opening is more promising for the planter and agriculturist who raises cotton, wheat, barley, ground-nuts, and oil-seeds of all kinds, the production of which cannot be overdone. I see Mr. Colquhoun advocates the construction of a deep-water pier at Mombasa. The time, I think, has hardly arrived for such expenditure. I have some experience of shipping and know that the trade all round the coast of India, the Persian Gulf, and elsewhere is done by steamers anchored in the stream discharging direct into lighters, and this has the advantage that steamers can be discharged or loaded simultaneously on both sides from all hatches, and so expedite despatch. Even at Calcutta it is only of recent years that steamers have been afforded the costly practice of discharging alongside wharves. In the case of Mombasa I should say the money requisite to build a deep-sea wharf could be

utilised to much better advantage in the construction of a branch line or feeder roads to the railway without the slightest inconvenience to the limited shipping at present visiting Mombasa.

At this point Mr. Churchill explained that Parliamentary duties called him away, and on the motion of Mr. Colquhoun a hearty vote of thanks was given to him for his attendance.

The Chair was then taken by Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Mr. E. S. Grogan : Mr. Colquhoun has treated us to a masterly summing-up of the difficulties which strew the path of colonisation in the East Africa Protectorate. I venture to think, however, that many of those difficulties are inherent, not in the physical East Africa, but rather in that curious school of thought which believes that no people can be prosperous or happy unless the wealth which they consume has been carried across some portion of the sea. Nor can I understand why the exchange of surplus products between the highland farmer and the lowland planter should be held up as a most desirable transaction, while a similar exchange between highland farmer and highland farmer should be contemptuously dismissed as taking in each other's washing. Even if we had not the examples of such countries as Mexico, Guatemala, Brazil, and Colombia to prove that Europeans can evolve and maintain for centuries a reasonably high standard of comfort in tropical highlands, it would be unreasonable to suppose that a race which can adapt itself to life in a coal mine or the infamous horrors of a London slum could not equally adapt itself to the sunlit slopes of Kikuyu where the mean temperature is 62 degrees. The Indian question is too controversial to admit of discussion at this time, but I would earnestly point out that the Administrator's first duty is to the white who has paid and to the native whose trustees we are. Unrestricted immigration of Indians or facilities of acquiring land by Indians can only lead to the eventual displacement of the whites and the complete demoralisation and virtual enslavement of the native. The Indian and the European, the rabbit and the sheep can never permanently graze the same paddock. I do not underrate the value of the work done in East Africa by the Indian ; but the main body of the Indians who come to these countries come to suck, not to add to the wealth-flow of the land. The main problem of development falls naturally under two heads : the exploitation by planters of the tropical, coastal, and lake regions, and the colonisation of the temperate highlands. Now there are two, and only two, systems of development in new

countries: the permissive or capitalistic system, and the constructive or governmental system. By the nature of the case the permissive system is the only possible method for these planters' zones, but either system may be adopted for the temperate zones. To refuse the permissive and withhold the constructive system means atrophy, and grave injustice to those pioneers who were invited to the country. I contend that the Government is bound in honour to commit itself definitely to one or the other, and to see it through. If they finally discard the capitalistic system and plump for the constructive system, they will find everyone in East Africa sympathetic with their decision. But having taken the plunge, they must start straightway to build. It will not suffice to bleat about the horrors of speculation and import a Spanish jackass. They must carve the land into its economic units, they must have a large and constant reserve of 160-acre plots ready for the small man, they must organise and smooth the entire approaches thereto, they must lend money, teach, import stock, build roads and branch lines, and in fine fulfil their paternal duties to the bitter end. Short of this or its alternative (capitalistic intervention), East Africa will sink into that strange coma which the traveller in the world's byways learns to associate with Downing Street control.

Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, C.I.E.: Those who are familiar with the writings of Mr. Colquhoun know how courageously he has been fighting singlehanded the battle of justice and humanity and trying to enlighten public opinion on a subject the consideration of which so far has been affected by prejudice as well as ignorance. From the description of the uplands of British East Africa I have heard this evening, I imagine they are very similar in climatic conditions to the hill sanatoria of India, which also are situated at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. But no one has suggested that they are fit for rearing European children. So far as the country itself is concerned, my knowledge of East Africa is derivative. I know a good many Mahometan and Hindoo merchants who have business relations with that part of the African continent; I am in constant communication with their leaders and frequently receive letters from minor officials, who naturally appeal to me as a descendant of the Prophet to enlighten them on various questions connected with their progress. I hope, therefore, I may not be charged with presumption in venturing to explain the feelings which inspire my countrymen on these questions. With reference to East Africa and the rigid exclusion of British Indians

from that region as advocated by some people in this country, I desire to make one observation, viz. that there is no analogy between the conditions of East Africa and the South African Colonies. The Arabs have been the pioneers of civilisation in that part of the continent, and the Indians have had trade relations with East Africa for the last six centuries, if not more, and they have established very important settlements there. To suggest that these people should be ousted from East Africa is to suggest a serious situation that probably will give rise to feelings which most administrators would regard with great anxiety. I make no observation on the circumstances of South Africa, though I do not agree with the contention that in the interests of the colonists they should be excluded from there; for my view is that the British Empire is the Empire of all its subjects whatever their complexion, and they have a right as British subjects to be treated with humanity and consideration in every part of the King's dominions. But assuming for a moment the South African Colonies are entitled to limit Asiatic immigration, I submit with confidence that the same reasons do not apply to British East Africa, and any Government which looks upon that question from that point of view of the exclusionists will open up a vista of trouble for itself.

Lord Hindlip: As Mr. Colquhoun has told you in his sketch of British East Africa, that inconvenient country made its appearance in indecent haste at an awkward moment, and was placed, in the first instance, in what has been called the limbo of the Foreign Office. After ten years' "hard" we passed into the ticket-of-leave system of the Colonial Office, and I presume that by piling up good marks we may eventually reach that goal when a country becomes a free man. The lecturer referred to the northern frontier against Abyssinia. I think that land ought to be delimitated and occupied, for only those who have travelled in Abyssinia realise the hardships the unfortunate tribes under our protection have to suffer when hordes of Abyssinians descend upon them from the north. This province of East Africa is important not only because of the watersheds of the Nile, but because in the event of anything happening to the Suez Canal an alternative route to the East would be afforded. Mr. Colquhoun came to the crux of the question when he discussed the causes why this country has not gone ahead as quickly as it might. His picture of the chaos of land settlement is in no way exaggerated; it exists to this day almost as acutely as two or three years ago. As to the possibility of a white population perpetuating itself in these glorious highlands, a somewhat gloomy view has been

taken. Now, the children there are remarkably healthy. In my experience, which extends to many other parts of the world, I have never felt better than in East Africa, and I have been over a considerable area during every month of the year. It is not, I agree, possible at present to embark on a policy of wholesale immigration, but I think something might be done in that direction. [Directing attention on the map to the territory north of Mount Kenya, Lord Hindlip remarked that a railway would some day have to be built to link up those districts with the Uganda line, and he could not see why that line to a great extent could not be built by Europeans from Italy or Spain, with whom we could blend.] As to the tropical sun (he continued), a large number of men are employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, and I do not think anybody will compare that region with the East Africa highlands. It is said that there are only three hundred settlers at the outside, but in my opinion the unofficial white community exceeds this figure. It is quite true that a man without capital has no chance, but that is the fault not of the country, but of the system which obtains. I am rather sorry no one has touched on one part of East Africa—the Tana River. There are nearly four hundred miles of navigable water subject to periodic floods and covering the valley with alluvial deposit of extraordinary richness. Cotton will grow, and fetch very good prices on the Liverpool market, rubber, and, I believe, almost everything. Various speakers took a right note when they complained that the port of Mombasa was without any facilities for loading, and referred to the absence of a regular line of British steamers. I thank the lecturer for his appreciation of the settlers' difficulty, and for his interesting paper.

Commander B. Whitehouse, who had served both in British and German East Africa, differed from the Chairman and the lecturer in considering that a deep-water pier was a necessity at Kilindini. He thought it entirely a question of the amount of tonnage to be worked, and at present it did not seem that there was sufficient to sanction such expenditure. In Mombasa, some eighteen months ago, every person asked about the pier preferred to talk of a water supply. The large steamers of the French and German lines, who only make a short stay, would not think it necessary to go alongside a pier when everything they wanted could be done by lighters while anchored close off the landing place. The traffic is still small, and nothing like what took place while the line was being constructed. He thought comparing the lake to the Cornwall coast was likely to make people think better

of it than it deserved. There were certain bad points about it, such as blackwater, and the malignant fever caused by ticks which the lecturer mentioned, both of which he had personal experience of, so it was hardly the place to go to for a yachting trip. The natives were not addicted to labour. The Swahilis could not be depended on to stay at work, and up-country villagers preferred buying wives, and making them work, to working themselves; therefore labour was always a difficult problem in these countries. He thought it quite unnecessary to extend the Uganda Railway to a deeper port, when the present one could be made deeper, if necessary, at very much less expense. Probably some remarks in the last Annual Report of the East Africa Protectorate—not entirely correct—had caused some misconception about the conditions of Port Florence, the present lake terminus; but on referring to this report, it would be seen that up to its date the only trouble had been from having too much water instead of too little. He could not entirely agree with the lecturer in thinking the way that German East Africa was being developed was better than the methods of British East Africa. He did not think the Nyanza would be of any value to the German colony without the Uganda Railway, which took all its produce to the coast, where German ships could take it on. The lecturer appeared to think there were planters round the German lake coast. With one or two exceptions he did not think there were any close to the lake. The produce was native, and collected by firms such as the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Gesellschaft, the Italian Trading Company, Max Klein & Co., Alladina Visram and many other Indian firms. He entirely disagreed with the idea of turning the Indian traders out of the country, and did not see how the country could go on without them. It must be remembered that the construction of railways in German East Africa to Tabora and Tanganyika and the Victoria Lake would make a very great difference to the Uganda Railway. A good deal of trade comes to the lake steamers now from Tabora, and if German lines are built German trade will go to them. Tanganyika lay along 400 miles of the Congo State coast, and, as we could not make a connection to the north of it, in his opinion a German railway to Tabora, branching to the two great lakes, would probably pay much better than the Uganda Railway in the end; and so he was very glad to hear that a connection from the Victoria might be made to the Nile. The Uganda Railway sphere could not of course extend beyond a certain point, as traffic ought, if possible, to go down the Nile

towards Europe, instead of away from Europe to the East Coast of Africa. The Chairman had said the German railways would take a long time to build, but it would of course take a long time also to build any further lines beyond the Victoria Nyanza in British territory, so it was to be hoped that the change of conditions made by German railway construction would always be kept in view. It might be thought he spoke too much of German trade, but it must be remembered that it was the truest trade of the Uganda Railway; much of the other was for Government, which was a paper transaction from one pocket to the other, but everything carried to German territory was through traffic, an entirely outside trade, paying by cash, and never by transference of account. There was no doubt at all that the Lake trade was what was making the wheels of the Uganda Railway go round. He thought a connection with the Nile would be quite certain to increase traffic largely, and as one who had worked a long time in East Africa he hoped to see the country prosper, and the highlands, in time, contributing their own share towards making it pay.

Mr. S. King Farlow: I think one of the most interesting points arising out of Mr. Colquhoun's address is whether the country he describes is to be a country for the white man or for the black and brown man. Mr. Colquhoun seemed to think that British East Africa should naturally become an offshoot of the Indian Empire. But why should it become anything of the kind? I do hope we are going to preserve at least a portion of this territory and as much as possible for the white settler. I refer to the uplands in the interior. I have seen children who have lived there for three or four years, and finer specimens of British humanity you could not hope to see. I think Mr. Churchill's vaticinations as to what may happen to residents after a certain number of years may be regarded as unduly gloomy. If children can stand four years there and still flourish exceedingly, we may take it, I think, that the adult can stand a very much longer sojourn without need of change. I trust that steps will not be taken by any Government department to throw obstacles in the way of occupation of the hinterland and the highland by the white man, and particularly the British race.

On the motion of the Chairman a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Colquhoun.

Mr. Colquhoun: At this late hour, and after the excellent speeches we have heard, I shall not detain you at any length, especially as I could not enter into any detailed discussion of the

points raised, and could, in fact, only amplify the general views I have expressed as to the best policy for developing this great East African empire. I would only remark that Sir George Mackenzie seemed to take umbrage at the expression that we have "stumbled" into this empire. Now, in using what seemed to me to be an extremely harmless expression, the last thing I dreamed of was to throw any reflection upon Sir William Mackinnon and his associates, who did such magnificent work in East Africa. In fact, I have always been an immense admirer of these men, and when I proceeded to speak of the British East Africa Company as going down to history alongside "that great trading venture the John Company," I thought I had put them in fairly good company. Some remark has been made about my use of the word "limbo" in connection with the Foreign Office. I think that is hardly a point worth being raised. We all know there are three stages in colonial development—the Chartered Company, the Foreign Office (which may last five or ten years or more), and then there is the final stage when the territory comes under the Colonial Office. This intermediate stage—this limbo—is sometimes an extremely useful one, in that it keeps over-eager white settlers in new territories from enforcing their perhaps too precocious views. With few exceptions I think the other speakers have, on the whole, endorsed my views as to the policy which ought to be adopted. There are undoubtedly interesting and extremely controversial points still to be thought out, some of which, at any rate, can only be settled by experiment and experience.

BRITISH GUIANA AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 24, 1908, when a Paper was read on "British Guiana and its Development," by Mr. Edward R. Davson. Sir Charles Bruce, G.C.M.G., presided.

The CHAIRMAN introduced Mr. Davson as a member of a family much honoured, not only in British Guiana, but throughout the West Indies, and as one who was largely interested in the commerce of the Colony.

Mr. Davson then read the following Paper :—

WHEN reading a paper before this Institute it is as well to offer some *apologia* for venturing to invite the attention of the audience to one's views upon whatever subject is under consideration.

My claims, if such they be considered, in addressing you on the subject of British Guiana are, that I have been an annual visitor to that Colony for the last ten years; that I am engaged there in commerce; that I am interested in the cultivation of sugar and other economic products of the coast, in the collection of the products of the interior forests, and in the production of gold. I have travelled considerably in the Colony, more than the majority of those who have a voice in its government; and, finally, I think that I am in a position, by the very fact that I am not resident in the Colony, to be able to survey its economic progress as impartially as those who, by a life-long residence, are apt to be influenced by their more immediate local surroundings.

In mentioning this I beg that you will not think that I am claiming any omniscience, as my sole desire to-day is to make an honest and fair analysis of local conditions in relation to the Colony's development. Nor do I think that the time for this is altogether inopportune.

Sir Francis Hopwood, the Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in a recent speech at a West Indian Club Dinner, said that the clouds which had so long hung over the West Indies were

now passing away, and Sir Charles Lucas, the Head of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office, on a similar occasion not long ago, said that the eighteenth century saw the greatness of the West Indies, the nineteenth their distress, and the twentieth, he hoped, would see their regeneration. I take it that in this they included British Guiana, and I think it time that those who have its interests at heart should ask themselves seriously how this regeneration is to be brought about. For, to speak truth, I do not think that its community have yet realised the task which lies before them, or are striving for those objectives at which, as trustees of a valuable Colony of the Empire, it is both their duty and their privilege to aim.

Let me, in the first instance, put the issue on as broad a basis as possible. I would ask you in your mind's eye to survey the world as a whole, to note the steady growth of the different nations, their ever-growing populations, and the ever-increasing demand for the necessaries of life. I would ask you to look at the way in which portion after portion of the world, whether its soil appear fertile or poor, whether its climate be healthy or bad, has been seized upon; how these places are being civilised and improved, and how, thanks to science and an increasing demand, commodities of all kinds are being produced where they never grew before—all this being done from the feeling, which is perhaps still subconscious, that the struggle for existence must grow more and more keen, and that the nation is destined to survive the longest which can hold the most land suitable for the production of wealth.

Again, I would ask you to look in a map of the New World, at the northern part of South America, where it expands from Panama to Venezuela and Colombia, and below them to Ecuador and the Guianas.

Wherever these territories have been opened up and proved, they have been found rich in mineral wealth, richer than many places where time and labour, health and capital, have been spent in the past; and if one thing, to my thinking, is certain, it is that as the capitalist moves his capital to fresh outlets (for there is a fashion in investing as in everything else), so more and more attention will be given to the opening up of these Central American and northern South American States.

Now, British Guiana is not yet wholly proved, but when we realise the similarity of its features with those of contiguous States, I think the assumption is justified that it is a valuable Colony, and it behoves us to see that when capital turns to the West—and the

signs of the times are already pointing in this direction—it is fully equipped to receive it. What, then, is its aim to be? What position is it to endeavour to establish in our Imperial system? Is it to be treated as a land which is Nature's gift to those who are already settled there, or should it not rather seek to justify its existence on higher grounds? Should it not be looked upon as an asset of the Empire as a whole, and as a factor in its progress and prosperity?

I venture to say that the latter is the more lofty aim, and the Colony must be devoted to the production of wealth for the benefit both of itself and the Empire. Indeed, one might base one's argument on the higher plane of humanity; for it is an economic law that when the productive capabilities of a new country are increased it benefits, not only itself, but all other countries as well.

British Guiana has an area, roughly, of 90,000 square miles, an area rather larger than that of Great Britain. Its population, according to last year's estimate, was 306,000 persons; therefore it has a population of a little over three persons to the square mile. Of this population about 120,000 are males over fifteen years of age. This gives a population of one and one-third adult males per square mile, and this simple statement, to my mind, establishes beyond question or argument the great and crying need for further population; this, however, I shall refer to later on when discussing the labour question.

Let us now analyse the present population. There are 15,000 Europeans, 129,000 East Indians, 117,000 native blacks, 35,000 mixed races, and 10,000 Chinese, Africans, and Aborigines. It will be seen, therefore, that the whites number only 5 per cent. of the population, while the East Indians are numerically the strongest race; but, on the other hand, a portion of those stated as "mixed races" may be considered as supplying the higher class of the coloured Creole community.

Of the coast lands 74,500 acres are under sugar-cane cultivation, this acreage being divided among forty-seven sugar estates; 30,000 acres are under rice; there are 18,000 acres in plantains and ground provisions, 7,000 acres in cocoanuts, 2,000 acres in cocoa, and 1,500 acres in coffee. That comprises the whole agricultural production of the Colony—74,500 acres of sugar-cane and 67,500 acres in other produce.

In the forest belt of the interior there is a small portion of the land held under timber-cutting licences; there are larger tracts held for the collecting of balata, a kind of gutta-percha, of which the annual export is about 400,000 lb.; 86,000 oz. of gold, of the

value of £320,000, were exported in 1906; and 66,000 diamonds, weighing close on 5,000 carats, were brought to the coast.

I have mentioned these items so that you may see that the present production of this vast country is very small when compared with what should be when the country is developed. For the coast line has a seaboard of 300 miles and a depth of some twenty miles; and if the people were there to settle, there is scope for a vast extension of sugar and rice and for the introduction on a large scale of other products. With a population to settle on the river banks, there would be homesteads growing cocoa, cocoanuts, coffee, fibre, and citrous fruits; with the introduction of capital, railways should open up the interior, and there would be found timber tracts of undoubted value; there would be the opportunity of growing rubber in a congenial soil, and the greater and more lucrative prosecution of the gold and diamond industries. And behind the coast lands and the forests comes the third section of the Colony—the rolling savannahs of the plateaux, where there is opportunity for cotton and fibres, and room for flocks and herds, to supply neighbouring markets, and also to be in preparation for those markets of the future which will be found when the Panama Canal unites East and West.

This, then, is a brief summary of the land; but before venturing my views as to how its development may be attained, it may be well if I touch on the foregoing industries in more detail.

As already stated, there are forty-seven sugar estates in the Colony, and these produce an average crop of 100,000 tons of sugar, which, with the by-products of rum, molasses, and molascuit cattle-food—a most promising addition to the Colony's exports—gives a value of, say, £1,212,000, as against a total export, including goods re-exported, of £1,843,000.

When it is borne in mind that of this sugar value of £1,212,000 nearly one-half is circulated in wages on the estates, it will at once be seen what an important part these estates play in the Colony's welfare.

Now I am not going to devote much time to the sugar industry, not because I do not recognise its importance, but because a consideration of it would require a paper devoted to this object alone.

Let it suffice to say that sugar remains the backbone of the Colony, and, although I hope that other industries in course of time will grow to rival it for the premier place, yet the failure of the sugar industry at the present would bring general disaster and put back the clock of progress many years.

I would, however, touch on one point in connection with the sugar industry. It is frequently suggested that owing to fiscal, labour, or natural advantages, cane sugar can be produced in other countries, such as Java, Peru, and Cuba, at a lower cost than in British Guiana, and it is contended that the local sugar industry must for this reason eventually be worsted. I am not prepared to accept this view, for although it may be admitted that sugar can be produced more cheaply in especially favoured spots, yet these spots are not sufficient to supply the world's demand. The present main sources of the world's supply are the European States. Therefore, as long as present conditions continue, if British Guiana can produce its sugar at a less or even the same price as European beet —which it can do—it will be able to find a place in the world's markets. It is again said that in the future tropical countries will produce cane sugar in such vast quantities as to kill even the beet industry. That may be; and if it should come about—if tropical cane sugar should become the only sugar of the future—I still cannot see why British Guiana should suffer, for, be it remembered, it is not standing still. The renewal of the Brussels Sugar Convention guarantees it fair play in the world's markets for the next five years; its methods are constantly improving, and the experiments in growing fresh varieties in cane, and in cross-fertilisation, which are being assiduously conducted in Guiana by Professor Harrison, and in Barbados by Sir Daniel Morris, encourage us to hope that its productiveness may yet be greatly increased.

Much of course yet remains to be done, and the chief difficulty that confronts the sugar planters, as it does all other industries, is the question of labour.

At present the planters bring over an annual supply of East Indian labourers under a five-year indenture. These men must reside in the Colony for a further five years, when they have the right to return to India, the planters paying half their back passage. Now, in the past a large proportion of those who became free have chosen to remain on the estates where they could continue to earn wages. So it has come about that, of an average number of seventy thousand East Indian coolies resident on the estates, about ten thousand, or 7 per cent., are indentured men.

It has paid the planters so far to pay the cost of bringing in this 7 per cent.—the cost being about £20 per man—in order to get the labour of the whole. But a new condition of things has arisen. These men have found that the coast lands are admirably adapted for growing rice, and the free proportion are leaving the

estates in rapidly increasing numbers in order to devote themselves to this new industry.

The planters find themselves faced with a greatly reduced supply of labour, and the question of the moment is, What are they to do? It is suggested, increase the yearly indenture requisition until the place of the free men is filled by indentured ones; but the cost of this makes the idea impracticable.

Again, it is said, adopt mechanical methods of cultivation. That is an extremely difficult problem in Guiana, where the land is intersected by open drains, trenches, and canals. I personally think that a good deal remains to be done in this way, and experiments are now being carried on in the Colony with this object. But this cannot be considered the economic solution, for the aim should be, as mechanical cultivation develops, to take in more and more land, so, as a portion of the labour is saved on the present lands (and at best it can only be a portion), that labour should be shifted on to further lands, thus increasing the crop and reducing the cost of production. There is a further solution. The planter now loses his free labour soon after he has acclimatised and trained it to agricultural work, and thus is practically supplying the Colony with that agricultural population which it so much needs. If the Colony will not join with him in this importation, if it insists on pretending that the importation is solely for the planter's benefit, then he must ask that the indenture be made for a term of ten years instead of five, or at least that a five years' residence on the estates after completion of the indenture period should be compulsory. I am given to understand that this alteration would not in any way hinder the work of recruiting in India.

Yet this, again, is a solution which I should be reluctant to accept, for while it might remedy the planter's grievance it would, by restricting the only source from which the Colony at present draws its population, not further the development of other industries.

The rice industry, as I have shown above, has arisen through the efforts of the coolies who have left the estates, although now a considerable number of black people are engaged in it. The fact that the exports of rice have risen from 160 lb. in 1901 to 3,500,000 lb. in 1906, and that the acreage has grown in that time from 6,000 acres to 30,000, shows the vitality of the industry. Now, there is only one reason why this 30,000 acres should not be increased a hundredfold, and that, it is almost needless to say, is the absence of population. With half a million of people settled on the land British Guiana would become the greatest rice-producing

country of the Western hemisphere, and would prove a formidable competitor with the East in the markets of the world. Yet there are many lessons still to be learnt. The methods of cultivation are crude and primitive, and, well suited as the coast lands are, difficulties of drainage and lack of irrigation undoubtedly handicap the production, of which the cost must still be considerably decreased. There is, of course, great opening for companies with capital to drain and irrigate tracts of land and work them by mechanical means; but along with this one would wish for the continued growth of peasant farming. I would ask whether it would not be practicable for the local government to raise a public loan with which to defray the cost of establishing irrigation and drainage systems along the coast-line in the most suitable localities. I admit that the multiplying of loans has certain obvious objections, but such a course is not necessarily unwise, and I do not see how else the wished-for result is to be attained. The return on this outlay would commence in the first year of the establishment of the scheme, and it would rapidly increase (given always the population), so that the loan should never become a drag on posterity.

For the fundamental error of the Colony lies in framing its industrial scheme on a revenue mainly derived from a tax on imports. This latter at present is, unhappily, a necessity, but beneficial revenue in a true sense can only be revenue derivable from the Colony's own productiveness. The Government's aim, therefore, should be to attract an industrial population, and coincidentally with this to initiate such schemes—even though their cost must be spread over a term of years—which will allow the land to be occupied by that population to its greatest possible benefit.

In this connection I should like to refer to the results which have been obtained in Egypt from the adoption of a similar policy of loans for public works. I quote Sir Hanbury Brown on "Irrigation in Egypt."

"The cultivated area of Egypt had increased from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 acres, and the value of land had been doubled; while at the same time that these benefits were accruing the land tax had been reduced from £5,000,000 to £4,500,000. If these results were represented by figures giving their money value, it would be found that the return for the special expenditure of under £4,000,000 incurred in bringing these results about was not a hundred per cent. only, but several hundred per cent."

India, Australia, and Africa have all realised the wisdom of

pledging credits for works which will benefit posterity, and I do think that British Guiana should ponder these things rather than lie dormant until the age of miracles may return.

I should like to hear of an engineer who has had a part in the Egyptian work being associated with the Colonial civil engineer in planning and estimating for a suitable scheme of land development.

I have mentioned the lime, cocoa, cocoanut and coffee industries. These do not offer the same problems as sugar and rice, since hey can be grown on the river banks, which have not the same difficulties as regards drainage. There is a great field for the production of citrate of lime in competition with the present monopoly enjoyed by the Mediterranean littoral, as lime-trees grow luxuriantly in the Colony; while the normal price of cocoa should be sufficient to make it a profitable product, when the people are there to grow it. I may add that I think sugar proprietors should devote some thought to the production of products other than sugar on their waste lands. Land which is not suitable for sugar-cane may be well suited for something else, and if an estate had a nucleus of divers products there would probably be a resultant profit, which would help to prevent a loss whenever the sugar crop or market might fail.

I now shall touch briefly on the industries of the interior, which deserves separate consideration. For there is a strong dividing-line between the life on the low-lying flat lands of the coast and the interior, with its great rivers flowing over falls and cataracts, and with its vast forests, covering hundreds of miles, silent and untrodden, save by the aboriginal Indians, or by the few seekers after the wealth which lies therein. There is a strange and, to me, almost a solemn fascination over it all as it stands there waiting through the ages until its time is fulfilled and man in the search of wealth brings his roads, his railways, his factories and his townships, and sets them in its midst. Those whose calling lies in the forest like to think upon it as being the real Guiana; and, indeed, I am often tempted to think so too, although it is as a sealed book to the majority of the coast inhabitants, who, even so, are called upon to direct its destiny.

One is sometimes asked: What position would you assign to British Guiana in the gold-producing world? but as so little of it has been proved it is difficult to answer. You will remember that I suggested a similarity of formation and richness of the component parts of the country stretching from Panama to the south of the Guianas, and it appears clear that there is an auriferous belt which runs south-

west from Venezuela through the three Guianas—British, Dutch, and French. This belt, of course, is irregular, and varies in richness, but its course can be traced without any long breaks in its continuity. It consists of reefs or veins of auriferous quartz, and also of primary and metamorphic rocks upheaved and disrupted by other rocks of volcanic origin. These rocks, under the conditions obtaining throughout the district referred to, become weathered and disintegrated. They thus form into clays and gravels, and the gold becomes free and tends to gravitate downwards. When this occurs in the valleys the waters of the many rivers and creeks work upon the residual, carrying off the lighter matter and thus concentrating the gold; and as these creeks in course of years change their beds, now eating into and carrying away a piece of land at one bend of their course, and now allowing fresh ground to silt up at another spot, so there is a general concentration continually taking place over certain stretches of flats, and it will be found that under such conditions the land is of exceptional value.

A commencement has now been made with dredging on scientific principles, and so far the results have fully justified expectations; but there are many portions of the rivers and creeks which are not yet prospected, and where propositions of dredging or hydraulicing would well repay investigation.

As regards quartz mining, so little is known of the reefs that it is unsafe to dogmatise, but there are already two companies in the Colony working stamping mills, and I understand that they are satisfied with their prospects.

The two important factors in local mining, given payable ground, are labour and transport. I have heard those interested in mining complain both of the scarcity and of the cost of labour; indeed, one expert, who has an acquaintance with mining in many different lands, East and West, recently told me that although the land he examined was richer than similar propositions in other countries, ye ihe could not recommend investing money there, because there was neither sufficient quantity nor quality of labour. I must, however, say that my own experience has not been so, and that the labour has seemed to me enough for the present requirements at least, although quite inadequate for any development scheme. The black man, although not supplying as intelligent a class of labour as is found in other gold countries, is a good enough worker when kept away from the temptations of the flesh and spirits; while for all pioneer work—for boat-paddling, timber-cutting, and droghering —he earns my full appreciation.

Of the other forest industries, the balata business is thoroughly established and calls for no comment. The land appears in every way suitable for growing such rubber trees as the *Hevea Brasiliensis*, which supplies the valuable Para rubber, but these do not appear to be indigenous. The Sapium, known in the market as Colombian rubber, is met with, but not in large quantities. The conditions as to acquiring grants and concessions are very fair—in fact, generous—and advantage is being rapidly taken of them.

The timber business is one which is full of promise, as the forest is teeming with many different kinds of hardwoods and other valuable timber. Little attempt at scientific working has yet been made; but when we reflect on the way the timber resources of the different countries which have so far supplied the world's demand are becoming exhausted, and then, when we look at the Guiana forest, with its flat lands for light railways and its waterfalls to generate electricity, one cannot but feel that it has a prosperous future before it.

As regards transport, you will readily understand that it may make all the difference to the success of a mine, or a gold or timber or rubber concession, whether stores and machinery are brought up from the coast by railways, or even by mule roads, or whether they have to be taken up in small boats, with many men paddling, from rapid to rapid, there unloading, carrying over, and re-loading, which means that months may elapse before they reach their destination, while transport expenses are running all the while. I believe that there is in British Guiana a scheme afoot to divide the interior into districts, and if the aim is for each district eventually to have an administrator of experience in charge, such as the sub-commissioners of Indian or Central African States, who may rule with all the dignity of office and with a sufficient police force behind him, I, for one, should welcome it. It is true that there is a Lands Department in Georgetown, but, however zealous its commissioner may at any time be, and however vast his experience of gold and forestry, it seems to me impossible for one man personally to undertake the efficient control and development of some 80,000 square miles of territory; and, indeed, it is not fair to ask it.

I have now given you an account of the industries of the two sections of the Colony—the coast and the interior—and my view is that what militates against the development of the one is lack of population, together with absence of initiation of public works; while the chief point against the other is difficulty of transport, and, in a lesser degree, lack of population. I have purposely left

out the third section—*i.e.* the cattle-raising savannahs behind the gold districts—for its development does not call for consideration to-day. Sufficient to say that it combines both needs of transport and labour, but labour of a different class, for it is a white man's country there, and the attraction of white labour will be a problem of the future.

I would now ask your attention to a final word on the labour question, the conclusive consideration of which I have purposely avoided until I could lay all the facts and factors in the case before you. I have stated the premises, and the conclusion is this—that although the Colony looks to the outside world for capital, it cannot hope to fill its place among the Colonies of the Empire until it provides a population; and it cannot hope to do this until it promotes immigration.

Let us for a moment look at the broad question of immigration in general. To me it seems but the furthering of a natural law—the law that as one part of the globe becomes over-populated, the surplus population is transferred to a part which is under-populated; the natural concomitant being that one is more easily able to obtain the necessaries of life in the latter than the former place. It thus forms a part of the universal scheme which I endeavoured to adumbrate in my opening remarks, namely, the gradually extending cultivation of the undeveloped parts of the earth.

I grant that there may be a qualification: that where a strong, growing, virile race is in possession of the soil it may wish to preserve what Sir Joseph Ward has called "racial purity," rather than introduce into its midst yellow or black races of different language, customs and nationality. This has been shown recently in Australia, and more recently still in Canada, where this instinct of racial self-preservation is strong. But even this view is not necessarily a narrow one. Mr. Deakin, the Premier of Australia, speaking at the King's Birthday banquet at Melbourne last year, said, "The settlement of territory underlies all issues. Not until the Commonwealth has obtained a population in proportion to its resources will it speak with authority in the Council of the Empire."

And Mr. Rudyard Kipling summed up the Canadian position at Ottawa in October last in these words: "The policy of exclusion must lead to the starvation of the body politic and to the fettering of the mind of the nation." Weighty words are these, and well worthy to be digested by the proletariat of British Guiana.

And if we turn to other places affording a closer parallel to

Guiana, we learn the view of Louisiana from the *Louisiana Planter*, which in a recent issue said: "Earnest efforts have been made in the way of organisation of immigration, first on the part of the sugar planters, and again on the part of the leading agriculturists of the State generally. These efforts have been wonderfully successful, and a large amount of immigration has been turned towards this port, and its advantages are under consideration throughout the world everywhere where labourers are contemplating bettering their condition by immigration to foreign lands."

Let us turn to Cuba, our great West Indian rival. This is what the *Havana Post* says: "The immigration problem is a very serious one in Cuba, now that the source from Spain has been or is about to be cut off, and the Government should not lose time in undertaking to attract labourers from other countries."

I could multiply instances of the increasing thought being given to immigration by all countries where there are lands and industries to be developed; but I think it must be clear that immigration is necessary to develop the resources of British Guiana.

Now there are at present five nations which are seemingly desirous of making their way into other lands. They are the Italians, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and East Indians; but I shall not detain you in discussing the respective merits of these races in detail, except to say that in the future the Italians and Spaniards may be found the best type of colonist for the high savannahs, because I am convinced that for present purposes the East Indians are the best suited immigrants. They are British subjects; there are already over 100,000 of them settled in the Colony; they have proved themselves good colonists once they are acclimatised, and the organisation for their importation already exists both in India and in Guiana.

I urge, then, that an effort be made to increase the annual indent of immigrants, and that the planters and the Government divide the whole cost, the planters getting the men indentured to the estates for five, or even a less term of years, and in return teaching, training, and acclimatising them, and the Colony then getting the benefit of them for the remainder of their lives.

The Colony's portion should be paid for out of the general revenue; and if I am met with the reply that the Colony cannot afford it, I would point out that it last year could afford to devote a large amount of surplus revenue to taking off the duty on kerosine oil, an act which was of no apparent benefit, and which I would

describe as almost criminal when the needs of development were staring the community in the face. Then, the new rice industry shows that immigration has put £37,500 of fresh capital in circulation in the land. Is it not right that some of the benefit of this should be devoted to increasing immigration? and is it not fair to assume that such an increase would bring about a corresponding increase of circulating capital?

My proposals briefly are these :—

1. That the Colony should pay half of the cost of importation of East Indians out of the general revenue.

2. That a Commission of three, similar to the Commission which is being sent from Natal this year for the same purpose, should visit India and investigate the conditions of recruiting there. The visit of Natal's Commission makes the time opportune, and I think it would be found that economies and improvements could be effected in various ways, such as in the cost of transport. One member of this Commission should be the Immigration Agent-General of the Colony, and I am sure that his visit would be productive of much good.

3. As vacancies occur in the Immigration Service an effort should be made to fill the posts with men from the Civil Service of India, who have had a lifelong experience of the Indian in his native land.

4. The half-share of the return passage to India should be abolished, in accordance with the resolution passed in the Combined Court in 1890. This is a surviving anachronism of the time when the Indian Government distrusted the intention or ability of Guiana to take care of its people. The fact that the earnings carried back by return immigrants average £100—far more than they would save in India—and sometimes have reached as high as £3,000, has since 1903 influenced the Indian Government to make the coolie pay half of the fare; and in view of the fact that the whole cost is only £10, a small amount out of the individual's savings, I do not think that much persuasion would be required for the Indian Government to let this be charged to the individual. For the necessity of providing for the half-cost of the return passage of all coolies imported compels the planters to lock up large sums, which may never be drawn upon: while the fact that he has the right to this half-ticket often induces a coolie to return when he has no real wish to go. So he departs with his savings, meaning to return to Guiana on a fresh indenture; but when he applies in Calcutta he finds that he is too old or has developed some minor infirmity; he soon loses

all his money, thanks to the rapacity of his relations, and as he is compelled to work for a few pence per day, instead of being the man of means he was in Guiana, he lingers on a discontented and useless unit of the Indian population. The rise of the rice industry and the knowledge that every East Indian can make a living out of it would make this a fitting time for the Colonial Office to open negotiations with the India Office on the subject.

I venture to urge the authorities both here and in the Colony to give their earnest consideration to these four proposals. For the matter is one of vital importance. The Colony is at the turning of the ways; if it realises its duties and responsibilities, then will it justify its existence as a part of the Empire; but if it is content to regard the matter from a purely parochial point of view, then may it be passed by in the search for wealth and remain for all time one of the waste places of the earth.

You will remember that when speaking of the existing population I stated that the whites constituted but 5 per cent. of the whole, while the East Indian population was 42 per cent., the black population was 38 per cent., and the combined black and mixed races 49 per cent. This I now wish to consider in reference to the franchise.

The franchise was given to the Colony in 1892, and five electoral districts were created, two towns and three counties. These return fourteen members to the Combined Court, while the Official or Government section numbers eight. You will therefore see that the elective section has a permanent majority, and thus holds the power in all legislation which concerns taxation and finance. The qualification for the franchise is, put shortly, the ownership of three acres of cultivated land or an income of £100.

In the towns, which return five members, out of 20,000 male inhabitants over fifteen years of age, 1,600 hold the franchise and 1,200 voted at the last election, *i.e.* a proportion of 6 per cent. of the male population.

In the counties, which return nine members and have a population of 80,000 males over fifteen, 1,966 had the right of recording their vote, this giving an average of actual voters of about 2 per cent., the majority of these being blacks. You will thus see that if a population of 306,000 is inadequate for a Colony of 90,000 square miles, a voter list of 3,500, or just over 1 per cent. of the inhabitants, or one voter to every 25 square miles, is even more ridiculous to direct its destiny, especially when the major part of this power is in the hands of a certain section of the black or coloured

community. This section has banded together in more or less open association to further its own interests, and constitutes, to my mind, a hindrance, if not a danger, to the State, especially when it can always command a majority at the polls. Its tendency is unduly to emphasise the colour question, and to direct legislation not to the national good, but to the furtherance of its own particular aims.

So it comes about that some of those who vote think that even the planters' immigration should be stopped, as they would then be forced to pay high wages in order to get the blacks to work; while there are others, especially those who till the land, who have no objection to the increase of population as long as some one else pays, but who are taught to oppose any larger scheme of immigration. I regret to say that opportunity is never lost to foster an inimical feeling against the sugar planter; indeed, it sometimes seems to me that even to be a planter constitutes a crime in the eyes of certain party politicians. I have often wondered why this should be, and I think it must be that the planter in olden days is reputed to have retarded the development of the Colony. I myself am inclined to agree that in the days when the planter element was influential in the Court enough attention was not given to opening up the country; but this power ended in 1892, and I cannot see that the efforts of their successors, the majority of whom were the representatives of this portion of the population to which I refer, have displayed much greater energy in this direction. In any case, the fact that the planters have been the means of circulating some £600,000 per annum in wages, and latterly of supplying a population to start the rice industry, destroys the last shred of justification for anyone to renew this worn-out charge.

I have sometimes heard or read debates when hours have been devoted to questions and speeches on the pension of a prison warder, the wages of a hospital nurse, or some trivial sin of commission or omission on the part of some unsuspecting official, presumably because this type of party warfare comes more within their political and economic knowledge than the consideration of such important subjects as those of population and labour, of establishing agricultural banks, of technical education, of land settlement, of irrigation schemes, of opening up the hinterland, of developing tourist traffic, of advertising the Colony, of improved cable communication, of reciprocal relations with Canada, and other urgent matters. And all the time the Colony is, as it were, crying out for a policy of constructive statesmanship to save it from its self-styled friends.

In saying this I have no desire to animadvert upon the black people. For they are of much value to the Colony in many walks of life; they have an important part to play in its industrial development, and the majority of contented, hard-working creoles and blacks are gifted with sufficient common-sense to know that what is best for the Colony must be best for them; but it is just this fraction of those who have the vote which is apt to be led away by blandishments and sophistries to regard the country as created for its sole personal benefit, and in doing so to retard the advancement of the State.

I should like to hear of a Commission being appointed, either from this side or locally, to investigate this whole question of franchise, to find out in what few hands the power to rule the Colony now lies, to examine the qualifications of both electors and representatives, and to suggest some means by which the power conferred by the franchise might be more equitably distributed among all sections of society for the greatest good of the country. Indeed, I would go further than this. I have said that the European population numbers only 5 per cent. of the whole. Now, I do not believe that in any Colony of the Empire the white element should be subject to the coloured, whether it be black, brown, or yellow—African, East Indian, or Mongolian. For it may be the blacks to-day who rule the land; it may be the East Indians to-morrow; it may—who knows?—be the Japanese in the future. It is true that the present Constitution was an attempt to base the polity on our home ideas; but it cannot be called ideal, and one would recall the words of Mr. John Morley last month in the House of Commons on a kindred subject: "What is to my mind one of the grossest of all the fallacies in practical politics is that you can cut out, frame and shape a system of government for communities with absolutely different sets of social, religious, and economic conditions—that you can cut them all out by a standardised pattern, and say that what is good for us here is good for them there." Therefore I say that the officials, the representatives of Imperial rule, should have a permanent majority in the Court, who may be guaranteed to take a broader and more impartial view of matters than those whose knowledge of economics, finance or commerce has ofttimes not a very deep foundation. If, however, it should be deemed inadvisable thus to bring the Colony's government more into line with that of Jamaica or Trinidad, and so perhaps to take a step towards West Indian Federation, I would suggest that the members of the Executive Council—a nominated

body consisting of about four official and four lay members who advise the Governor—should be *ex-officio* members of the Combined Court, and thus at least ensure men of weight being always in the Court.

I shall conclude these remarks by reading to you an extract from a local paper called *The People*, which has sometimes served as the mouthpiece of the reactionary policy which I have indicated, but which on occasion is illumined by shrewd common-sense which deserves the attention of all. The criticism which it makes is against the community generally, and it charges it with a lack of enterprise and a complacent acquiescence in the existing condition of things which is, in my opinion, not wholly undeserved.

This is the extract :—

"The blank unacquaintance with, and lack of interest in, the great world of human activity beyond the bar of Demerara River, which is a characteristic of even the better educated creole, is a constant cause of astonishment to visitors from the nerve-centres of the Empire. What men are thinking, writing, inventing in other lands comes, like some dim echo of the doings in another planet, contorted and refracted into bizarre shapes to the ears of the colonist of Guiana; and in business matters he goes on in traditional and antiquated fashion, wondering why the times are bad, and proposing absurd remedies for difficulties which simply arise from ignorance of the conditions of competition in the markets of the world. If anything is going to be done for the Colony, the Colony had best make up its mind that it will have to do most of the shoving itself."

That last sentence, in its simple terminology, should, I think, be committed to memory by every Colonist, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

And now I have at last reached the end of my review, which I humbly put forward as an honest attempt to grapple with the difficulties of the present economic and political position in British Guiana.

It may be charged against me that I need not have indicated its faults and flaws, but might have contented myself with extolling the advantages of the country. I do not agree, and I have thought it better to indicate the specific steps which should be taken towards development, rather than merely indulge in optimistic generalities.

If, then, the Colony, and especially those who have the responsibility of its welfare both here and there, will realise that its progress

is hindered by these factors, and if it will give some earnest of its intention to remedy them, then can one confidently appeal to capitalists to turn their eyes to this land of promise to a greater extent than they so far have done.

There are opportunities for profitable investment in irrigated rice estates, in rice-paper mills, in cocoanut-oil and fibre factories, in fruit-preserving, in rubber plantations, in gold-mining, dredging and hydraulicing, in diamond-mining, in paper pulp mills, in timber mills, in electric power generation, in coastal transport systems, and in larger railway schemes for developing the hinterland.

For Nature has nobly played her part in the production of wealth, by showering her favours on the land with an unsparing hand, and it remains now for the Colony to do its share in supplying the men, and for this country to do its share in supplying the means.

It may be that in aiming at these ideals I have strayed beyond the realm of practicabilities, but I have endeavoured throughout my remarks to depict the *rôle* which British Guiana should fill in the Imperial system. It may not be a great one, but I venture to say that it is a worthy one, and I have sufficient trust in our destiny to believe that if an honest effort be made towards this aim it will in the end be crowned with success.

Discussion.

Mr. W. Mitchell-Thomson, M.P., who opened the discussion, described British Guiana as a land of promise that is too little known in this country at the present time, and said that Mr. Davson by his Paper would do much towards awakening a greater interest in the Colony and a greater realisation of its possibilities. It was, no doubt, true that sugar was, and must continue to be, the backbone of the industries of the country. In this connection Mr. Mitchell-Thomson drew attention to the remarkable fact that the production of cane-sugar is gradually but surely overtaking beet as the main factor in the world's supplies, a return just issued by the Board of Trade showing that whereas in 1902 the production of cane was 6,250,000 tons and of beet a little more than that figure, the supply of beet-sugar now is 6,900,000 tons and of cane 7,300,000 tons. The whole problem of the cheap production of sugar lay, of course, in the cheap production of canes, and he emphasised the importance of encouraging experiments in this direction. He was sorry to notice a reduction this

year in the grant proposed to be given to the Department of Agriculture in the West Indies. It was not too late, he hoped, to secure that the grant should be kept at its present level. There were problems connected with the production of cane-sugar of the greatest interest and complexity that still required to be investigated. A whole new science had, in fact, been opened up by the discovery of various means of cultivating bacteria, with the object of extracting nitrogen instead of having to use expensive nitrates. In regard to the labour question, Mr. Mitchell-Thomson thought that, for the reasons put forward, Mr. Davson's suggestion that the cost of importing the necessary hands should not be borne entirely by the planters was worthy of serious consideration. He did not know how far Mr. Davson's other suggestion, as regarded the employment of retired Indian civil servants as immigration officers, would answer, because, for one thing, such men were so highly paid ; but he thought the proposed commission of inquiry on labour questions and the cost of transport would be amply justified by the results. The quotation from the *Demerara People* deploring the ignorance which prevailed in some parts of British Guiana as regards the outside world was, he thought, an argument for having some better means of cable communication with Great Britain. He did not know that he altogether agreed with Mr. Davson in putting away for the present the question of the development of the hinterland, which would appear to be a potential asset of the greatest value. The difficulties of transport had been got over in other cases, and should not prove insuperable; and, moreover, in the tropics we had not so many countries which were white men's countries that we could afford to overlook them.

Mr. H. H. Lawrence, speaking as a resident in the Colony, agreed with the main conclusions of the Paper. The chief want of the Colony was capital; without capital they could not expect to get labour, and the only way of increasing the supply of labour was by means of immigration, a portion of the cost of which, he agreed, might very well be transferred to the public exchequer. The development of the rice industry had, he believed, strengthened the feeling that more labour was wanted, and that steps such as had been suggested might properly be taken to obtain it. He could not himself agree with Mr. Davson's view that popular representation had proved a failure in the Colony. The legislation of the Colony was in the hands of the Court of Policy, which had a permanent official majority, and the popular representatives had control only in financial questions which came before the Combined Court.

Here there was an elected majority. If their power had been perversely and unreasonably exercised, he was not so much addicted to the theories of popular government as not to agree to some change, but in his view that situation had not arisen. It had been suggested in the course of the Paper that immigration should be encouraged and part of the expense defrayed by the public revenue, and also that there should be a greater readiness to embark on public works for the benefit of the Colony. One might infer that these things were being constantly proposed by the Government of the Colony and rejected by the popular majorities in the Combined Court. Such, however, was not the fact. He had for some years been a member of the two courts, and could testify that at every session of the Combined Court proposals were made by the elective members that the Government should put on the estimates charges for such purposes as Mr. Davson had suggested. This was all they could do, because under the constitution all expenditure must be initiated by the Government, and elective members could only reject their proposals. He could not, in fact, recollect any instance in which expenditure such as the general sense of the Colony would approve had been capriciously or unreasonably rejected under the present form of government. He therefore did not think any case had been made out for any revolution or *coup d'état*. Those who were disposed to invest capital in the Colony need not be deterred by any idea that useful measures of public improvement would be frustrated by the kind of control that was given to the people over the public expenditure. Some years ago the finances were in a bad state, but now they were on a sound basis. This had taken place under popular government, and, on the whole, the course of politics did not lend support to the view that there was something so hopelessly or radically wrong as to justify the course that had been suggested.

Sir E. Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., recalled that some thirty-four years had passed since he terminated seven years of pleasant duty in the Colony. It was his fortune while there to be associated with Mr. Davson's father, and he could testify that the son was "a chip of the old block." But though he had been so many years absent from the Colony, he had kept himself in touch with its affairs. He gathered that what was wanted for the development of the country was in the first place confidence. In its wake would come the necessary capital and labour. He was disappointed at the poor show made by the railway, and in addition to information on that point he would be glad to know on what lines the Government

would give land to people going to the Colony. As regarded the suggested changes in the constitution his general view was that "whate'er is best administered is best."

Sir WILLIAM H. TREACHER, K.C.M.G., inquired whether there was any foundation for the report that large quantities of the *Hevea Brasiliensis* had been discovered in the interior of the Colony. He suggested as a method of helping to overcome the difficulties of British Guiana in regard to transport, labour, and the like, that the authorities should invite the aid of some experienced official from the Malay Peninsula, where similar difficulties had been successfully overcome.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Charles Bruce, G.C.M.G.): The question of the development of the resources of British Guiana is of imperial interest both directly and indirectly in its bearing on the general question of the administration of our tropical Colonies. British Guiana, as Mr. Davson has reminded us, has an area rather larger than Great Britain. From the point of view of economic geography it presents three belts: a flat coast belt of alluvial soil unsurpassed in fertility and suited for many varieties of tropical agriculture; a belt of hills and plains rich in forest and mineral products; and an elevated savannah adapted to the agricultural and pastoral industries of a temperate climate. To give anything like an adequate account of the resources of any one of these belts within the limits to which I must confine myself would be impossible. Nor is it necessary. An account of the resources of British Guiana was given by Professor Harrison in an address delivered at a meeting of the West India Committee in July last. It has been republished, and supplies in a moderate compass the most authentic and comprehensive statement of the resources of British Guiana that has ever yet been presented. I recommend it to the study of members of the Royal Colonial Institute and all others interested in the commerce of the tropics. And here I should like to say that in bringing to the notice of capitalists the resources of British Guiana the Imperial Institute offers itself as an agency of which the Colony is preparing to avail itself. It is arranging to maintain at the Institute a collection of Colonial products which will be a practical demonstration of the Colony's resources as set out in Professor Harrison's address. Professor Dunstan authorises me to say that he believes the arrangements being made will constitute a really efficient agency. And I may be allowed to add that the Government of British Guiana has, with the approval of the Secretary of State, done me the honour of asking me to act as an adviser in carrying out the

arrangements. Mr. Davson's paper is an appropriate supplement to Professor Harrison's address, dealing as it does with the question of an adequate supply of labour and adequate capital for the development of the resources which Professor Harrison has classified and described under the heads of agricultural, forest, mineral and power resources. Briefly the agricultural resources of the Colony include nearly every article of tropical produce that enters into the primary and constant consumption of our households, such as sugar, coffee, cacao, bananas, citrons and other fruits, and rice. In respect of raw materials of tropical origin, the Colony offers a field of exceptional promise for the operations of the British Cotton Growers' Association, and seems ideally suited for the cultivation, in different areas, of different varieties of rubber-yielding trees. Its forest resources are practically unlimited, and include timbers that range from the hardest, such as greenheart—a timber largely employed in the construction of the Manchester Canal—to wood that has been found the most suitable yet discovered for the manufacture of match-boxes. To what Mr. Davson has said of the mineral resources I may add a few words. It was the search for gold that originally led Sir Walter Raleigh and the imperial adventurers of the close of the sixteenth century to "that mighty, rich and beautiful Empire of Guiana." But for centuries the search was abandoned until, in 1884, gold to the amount of 250 ounces was officially declared among the exports of the Colony. At the close of 1906 very nearly 2,000,000 ounces had been declared, of an estimated value of over £7,250,000. I need hardly add that as yet vast districts remain untouched. The renewal of enterprise in search of gold was quickly followed by the first discovery of diamonds in considerable quantities in 1890, and in a few years about 740,000 stones, of an estimated value of £68,000, were declared for export. It is, perhaps, premature to invite attention to the power resources of British Guiana in the falls and cataracts that extend for miles along the course of many of the great rivers that traverse it, and by which alone access can be gained to the interior. But there can be no doubt that the development of electrical energy from these falls and cataracts would do more than anything to ensure the rapid development of the forest and mineral resources of the interior. It would, to a considerable extent, solve the problem of the labour supply, which Mr. Davson has made the main proposition of his Paper. For with all its wealth of resources, and a territory larger than Great Britain, the area of the Colony beneficially occupied does not exceed

150 square miles—an area about equal to that of the Isle of Wight. And the population, exclusive of aboriginal Indians, is estimated at about 300,000 persons, of whom the adult males do not exceed 120,000. The evolution of this small population is of singular historic interest, for it includes the three main types of the human race. The Mongolian race is represented by the aboriginal Red Indians of the American Continent and yellow Chinese of Asia; the Caucasian by the white European and the brown East Indian; and the negro by blacks of African origin. Of the American Indians, numbering some thousands, no reliable estimate can be made. Apart from these the population, broadly grouped, is composed of about 15,000 Europeans, 35,000 European descendants of mixed race, 130,000 Asiatics, and 120,000 Africans. It is remarkable how in the development of the resources of British Guiana each of these elements is finding an appropriate place. So long as the area of industry was limited almost exclusively to cane cultivation in the alluvial belt the aboriginal Red Indians were of little economic account. But with the expansion of industry into districts only accessible by waterways obstructed by series after series of falls and cataracts, their knowledge made them absolutely indispensable as boatmen. Mr. Davson has indicated the extraordinary progress of the rice industry. It is almost entirely due to the East Indians who have settled in the country after completing their period of indenture. In dealing with the mineral resources of the Colony Professor Harrison has pointed out that the successful exploitation of gold and of diamonds must be regarded as mainly due to the African section of the community. "Negroes," he says, "first proved the existence of payable deposits of both gold and diamonds; they have to a considerable extent superintended their development, and they have expended their energies and not infrequently their small capital in working them." As regards the European section of the community, no one will venture to deny that the development of the resources of the alluvial belt of the Colony has been the work of European capital and European enterprise. In reclaiming, draining, and empoldering this area, and in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, the European has brought to bear an educated intelligence which has applied to practical uses in the field and in the factory all the secrets that science has wrested from nature. If he can do no more, he will certainly do no less than extend his activity into the new area of development. But there remains the problem Mr. Davson has presented for solution, how to secure a population in proportion to the

resources to be developed, and adequate capital? It will be convenient for me to deal in order with the specific proposals made by Mr. Davson. To Mr. Davson's proposal that the Colony should pay half of the cost of importation of East Indians out of general revenues I venture to suggest an alternative proposal. The organic Immigration Law of British Guiana, enacted in 1891, provided for the allotment and indenture of immigrants only to plantations and to the Public Departments. There were very good reasons for the limitation at a time when the industry of the plantation was the only assured industry of the Colony. But in view of the now established policy of developing the forest and mineral resources of the interior, I suggest a revision of the terms of the ordinance, so as to include the allotment and indenture of immigrants to individuals or corporations engaged in other branches of industry—such as the exploitation of the forests and the production of gold. This would be at once a relief to the planters and would meet the case referred to by Mr. Davson—the case of the capitalist who refuses to invest money in the gold industry because there is neither sufficient quantity nor quality of labour. The terms of indenture would, of course, secure the immigrant all the rights and privileges he now enjoys on the plantations. Such a measure would, in my opinion, solve the problem of adequate labour, and go far to solve the problem of adequate capital. If this suggestion is approved, it will lead, I hope, to the acceptance of Mr. Davson's second proposal for the appointment of a Commission to visit India and study the question of a supply of coolies adapted to the conditions of the industries in which they are to be engaged. To secure the fitness of the imported coolie for the labour in which he is to be employed has always been one of the problems of immigration. The proposal that, so far as possible, vacancies in the immigration service should be filled by the appointment of men who have had long experience of the Indian in his native land, has always been approved in principle. It has and always has had my cordial support. The question of return passages has for many years engaged the attention of the Home and Indian Governments. At the time of the preparation of the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, I expressed my views in a memorandum published by the Government of India. I pointed out that in British Guiana, with a population of about five inhabitants to the square mile, and vast areas of uninhabited the main what is required is permanent settlement. The conditions no real analogy with the conditions of some other colonies we have a population of, it may be, three hundred or

more to the square mile. I hope Mr. Davson's Paper may be the means of bringing his proposals, with the modification I suggest, to the attention of the Colonial Office and the local Government. I do not propose to deal at any length with Mr. Davson's criticism of the constitutional system of British Guiana. It is a system which, as proved by long experience in other colonies, can only exist by virtue of a spirit of mutual forbearance and goodwill. It is a form of government by suasion, and government by suasion is perhaps the most difficult of all administrative arts. Nevertheless, experience has also proved that government by suasion, prompted by a spirit of equal sympathy with every section of a heterogeneous community, can produce results that perhaps no other form of government could attain in the same conditions. It has been my fortune to administer this form of government in two colonies, in British Guiana and Mauritius, and I look back to my experience with a lively sense of the goodwill and forbearance of all who have co-operated with me in making this form of government an instrument of advantage to the Colony and of strength to the Empire. I see no reason to doubt that the Government may be carried on in the same spirit in British Guiana.

Mr. Davson, in reply, said Mr. Mitchell-Thomson had spoken of his having suggested that the development of the hinterland should be postponed for a time. As a matter of fact, he was referring to the higher plateaux, but he was very anxious indeed that the middle or forest section should be developed as rapidly as possible. He could not say offhand what were the terms for acquiring grants for balata and rubber growing, but he believed that if one acquired such grants and behaved oneself there was no chance of their being taken away. If the report mentioned by Sir William Treacher regarding the discovery of *Hevea Brasiliensis* proved true nobody would rejoice more than himself, but he had travelled into the interior, and held considerable tracts himself, and had not been able to find any trace of it.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the proceedings ended.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 7, 1908, when a Paper on "The All-Red Route" was read by the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 21 Fellows had been elected, viz. 5 Resident and 16 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:

Arthur F. Argles, Frederick D. Green, Major the Hon. Algernon H. C. Hanbury-Tracy, C.M.G., D.S.O., Thomas F. Marshall, Aubrey W. Tilby.

Non-Resident Fellows:

John A. Austin, F.R.G.S. (North-West Rhodesia), Digby R. A. Bettington (Sierra Leone), Arthur J. Brierley (New South Wales), Charles A. Chidell (Transvaal), Oswald Gamble (British East Africa), James M. Halliday (British North Borneo), Alwyn S. Haynes (Federated Malay States), Claude W. Hull (Southern Nigeria), Joseph P. Ireson (Ceylon), Wilfrid B. Jackson (British East Africa), Major William Jardine (Cape Colony), Robert A. Lapham (North-Eastern Rhodesia), Geoffrey A. Stafford Northcote (British East Africa), John L. Peddie (Transvaal), James Ryan, J.P. (Newfoundland), John F. Templer (Ceylon).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The Chairman: Before I call on the reader of the Paper I am asked to invite you to express your sympathy with the following resolution, which was adopted by the Council at its meeting to-day, with reference to the late Duke of Devonshire:—

"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute lament the death of the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.V.O., a public-spirited, broad-minded, and influential statesman, who was associated with

the Institute for nearly thirty years, first as one of its Fellows, and then as a Vice-President.

"The Council desire to offer to her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire and the other members of the family the assurance of their most sincere and respectful sympathy and regret." [1]

I think there can be few in this room who have not admired the character, the public spirit, and the general public conduct of that lamented nobleman. From a young man he took to public life with, I believe, a strong sense of duty, which never deserted him, and opponents who respected him, as well as friends who praised him, would bear testimony that to the end of his days he was the same true, open-minded, honest gentleman as he was when he first went into Parliament. Parliamentary manners, as some of us know, were not at all likely to carry him away from the sense of duty and from that strong common-sense view which he took of all matters that came before him; and though he was not, perhaps, one of those who shone particularly in debate—certainly he would not have made that claim for himself—still there was a sterling good sense, an accurate honesty, and a complete knowledge of his subject which displayed itself in everything with which he dealt, and carried its due weight with the public. With reference to the latter part of the resolution, I will only say that for the lady, under such circumstances, one has a difficulty in speaking, especially when, as in the present case, one is nearly allied to her by marriage. But I may say this, that there are many duties which a great lady in society can perform, that there are many ways in political and public life in which she can aid her husband, and in all those matters there is no one of whom I know that did more to support her husband and help him in his public work than her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire. I will now ask our noble friend Lord Strathcona to read his Paper. If any man has a

[1] The following reply has since been received:

"Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.:
"*April* 17, 1908.

"Dear Sir,—The Duchess of Devonshire has asked me to convey through you to the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute her sincere thanks for their kind message of appreciation and sympathy.

"Yours faithfully,
"C. G. Hamilton.

"*J. S. O'Halloran, Esq.,*
"*Royal Colonial Institute.*"

knowledge of this subject, it is he, and we look forward with interest to what he is going to tell us.

Lord Strathcona then read his Paper on

THE ALL-RED ROUTE.

The Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute always take a deep interest in matters of Imperial importance—in all questions that are connected with the progress and development of the different parts of our great Empire; and it is for that reason I have ventured to take advantage of a suggestion made to me to read a Paper to-night with reference to the "All-Red" route.

By the "All-Red" route is meant the British highway between Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia by way of Canada—along which the objective points shall be entirely in British territory or under British control. The proposition now under consideration is to take advantage of that route, and to provide rapid communication, for mails and passengers, between the Motherland and those Dominions beyond the seas, utilising in Canada the trans-continental lines, and, on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, steamers whose speed and accommodation shall be of the best and most up-to-date character.

There are, no doubt, other "All-Red" routes between various parts of the Empire; and the particular one we are to discuss this evening has already been partially developed for Imperial purposes. We recognise the improvement in the Atlantic service to Canada in the last few years, the excellence of the railway facilities across the Dominion, and the fact that there is a regular line of steamers on the Pacific between Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. On the other hand, few will be found to admit that sufficient use is made of the unique opportunities afforded by such a magnificent through route, or that the present services on its Atlantic and Pacific links are in the matter of speed what the countries concerned have a right to expect—when, as we believe is the case, they are prepared to pay for better accommodation in that respect.

Let me say at once that I am not actuated in any way by a spirit of antagonism to the existing services between Great Britain and Australia. The service by way of the Suez Canal has been, and must continue to be, of the utmost value to Australasia. There is nothing in the proposed scheme which will affect it to any extent. Neither can it divert the immense freight traffic which passes by that channel, or by way of the Cape. And it is hardly to be expected, with the rapid advance sure to be

witnessed in Canada in the near future, that the present steamship lines to the Dominion will be prejudiced. The utilisation of the "All-Red" route, under Imperial recognition, is being suggested with the view of making the utmost use of an available alternative highway to the East, in such a manner as to afford the greatest benefit to the Empire, from commercial, political, and strategical points of view. Can it be otherwise than that all the countries concerned will share in the additional prosperity that must accrue from the proposed improved means of inter-communication?

There is nothing new in the proposal. It has formed the subject of discussion for the last twenty years or more—indeed, it has been before the public ever since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885. For all that time there has been on the Statute Book of the Dominion an Act of Parliament authorising a large subsidy for an improved Atlantic service; but none has yet been provided of the speed then contemplated. On one or two occasions contracts for such a service have been on the verge of completion, and the financial assistance of the Dominion and Imperial Governments has been conditionally pledged for the purpose, but they never matured. The present service from Vancouver to New Zealand and Australia was organised with the object of forming a link, to be strengthened from time to time, in the chain of through fast communication. That part of the scheme has also hung fire because of the difficulties experienced in other directions. That the matter is still very much in the minds of those responsible for the government of the various parts of the Empire is shown by the discussions which took place at the Imperial Conference last year, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That, in the opinion of this Conference, the interests of the Empire demand that in so far as practicable its different portions should be connected by the best possible means of mail communication, travel, and transportation, and that to this end it is advisable that Great Britain should be connected with Canada, and through Canada with Australia and New Zealand, by the best service available within reasonable cost; that for the purpose of carrying the above project into effect such financial support as may be necessary should be contributed by Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in equitable proportions."

The whole question is now being examined by a Committee appointed by the Imperial Government. This Committee has not yet made its report, so that it is impossible to say what its

recommendations will be. There is no doubt, however, that the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia are committed to the principle of improved communication to the Antipodes by way of the Atlantic, the Canadian railways, and the Pacific; and that if it is found to be practicable and financially reasonable efforts will be made to bring it into existence. We are not at present concerned with the details of any organisation that may be suggested or proposed; that will be a matter for the countries specially interested, and we may take it for granted that the position of the existing companies will receive every consideration.

Now let us look for a few minutes at the benefits which may be expected from the exploitation on a proper basis of the "All-Red" route. If a service can be established to Canada similar in speed to that given to New York by the steamers *Lusitania* and *Mauretania*—which, by the way, owe their existence to a large loan on easy terms, as well as to subsidies from the Imperial Government—nearly two days will be saved in the time now taken to convey mails and passengers to a port in the Dominion.

The distance from Liverpool to New York is 3,026 knots, and the time taken by the *Lusitania* and *Mauretania* is, approximately, five days eighteen hours. From Liverpool to Halifax is 2,439 knots, and on the basis of twenty-four knots per hour the voyage would require four days and ten hours. To Quebec the distance is 2,633 knots by way of Belle Isle, and the duration of the voyage at the same rate of speed would be four days twenty hours. From Liverpool to Quebec, *viâ* Cape Race, is 2,801 knots, and the time would be five days three hours. The average voyage from Liverpool to Quebec at present by the fastest steamers is in summer under six days and a half, and in winter to Halifax about six days. It will be seen, therefore, that it would be quite within the mark to expect a saving of one and a half days, or, indeed, rather more, if vessels capable of doing twenty-four knots per hour were plying direct to and from Canada.

Although, perhaps, it is hardly necessary, it may be repeated that the chances of delay by fog on the northern, or Halifax and Quebec, routes are less than on that to New York. The steamers of the Cunard Company in the early days, indeed for half the term of its existence, used to call at Halifax on every outward and homeward voyage—a practice which was only discontinued when other competing steamers began to pass direct between Liverpool and New York; and it was the boast of the Company for

all that time that they did not lose a passenger—a fact which would seem to show that the route has never been considered a dangerous one. Efforts have been made to create a prejudice against the value of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence route for fast travel. But if vessels of about eighteen knots can, and do, use it with safety, surely that is the best answer to any statement of the kind. From 1880 to 1907, that is in twenty-seven years, only five passenger vessels had stranded on the route in question, four of which accidents, it may be mentioned, were adjudged to be due to incompetent and careless navigation. To careful navigators it presents no serious difficulty. It will not be long before there is a channel, 1,000 feet wide in its narrowest part and 40 feet deep at the lowest tides, right up to Quebec—the advantages of which are obvious. The question is also under consideration of laying cables between Quebec and Belle Isle on the up and down tracks of steamers, which will enable them, by means of instruments on board, to keep on a certain defined route in the Gulf and River, and to be in electrical communication all the time, and thus further decrease the present very slight chances of accident. Indeed, thanks to the continual provision of additional aids to navigation, the constant employment of wireless telegraphy, and an ever-increasing intimacy with the route, the causes that make for accidents are, as far as is humanly possible, nearing year by year the irreducible minimum. Lord Brassey stated recently that after much experience of the Gulf of St. Lawrence he fully concurred in the opinion that it had no difficulties which could not be surmounted by proper navigation and such aids as the Canadian Government was supplying, and had supplied; and, further, that he was convinced that the "All-Red" route would be carried into effect at no distant date.

It may be mentioned, by the way, that mails and passengers could also be conveyed by fast steamers on the Canadian route, and reach New York quicker than at present; and it certainly would be a more speedy means of conveyance to all points in the Western United States. So that, in addition to serving Canada and the British Dominions in the Pacific, the proposed new service would, probably, be used for a portion of the American mails, and, at the same time, lead to an increase in the not inconsiderable American passenger traffic which at present passes by the Canadian route.

We start, therefore, with a voyage to Canada of from four and a-half to five days. The present ordinary time from Montreal to the Pacific by the Canadian Pacific Railway is about four days; the

journey has been done, and will certainly be done as a regular thing before long, in three and a-half days, or perhaps less. The voyage from Liverpool to Vancouver will thus be a matter of about eight and a-half to nine days at the outside, and rather under than over the latter figure.

As regards the Pacific portion of the route, the distance from Vancouver to Auckland is 6,330 knots. With boats making the voyage at a speed of only eighteen knots the time required would be about fifteen days—excluding stoppages for coal, say at Fanning Island (3,205 miles from Vancouver) and Suva (5,089 miles from Vancouver), for which an allowance of one day might be made—or, say, sixteen days altogether. Allowing for a slight delay at Auckland, or some other New Zealand port, a further three days would be necessary to reach the terminal port, making the time occupied on the Pacific from Vancouver to Sydney (7,429 miles) nineteen days at the most, and with vessels not nearly so fast as are suggested for the Atlantic part of the service.

Therefore, taking nine days as the duration of the journey to Vancouver, sixteen days thence to Auckland, and a further three days to Sydney, we have a total of twenty-five days to New Zealand and twenty-eight days to Australia. By the Eastern route passengers and mails now reach Sydney in thirty to thirty-one days, and New Zealand in thirty-four to thirty-seven days. The saving, therefore, in the case of New Zealand by the "All-Red" route would be some ten days, and to Sydney two days, as compared with the time *viâ* the Suez Canal; but it is only fair to state that the times of the latter service will probably be somewhat shorter under the new contract than those fixed by the present agreement. In dealing with the subject from the Australian point of view, it must be remembered that by far the greater portion of the population is found in the eastern part of the continent, and that passengers and mails, in order to reach New Zealand by way of Suez, have to be conveyed along the entire coast line north or south of Australia, according to the route which may be traversed.

These figures in themselves are sufficient justification for an endeavour to open up, and make use of, this important alternative route, apart altogether from the advantages it offers from other points of view. While it will, as already stated, be largely used for passengers and mails, it must tend to make the different parts of the Empire affected by it better known to each other; and who can doubt that benefits, from the commercial aspect of the case, will follow a more intimate acquaintanceship? It cannot fail to stimu-

late a greater interest in the general well-being of the various countries, and to have important results in encouraging emigration and the investment of capital for the development of the resources which they possess. Anything which promotes such expansion must greatly benefit the railways and steamship companies both at home and in the Dominions beyond the seas—now engaged in the conveyance of products to and from their own markets and to and from the markets of the United Kingdom and the rest of the world.

When we look at the comparatively small populations of Canada, New Zealand, and the different States of Australia, compared with the immense areas of land they possess, only waiting for cultivation to produce food and raw materials of all kinds; when we remember that they form, with portions of South Africa, the most suitable remaining portions of the earth for the settlement of white people, we are forced to the conclusion that there is a future before the British Empire much greater even than we perhaps dream of to-day. This is, of course, assuming that it always remains under one Flag and one Sovereign—which God grant may be the case—that our political, commercial, and social relations become closer than they are now, and that we continue to work together for the common good. In a word, this prospect is before us so long as every son of the Empire, retaining in full his love for the especial part of it to which he belongs, keeps ever in mind his duties and obligations as a partner in the greater heritage handed down to him and his brethren.

Let us not lose sight of these facts; also that people are becoming congested in most of the old countries of the world; and that new outlets must be found for their energies and ambitions. We shall then grasp the necessity of developing the Empire on Imperial lines, and realise that every available route of communication between its different parts must be utilised, and our domestic and commercial relations built up on a sure and solid foundation.

There is another point of view. In the Mother Country, from force of circumstances—I will not say that they have been entirely beyond our control—we are largely dependent upon outside sources for much of our food and raw material. Happily, much of these are now produced within the Empire, and this will become more and more the case as time goes on. It is most desirable that the ships in which such necessities are conveyed to us should be, as far as possible, under the British flag. Therefore, we must always be on the watch to keep our merchant marine in the supreme position it occupies, and thoroughly up to date. If the best of

these ships can be so constructed with a view to conversion into effective armed cruisers in time of need, it will help to assure our position as the predominant Maritime Power, and, indirectly, add to the strength of the Navy. If these considerations are in place with regard to the Atlantic, they apply with tenfold force to the Pacific. Hitherto steam communication across the Pacific from the American continent to Australasia has been intermittent, irregular, and inferior, as compared with that across the Atlantic. If we are to take an important position on that ocean, no better course can be adopted to that end than the establishing and maintaining of regular lines of fast steamships between Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, and China, Japan, and India. In the future there is sure to be an increasingly large trade in that direction, and the nation which first secures control of it will mainly reap the advantages of the situation. Therefore, from the British standpoint, I look upon the third link in the chain of the "All-Red" route as of the utmost importance and full of potentialities. This alternative route to the East would be useful also for the despatch of troops if the necessity ever arises. It should be quicker than by Suez or the Cape, and less liable to danger and interruption; and, as already suggested, the presence of merchant steamers on the Pacific, capable of being used as armed cruisers, would be a distinct gain to the Empire.

It is hardly necessary to dilate on the great attractions of the new route. There is the short voyage across the Atlantic, which, with a good steamer, fine weather, and an interior equal to the occasion, is calculated to give pleasure to the average individual. Then follows the journey through Canada, which can be accomplished in four days, or extended as long as the passenger desires. If he lands at Halifax, days could be spent profitably in exploring the beauties of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. In the summer he can either proceed up the St. Lawrence by water or travel by rail from the point where the mails are landed to Quebec and Montreal. In either case the surroundings cannot fail to interest him. The voyage by the Gulf and River is in itself an ever-changing kaleidoscope of beautiful scenery—mountain, woodland, and lovely valleys, with peaceful villages and homely farmsteads—a pastoral scene unique in its way. The City of Quebec, apart from the picturesque position it occupies, is one of the few places on the continent with any pretence to antiquity, and is full of interesting associations connected with the days of the French régime. It is now becoming

more of a modern city, with many signs of progress. Its docks, warehouses, and railways are all significant of the times, and serve as manifest indications of future prosperity. When the Quebec Bridge is built, and additional systems of railways thus obtain direct access to its wharves, it is sure to advance by leaps and bounds, and its growth in the next decade or two is likely to rival that of any other city in the Dominion. Montreal is always attractive to visitors; its location is surpassingly beautiful with the St. Lawrence in front and Mount Royal in the background; and it possesses shipping facilities which are a wonder to people who see them and reflect how many hundreds of miles separate the port from the ocean. It maintains its position as the commercial metropolis of the Dominion.

Ontario will remind the traveller of England. The country along the line of the railways is well-settled and well-farmed; villages and towns, the sites of manufactories more or less important, appear at frequent intervals between other larger towns and cities which are thriving, industrial centres. Toronto occupies an ideal position on Lake Ontario, has many attractions for visitors, and is the starting-place for countless excursions, and notably the one to Niagara. The Great Lakes are remarkable for their extent, for the scenery along their shores, and the business which is done upon their waters. Between Ontario and the Prairies is a district, many hundred miles in length, which away from the line of the existing railway is in some measure a *terra incognita*. That it contains much mineral and forest wealth is certain, and it is known also to possess agricultural possibilities which will be made accessible by the new trans-continental railway now being constructed to aid in carrying to the sea the ever-increasing riches of the great prairies.

Winnipeg, the gateway of the West, has grown in a few years from a city of twenty thousand people to one approaching one hundred and twenty thousand. The journey across the Prairies through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of nine hundred miles, shows the agricultural possibilities of this Golden West. It is, so to speak, one huge wheatfield, extending from the international boundary to some four hundred miles or more to the north. At present, though it offers land and employment to many times the number, it can boast but a million inhabitants. And yet this same country produces over a hundred million bushels of wheat per annum, apart from other grains and farm and dairy produce; so that one can keep within

the bounds of reasonable imagination and yet realise the position it is likely to attain with regard to the food supplies of the world in the future.

After leaving the Prairies one passes through the Rocky, Selkirk and Coast Ranges of mountains to Vancouver, the threshold of the Pacific. Probably the scenery on that part of the route is unrivalled. The most exacting of travellers has to admit himself at first astounded and finally delighted with the grandeur and beauty of the panorama that continually unfolds itself before his eyes. Those who have journeyed to New Zealand and Australia by way of Vancouver and Victoria, or San Francisco, will know that the Pacific Ocean and its many groups of islands possess attractions not less interesting than the most vaunted of other routes.

It has been stated that the completion of the Panama Canal will rob the new route of many of its advantages; that it will be shorter in distance, and encourage direct steamship communication. The wish may be father to the thought, but, from a practical standpoint, I doubt whether it will ever be a serious competitor. As regards mileage, the "All-Red" route *viâ* Canada has a slight advantage; and we must bear in mind also that three thousand miles of the proposed route is on land, along which trains can travel at fifty miles per hour and even greater speed, and that it has advantages in the way of climate and scenery which cannot be afforded by way of the Canal. And, further, it is not only a question of a through route between Europe and Australasia which is under consideration, but of travel and trade to and from Canada—the "half-way house" of the Empire—and between the Dominion and New Zealand and Australia. For these reasons I am still strong in my faith that the "All-Red" route as the British highway between the different parts of the Empire is sure to become popular, and that it will not be subject to much interference by the Panama Canal—which at the best must take many years to complete.

In order to bring the "All-Red" route into operation a considerable sum of money will be required in the way of assistance. Any company or organisation which undertook the service would have to raise large funds to construct the steamers and to carry on the work. No scheme of the kind could be self-supporting from the outset. What large undertaking of that nature can be? If it were left entirely to private enterprise it might take years, or a generation, before it was brought into being; there would be the chance that foreign countries might take it up, obtain the control of the routes, gather the passenger trade largely into their own hands, and

make a bid also for commercial supremacy in our Dominions. Our competitors are apt to realise to a greater extent than we do that Government assistance is necessary for these purposes; we see examples of it in many ways. In recent years the competition of other nations for the trade and commerce of our Colonies has been very strenuous, and is likely to be even more so in the future. The less the inclination that is shown on our part to promote closer unity, to realise the grand ideal of developing the Empire for the material benefit of our race, the more will outside countries endeavour to secure the advantages upon which we are inclined perhaps to look too lightly. We must remember also that younger generations are growing up, who may not be as strong as their fathers in the intensity of their Imperial enthusiasm, unless they are met to a certain extent by those whom they regard as their partners in this common heritage of ours. It seems to me unwise to look upon this scheme, which has for its object the well-being of the Empire at large and the welding together of its different peoples, with any local prejudice or insular narrowness—we must regard it from the broad standpoint of citizens of the Empire. The Colonies do not ask the Mother Country to bear the whole burden of the expense of the "All-Red" route. Canada is prepared to pay its share, so is New Zealand, and Australia, and even the smaller Possessions *en route* which may receive benefits from its establishment. Assistance to the same extent would not always be needed. Surely we may look forward to the time when it will be self-supporting, when any payments would simply be in consideration of services rendered—whether for the conveyance of mails or the provision of a fleet of speedy vessels capable of convertibility into armed cruisers.

The development of steam navigation in the Atlantic could never have been as rapid as it was but for the assistance given by the Home Government to the Cunard Line in the early days of the new propelling power, and even then the voyage occupied fourteen days; and the same thing may be said of the subsidies given to the Allan Line by the Government of Canada when regular steam services to and from Canada were inaugurated. Help was extended not long ago to a British company, as already mentioned, to enable it to hold its own against foreign combination, aiming at monopoly on the Atlantic, although the company traded to a foreign port. About two millions sterling were lent at a low rate of interest, and subsidies were given in addition. All this was done without a murmur; indeed the Government was applauded for its action. Therefore, I cannot bring myself to believe that the

United Kingdom will hesitate to join hands with its fellow-subjects in Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, and withhold the financial assistance necessary for the utilisation of this new British route. Indeed we know that the Home Government joined in the resolution at the Conference, at which the following interesting references were made, in the course of the debates, respecting Colonial contributions to the proposed service. Sir Wilfred Laurier stated :—

"Canada will have to contribute liberally, perhaps more liberally than others, because it will have to contribute to both sides—both Pacific and Atlantic. . . . If it (that is, a fast service on the Pacific) can be done by spending money, I may say that they are prepared to go as far as any Government interested in overcoming the difficulties."

Mr. Deakin stated :—"Australian interest in the Pacific trade is as great as that of Canada in getting direct communication as suggested, on terms that the Commonwealth can afford."

Sir Joseph Ward stated :—"New Zealand is now authorised to spend the sum of £40,000 a year for the Pacific service, £20,000 to that *viâ* San Francisco, and £20,000 to that *viâ* Vancouver. I am prepared to say that our country would be ready to give £100,000 a year without a moment's hesitation in order to get a fast service across the Pacific, if it were one of, say, twenty days, or three weeks. . . . New Zealand is, beyond all doubt, willing to give her proportion for such service on the Pacific between Canada and New Zealand, so as to make the other portion of the link between the Colonies and the Old World effective. . . . If we want to do a great thing for Great Britain and outlying British countries, let us be prepared to pay the necessary money for it, and bend our efforts to bring these countries into close touch with England, which can be done provided we are prepared to pay enough for it."

These extracts and the final resolution of the Conference serve to show the spirit in which Canada, Australia, and New Zealand and the Mother Country approached the consideration of the matter.

I do not propose to go into financial details, as in my opinion it would be out of place to do so at present. Without proper estimates and a good deal of investigation it is not possible to say what subsidies will be required ; but, personally, I do not think they will be so large as the figures that have been mentioned from time to time. The matter is now being examined by the Governments concerned, and when the reports are published they will doubtless

contain data as to the cost of the service and the assistance that will be required.

Among the criticisms levelled at the proposed new service by the "All-Red" route, it is urged that it is not needed; that there is already sufficient communication between the different parts of the Empire concerned; and that it will prejudice the interests connected with existing enterprises to establish other competing lines with State aid. That is all very well, so far as it goes, but is it an argument which should induce us to neglect other routes between the different parts of the Empire —routes which have their own advantages and are likely to benefit the countries affected? I think not. Nor need we assume positively that it is necessary to form a new company or companies. If an arrangement is possible among the existing companies by which the present services could be improved on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, they would certainly be able to make out a strong case for special consideration. It seems to be the idea of some people that the "All-Red" route is merely a scheme for company exploitation. Its introduction under official auspices at the Imperial Conference must be regarded as a rebuttal of any such assertion. The one consideration is the improvement of the means of communication between the different parts of the Empire, by taking advantage of an alternative route which has not yet been utilised to the extent its importance deserves and the interest of the Empire requires.

There is another kind of criticism which has a certain weight with some people, although I am glad to think that they are not a numerous body. They say, "Why should we help the Colonies to improve their communications? They tax our goods, and they contribute nothing towards the Imperial expenditure of the Army and Navy, and we are always lending them money for one thing or another." Now, all that is very plausible, no doubt, but will it bear the test of examination? In the first place, anything that brings the Colonies closer to the Mother Country benefits not one part of the Empire alone, but the whole of it—that should go without saying. The money for new ships would be raised in the United Kingdom, and would provide, it is believed, a good investment for those who lend it. The ships would be built here, and thus benefit a large number of people. Additional communication means additional trade, and the United Kingdom would share in it to a greater extent than any other country. It would lead to a greater movement of people to the various Dominions.

It would relieve the congestion at home, bring more land in the Colonies under cultivation, and necessarily create additional consumers and customers for the products of our manufactures. It is true that the Colonies tax the imports of the Mother Country; or, at any rate, a part of them. But in Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the Cape a preference is given to such imports. In Canada the value of this preference—that is, the difference in the sum payable under the higher scale of duties and that payable under the preferential tariff—means a gain of over £1,000,000 per annum to British trade. On the other hand, I think it will be found that some of the articles imported into this country, coming from the Colonies, are taxed rather heavily. But, be that as it may, and admitting that the United Kingdom is a country whose fiscal policy is based on free trade, I believe I am right in stating that no particular gain is derived by the Colonies from the fiscal point of view if they are placed on precisely the same footing as any foreign country. The general policy of the United Kingdom is to treat alike the foreigner and the British subject living outside its limits. In the great self-governing Colonies, or most of them, British goods are admitted on more favourable terms than those of their foreign competitors—to the great benefit of British capital and labour. That being so, I venture to think the United Kingdom has the advantage.

It is true that the Colonies do not contribute largely in a direct way to the Naval and Military expenditure of the Empire. But the self-governing Colonies at very considerable expense keep up their own military establishments, which must form a part of the military organisation of the Empire in the event of any great war. It is the present policy of the Home Government to leave the Colonies to organise their own defensive forces. In New Zealand, Australia, and Canada no regular troops of the British Army are now to be found. Their places have been taken by local regiments. Canada has even taken charge of what were formerly the great naval stations of Halifax and Esquimalt, and also finds her own cruisers for the protection of her fisheries and other national purposes. The outlying portions of the Empire are not oblivious of the fact that they owe much to the British Navy. If they have not contributed largely towards its expenses, it has been for the very good reason that they cannot at present afford it. All the revenue they raise has so far been required for the development of their resources. If their funds had not been so used, would their

position have been, with a white population of about 13,000,000, what it is now, and would they have been able to buy produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to the extent of about £80,000,000, which forms the total of our annual export trade with them to-day? The debts of the Colonies have been largely incurred for enterprises which are usually undertaken by private capital in older countries; and all these debts have to be met. Many of the works are of public and Imperial importance. Take Canada, for instance. The Inter-Colonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec was constructed and is owned and worked by the Dominion, also the system of canals connecting the Great Lakes with the St. Lawrence; and the Canadian Pacific Railway in its early stages received considerable assistance from the country in the shape of cash and land subsidies, and completed works. The interest alone on the moneys involved amounts to more than £1,000,000 sterling per annum. This is altogether apart from large subsidies which have been given to other railways and public works, and the obligations undertaken by the Dominion in connection with the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern lines. We must bear these and other similar facts in mind when discussing contributions from the Colonies for Naval, Military and other expenditures. But they are advancing by rapid strides in population and revenue, and the time must soon come when they will in some form or other take a greater share than they do now in the government and administration of the Empire, so far as it affects the general community. They may be relied upon then to take their full burden of the responsibility which will fall upon them, and to bear it cheerfully. It is not a matter for hurried and inconsiderate action, and in the meantime we should not refrain from giving the best consideration to any measures which may guide our steps along the road leading to closer union—that Imperial structure that is slowly but surely being built, and which in its consummation will be a source of joy to our posterity, and make them not less proud of their ancestors and their life's work than we are of ours.

I have refrained from touching upon the extent of the present travel between the different parts of the Empire, or upon the volume of the trade. All that can be seen in Blue-books. It is interesting and important; but the new route will create a traffic and a trade of its own. As was pointed out at the Imperial Conference, the question is one of policy. Do we want the service, or do we not? Will it be beneficial to the Empire? And can it be made a commercial success? Let us decide these points, and the terms of the

partnership in the scheme, and we shall not have long to wait before the new organisation is called into being. For my own part, I am of the opinion that it will be successful and prosperous—alike for the financial interests that may be involved and for the different countries more immediately concerned in its development.

To sum up the advantages of the new route:

1. The service would improve the communication between the United Kingdom and Canada, and enable mails and passengers to be conveyed between the two countries more rapidly than at present.

2. It would draw a certain portion of Canadian travel, which now passes by way of New York, back to its proper channel, and by its geographical advantages, and its quicker service to the United States, secure many American passengers and some of the mail traffic to Western points.

3. It would provide a faster service than at present to New Zealand and Australia, saving at least ten days to the former, and two days to the latter.

4. It would utilise an alternative route to the East, possessing natural advantages which have not been properly utilised.

5. It would strengthen Great Britain's position in the Atlantic, and furnish additional armed cruisers to aid in keeping the route open in time of war.

6. It would assist in giving Great Britain the control of the Pacific trade, which may pass out of our hands if the route is not utilised.

7. It would provide armed cruisers on the Pacific.

8. It would be available for the conveyance of troops and supplies to the East, and less liable to interruption than any other route.

9. It would bring the different countries in closer touch with each other, and help the consolidation of the Empire.

10. It would be provided at the cost of the different parts of the Empire, and not fall entirely upon one or another.

11. It would supplement the Pacific cable to Australia, which is under joint Government control.

12. It would supplement other steamship routes, and could not fail to assist the commercial expansion of the different parts of the Empire, as well as lead to extra travel.

13. Canada, New Zealand, and Australia want the service; and the proposal has certainly been received with much sympathy in the Mother Country.

I can hardly close my Paper without mentioning the service between Vancouver and China and Japan, which owes its origin to

the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway, assisted by subsidies from the Imperial and Canadian Governments. By its means mails and passengers are conveyed from England to Yokohama in twenty-two and a-half days, to Shanghai in twenty-seven and a-half days, and to Hong Kong in thirty days. These times are much shorter than those by the other route. No one will be found to deny that the service has been of great material advantage. The steamers, while faster than anything on the Pacific at present, are to be replaced by more speedy boats. Although it does not form a part of the "All-Red" route scheme, it is of great Imperial importance.

I am afraid I have rather exceeded the time usually devoted to papers before this Institute, but let me thank you most cordially for the patience with which you have listened to me. I have tried to put the *pros* and *cons* of the scheme before you in as full a manner as the time at my disposal will permit. I recognise that it is open to criticism. What proposition is not? But, on the other hand, I am sure that its merits will appeal to the majority of the people. I am not exactly a young man, and the years remaining to me may be few, but I hope I may live to see the "All-Red" route in operation; I believe it is destined to fulfil the most sanguine expectations of those who look upon it as likely to prove of the greatest possible benefit to the Motherland, Canada, and Australasia, and to the Empire at large.

Discussion.

The Chairman (the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.): I am sure we have to thank Lord Strathcona for his able and statesmanlike address, and I now invite discussion.

The Right Hon. Sir John C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G.: It is an honour to be allowed to speak on a Paper contributed by a great man who has made his mark on modern history and who is one of the builders of empire. The subject is one of immense importance. It seems perhaps presumptuous in me to criticise such a Paper, but I am sure Lord Strathcona, with his great knowledge of the world, will admit that any new project requires to be looked at all round. In the conflict of opinion truth will prevail. Lord Strathcona gives the best definition I have yet seen of the All-Red route, but that definition applies, as he himself acknowledges, to several other routes now in existence. His proposition, therefore, is not to do something new, but to apply something old to a new

geographical field. This All-Red route is promoted to be an available alternative highway of such a character as to be of the greatest benefit to the Empire from a commercial, political and strategic point of view, and he says also that the new route will create a traffic and a trade of its own. It is not, therefore, to fulfil a felt want, a want now practically felt, but to create something which it is hoped may confer a great benefit commercially, politically and strategically. I rather demur to his statement that the Mother Country was committed at the Conference to this All-Red route. Lord Strathcona quotes the representatives of the Colonial Governments, but he omits the words of the Minister representing the British Government. These I will quote, because I think they show very clearly that I am right in venturing to dispute the statement that the Home Government is committed to the proposal. The resolution itself is merely a pious expression of opinion, and Mr. Lloyd-George said, "I am sorry we did not get this resolution in time to give real consideration to it, and to enable us to put considered views before the Conference. The first I saw of this scheme was yesterday, and the resolution placed on the paper to-day is different in one or two material particulars." It would appear, therefore, that the Home Government could not commit itself under such circumstances, and now they are only inquiring into the matter, and rightly. Almost every proposal of this nature boils down into the question of finance. Lord Strathcona says that the Colonies do not ask the Mother Country to bear the whole burden, but he carefully avoided giving figures, for reasons which are sufficient. For the purpose of illustration, however, I would like to give you some figures, and I take the estimate of a Canadian ex-Minister, Mr. Sifton, who stated in the Canadian House of Commons that the total subsidy which would be required would be £1,000,000, divided as follows:—Australia, £75,000; New Zealand, £100,000; Canada, £325,000; and Great Britain, £500,000. Now you all know that lately there has been great discussion about the two-Power standard of the Navy and about the building of two more battleships, and a number of competent authorities tell us that we are approaching the point of danger if we do not go on with battleship construction. Now, half a million of money represents the annual upkeep of two battleships; therefore, expressing this estimate in terms of battleships, you are asked to put the annual cost of two battleships into this All-Red route. I mention this not as quarrelling with the proposal, but as showing that we ought to look very carefully into the matter, and consider whether in the interests

of the whole Empire we ought to embark on this project. Coming to the question of strategy, I point to the growth of foreign armaments, and, looking at the other hemisphere, and seeing that there are there two Powers with infinite local resources, with all their powers of production on the seaboard of the Pacific, I beg you to ask yourselves, Who is going to rule the Pacific in the near future? Is it not time that Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and the Mother Country herself should awake and prepare by combination for what is so obvious? Therefore, in looking at this problem you must consider it from the point of view I have indicated, and the question is, Is it not wise to be careful—to consider well before you put your money into the new route instead of into two battleships? It is urged that the vessels employed on the new route will add to our naval strength, because they can be in war used as armed cruisers. As to that, I reply that armed merchant vessels may be useful as subsidiaries to operations of battleships and squadrons of cruisers, but by themselves and in themselves they are valueless for fighting warships. I do not, therefore, accept the contention that the All-Red route is in any sense or shape preparing you to discharge the obligation which rests upon the British peoples and for that struggle in the Pacific which is coming. In conclusion, I will only say I cordially agree with the general aspirations expressed in Lord Strathcona's Paper. In a New Zealand paper the other day I read that "we are a commercial people all over the world. It would be well if we thought a little more about the question of defence." It is from the point of view of the safety of our Empire as a whole, which depends on the Navy, that I for my part approach this question, though at the same time I fully appreciate the advantages of quick communication. If we cannot afford battleships we cannot afford to try experiments with routes. It is some thirty-five years since I first addressed the Institute on these questions, and the longer I study this great problem of defence, the more impressed I am with the want of prevision and earnest consideration on the part of all the peoples in the Empire, of the duty and obligation not to talk about defence merely, but to put their shoulders to the wheel and make a beginning towards its efficient organisation.

Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., said: I have followed very closely what Sir John Colomb said about two ironclads, and I well know we want ironclads; but I do not see why we should not have the All-Red route as well. Ironclads can be sunk, but anything that makes for Imperialism by keeping the

Empire together will give more money to pay for any amount of ironclads. As regards the Colonies contributing towards the maintenance of the Army and Navy, Lord Strathcona's remarks quite dispose of that, and he explains what they are prepared to do in the future and are now doing. Clearly they have first got to make themselves, and then no doubt they will contribute more towards the Empire. As regards the sea portion of the route, some little doubt has been expressed concerning the navigation of the St. Lawrence for the summer and Halifax in the winter. I have lately commanded the squadron in North American waters, and have been three times to Quebec with a squadron of ships, and am therefore in a position to affirm that, even without the proposed improvements outlined in the Paper, the navigation of the St. Lawrence presents no difficulties to the fastest of steamers. With regard to the Pacific, Fanning Island can easily be made suitable for a coaling station; it already has a telegraph cable laid to it.

Captain R. M. Collins, R.N., C.M.G.: I am glad to see that this All-Red route is advocated from the point of view of being another link in the chain of Empire, and from that point of view the proposal is one which will command the hearty sympathy and support of the great self-governing Dominions. Lord Strathcona said he was not in any way actuated by a spirit of antagonism to the existing services between Great-Britain and Australia. The service by way of the Suez Canal must, indeed, continue to be of the utmost value to Australia. It is natural to suppose that the position of the Commonwealth in this matter must be largely affected by the fact that they have recently entered into a contract with the Orient Company at an increased subsidy for the mail service by the Suez Canal, and the Suez route must for all time have advantages that could never attach to the route under discussion, involving, as the latter does, two transhipments. Moreover, I would remind you that though by the existing mail service the average speed is only fifteen knots, there is no reason why that speed could not be considerably increased. It is a matter of expense. It cannot be overlooked, too, that the advantages of the All-Red route would be much greater to the eastern than to the western portions of Australia. Then, again, the trans-continental railway, Perth to Port Augusta, will when completed make a great difference in delivery to the eastern Colonies of mails *via* Suez. However, the advantages of an alternative route are obvious, and I have it from Mr. Deakin to say that the Commonwealth Govern-

ment are fully seized of that advantage, and are prepared to recommend the Commonwealth Parliament to concur in any proposal for the conveyance of mails by the All-Red route that does not involve a disproportionate expenditure. We have been told this evening that the matter is under inquiry by the different Governments, and doubtless when this information is collated, and when we find that these points as regards expenditure, rates, freights, the class of vessels, and the like, can be met in a satisfactory manner, I have no doubt the Commonwealth Government will encourage the development of this new rapid service. Such a service would clearly be of great and immediate advantage to New Zealand, and might possibly, if not probably, assist Australia and the Empire by the promotion of increased trade. It is said that the Panama route is shorter, but I think I am not inaccurate in stating that that route would, as a matter of fact, be 100 to 200 miles longer, the figures being :—By the Panama Canal to Sydney, 12,500 miles ; Sydney *via* Vancouver, 12,352 miles. I will only add that any matter in which the interests of the Empire at large are involved will be sure to have the sympathetic attention of the Commonwealth Government.

The Hon. W. Pember Reeves (High Commissioner for New Zealand) : I agree that criticism is a wholesome thing, and with your permission I will endeavour to meet one or two points so ably urged by Sir John Colomb. You were told that there were other all-red routes already. Undoubtedly there are. I presume the routes across the Irish Sea are all-red routes. But the difference is that the proposed route is to be *the* All-Red route. You might as well say we are wrong in speaking of the Pacific Cable because before its construction there were other Pacific cables ; but there was not *the* Pacific Cable. That very cable is a curious example of how much better these schemes often work out than cautious critics are apt to imagine. I have been told within the last six months, upon high authority, that the promoters could not have believed the scheme would have met with such a measure of success. Then you were told that the All-Red route was to create traffic, and therefore was not to be a route to supply a felt want, but to create something altogether new. Lord Strathcona never said this latter thing, nor did he mean anything of the sort. It would create trade, he said ; but, of course, it would also supply a keenly felt want. In giving a better mail service the route would give what is much wanted in the Colonies, and in giving a faster and most attractive passenger route through the

Empire from one end to the other it will also meet a felt want. That it will create a new trade I feel certain. We have examples to go by; and in the Pacific we have no example better than the San Francisco mail route between America, Australia, and New Zealand. The Americans did nothing to foster that trade; they treated it with lordly contempt, and did their utmost, by successive tariffs, to kill it; and yet, after the establishment of this service, the trade between America and Australia and New Zealand went on growing, and in the last year the trade carried across the Pacific amounted to several millions sterling. This has grown largely by the fostering influence of the service. One of the most puzzling things in regard to questions of this character is the difficulty of getting cautious people to look ahead, and to remember that they must not base their estimates simply on things as they are now. In the case of young countries things inevitably grow. All the hostile criticism I have read has been based on certain figures which were true a year or two ago, and apparently the supposition is they will be precisely the same ten or twelve years hence. The whole history of the Empire contradicts such a notion. It is not the case that the sole advantage of the new route will be quicker and more luxurious for passenger traffic. On the contrary, I should say that the first and most important advantage is a much better mail service. Everyone knows that the mail service to the business centres of Canada is not as quick as it might be, even on paper, and that, owing to various difficulties on the American railway system, letters do not reach business firms in Canada as quickly as they might do. Even Canada, therefore, stands to gain considerably in the matter of mails. As regards Australia, while the Suez route is Australia's first route, and Western Australia and South Australia stand to gain nothing by the All-Red route, still, the great Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland stand to gain very substantially. As to my own Colony, the advantages are so great that I need not dwell upon them. Even with New Zealand there is a British trade of many millions, and New Zealand is of no small value commercially to the Mother Country. Everything which links the ends of the Empire together and affords more rapid and comfortable sea communication will foster trade and enrich the Empire, and so will enable the British taxpayer the better to find that half-million for those so-much-desired ironclads. I must respectfully protest against the suggestion that you are not to get these extra ironclads because half a million is earmarked for the All-Red route. The suggestion that if you spend half a million on

the All-Red route there will not be half a million to spend on ironclads is pure imagination. Is there any official proposition now to spend half a million on extra ironclads? No. Is there any official plea that that half-million cannot be spent on ironclads because it is wanted for the All-Red route? No. As to the Navy itself, I accept the official assurance that the British Navy was never more efficient and powerful, and never better able to keep this country in peace and security.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C.: The question was raised by the first speaker as to whether the several Governments which took part in the Conference are committed to this proposal. It seems to me, in the terms of the resolution read by Lord Strathcona, that we have a binding undertaking on the part of the several Governments to make a contribution to the scheme they thought to be necessary, and that the only question left open was the relative amounts of contribution. Of course the contributions will be made equitably if the scheme is to be carried out. It is true, as Sir John Colomb said, that Mr. Sifton gave an estimate the other day of the relative contributions; but that is not all, for Mr. Sifton said that, after conference with the Prime Minister of Canada, he came to England, and that he was in consultation here with Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Asquith, who stated that when Canada, Australia, and New Zealand came to Great Britain with the definite proposal it would receive serious and sympathetic consideration. Now that is the position, and I do not think serious statesmen would ever have made that statement unless they believed this was a serious scheme and well worthy of the consideration of the Mother Country. As to whether the Mother Country could contribute £500,000 or not I do not know—money in this country is required for so many different schemes; but I do know that John Bull's credit is good, and if any Government of this country was to want half a million of money the better to cement the Empire together, that money would easily be found in the public markets. I was glad to hear statements made on behalf of Australia and New Zealand, because Australia will really be the pivot in the determination of this matter. It would be a great advantage to them, obviously, to have two strings to their bow, and therefore Australia would stand to gain considerably by this new route. I will only remind you, in conclusion, that when the Pacific Railway was projected there were serious statesmen who said it would never pay the grease for the wheels, and yet we know what a huge success that undertaking has been.

Dr. A. Hillier: We have been very fortunate and honoured this evening in having, first of all, what I may describe as an historic Paper read to us by a great Colonial statesman; and, secondly, in having criticisms of that Paper by so many distinguished men. Indeed, our speakers hold such exalted stations in the Empire that I begin to wonder whether a mere humble citizen dare offer any contribution to this discussion; but I remember that, after all, we are a democracy—at any rate in theory—and as citizens are expected to play some humble part in the affairs of the country. It has fallen to my lot to cross the Atlantic on several occasions, and one thing has struck me which I do not think is sufficiently appreciated, and that is the geographical position of our possessions in America. That position under modern conditions—that is to say, with fast steamships—brings the British portion of the continent of America very much nearer the Old World than those portions which are occupied by the United States. In other words, the voyage from Liverpool to Halifax with such vessels as those which have been mentioned may be accomplished in something like thirty-two hours less time than that occupied from Liverpool to New York. Consider what that means to an American in a hurry. From my experience all Americans are always in a hurry everywhere, and thirty-two hours saved will mean that a very large number of Americans will avail themselves of the short passage, and their so doing will be a means of contributing substantially to the finances required to support such a route. We have heard a great deal about ironclads lately. Of this I am convinced, that the closer union of the white races within the British Empire is worth several ironclads. In reference to this subject Lord Strathcona pointed out another fact, and that is that Canada for some ten years past has been giving a preference in trade to the merchants and manufacturers of this country—a preference which up to the present the British Government has not seen its way to reciprocate, but which has admittedly materially increased our trade with Canada. I think these two things—the questions of communication and of commerce with the Colonies—are closely allied. I am reminded of the expression of some poet about "the roaring loom of time." I think we Britishers may discern in this loom the warp and the woof—the Mother Country and the Colonies; and between them there plies the modern steamship, a mighty shuttle bearing the thread of commerce, and we desire that that thread should be of good quality and supplied in abundance, and that it shall be British thread, weaving the imperishable fabric of British empire.

Mr. E. B. Osborn: I think a certain amount of "blue water" has been splashed on the All-Red route. It seems to me that the strategic point of view is a very important one, and that, therefore, we ought carefully to consider where we are going to have our overland line across Canada. I have a recollection, on my first journey from Halifax in 1895, of being awakened at some unearthly hour by someone saying I was in the State of Maine. It seems to me that the All-Red route cannot possibly go through Maine. One does not want to get mixed up with the Stars and Stripes, much as one wishes to see them, and therefore we ought to remember that Canada, a nation itself, is now building a transcontinental route right across the country, which has certain advantages over every other transcontinental route in North America. It is quicker because it is shorter, and also because it has not such severe gradients as any other. This means cheapness and greater speed, so that by this new transcontinental route travelling will be cheaper as well as quicker; and since the very essence of the All-Red route is to save time, we have to remember that the creation of this new railway will mean the saving of a day. The only possible criticism I could make against the Paper is that passengers and mails were much mentioned but there was nothing said about freight. You might as well pick up a little freight as you go. The new transcontinental line is going to be a freight line also, and I have no doubt it will create a trade by sucking up traffic from both oceans. This is a thing which ought to be borne in mind. Lord Strathcona said he was not precisely a young man. I think he is, and, much as I am interested in the Quebec Tercentenary and the Winnipeg Centenary, I think the really interesting event which I and a great many others are looking forward to is to assist in the celebration of Lord Strathcona's own centenary.

Mr. C. N. Armstrong: Much of what I might have said earlier has already been said. In regard to the expense, Mr. Sifton has been quoted as putting this down at a million pounds—of which the British Government were to pay one-half. As a Canadian—and I think most Canadians will agree—there never has been any idea of calling upon the British Government to pay one dollar more than what Canada is prepared to pay, and, according to proposals now before the Cabinet Committee, this would not exceed £300,000 each. This leaves you, at all events, one of your battleships. In regard to the route itself, what is going to benefit the great mass of the population—not only of Great Britain, but of the Colonies—is a better mail service. As a Canadian I am anxious to get my letters

from Canada as quickly as possible; yet, notwithstanding the enormous expense this country has been put to by the establishment of a fast line of mail steamers to New York, I do not find any real improvement in this respect. I have, during the last year, not received a single letter from Montreal in less than seven days, and the fastest mails I receive came by the German steamers. The difficulty is the want of proper and prompt connection between the railway trains and the steamers. If that is remedied there is no reason why, with fast steamers, we should not have our letters in five days. Lord Strathcona has been very conservative in the time given to Australia and New Zealand, because I make it out that under these proposals the mails could be delivered from London to Auckland in 22½ days and from London to Sydney in 25½ days—a saving of 13 days to Auckland and of 4 days to Sydney, instead of 2 days, as mentioned to-night. There is no idea of taking by these steamers anything but perishable and high-class goods. You must treat them as you treat fast passenger trains. It has been said to-night that "all Americans are in a hurry." I think all Canadians are, too. We do not want to take eight days to cross if we can do it in four; and by the shortest route the distance can be covered by 25-knot steamers in three and a half days. We would be only three nights at sea. You could spend your week-ends in Canada.

Colonel J. A. Fergusson: I cannot help feeling that my late brother, Sir James Fergusson, under whom I served as private secretary in Adelaide, would have been glad to be here and support the reader of this admirable Paper. I do not know what the genesis of that Paper was, but I am sure we all agree that Lord Strathcona has done a great and patriotic service by reading it. I would remind you that we produce only one-sixth of our food supplies in this island; it is, therefore, of enormous importance that we should be brought into rapid communication with our great Colony. As regards the transport of troops also, I believe that these rapid armed cruisers would be of enormous service in bringing our patriotic brethren from Canada and elsewhere to our aid. I think Sir John Colomb underrates the power of the swift cruisers to keep open the routes in war-time. As regards the Suez Canal, we must think of that route in war as well as in peace. One vessel sunk in the Canal would close it for an indefinite time. Moreover, the terrors of the Red Sea in August would prevent anyone comparing that route for pleasure with a journey by way of Canada. I am one of those who look forward to the development of tropical Australia, and I would suggest that by the opening of a

branch line from Port Darwin, connecting with the All-Red route at a coaling station in the Pacific, you would vastly facilitate the transport of commodities to supply the needs of the Mother Country. But tropical Australia must be developed by the labour of Indian coolies, superintended by such Englishmen as own the tea-gardens in Ceylon and Assam. It might produce enough coffee for the supply of the whole world, and all the other tropical products. The coolies would never dream of quitting the tropics, so the working men of the great cities of the South need have no fear of a fall in wages. The merchant princes of Sydney, Melbourne, &c., would become rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and labour would share in their prosperity.

The Chairman: I think we all feel that we cannot let our honoured friend Lord Strathcona depart without expressing to him our sincere thanks for his able Paper, and we may also, I think, congratulate him on having read that Paper through from beginning to end—no light task, especially when one knows he was not quite in the fittest condition to undertake it. It just shows what courage will do—the same courage which has carried him through so many large and difficult undertakings elsewhere, the same bravery of heart that has enabled him to face every condition of climate. Our noble friend sees his duty and goes for it. I think we must say that to-day he has contributed a most masterly and interesting Paper, and one which will be of immense value for reference in time to come.

Lord Strathcona: I thank you, my lord, very heartily for the kind words you have expressed with regard to my feeble efforts on this occasion—words which I appreciate all the more as coming from one whom I had the privilege of knowing when he was the representative of her late revered Majesty in Canada; one, too, who won the utmost regard of the people of Canada, and was looked upon as an ideal representative of the Sovereign. If it has only served to bring about the discussion we have had this evening, I feel that my Paper has had a good effect. The discussion indicates that the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are prepared to give a kindly consideration to any project that is designed in the best interests of the Empire. As Admiral Douglas said, we want not only two battleships—we want the All-Red route as well; we know that that route will enable us to pay all the better for any further battleships that may be necessary. I will now ask you to give a vote of thanks to Lord Derby for presiding.

Lord Derby replied, and the proceedings then terminated.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of the Institute was held at the Hotel Cecil on Monday, May 4, 1908. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.M.G., President of the Institute, presided.

The following is a list of those present :—

J. F. Aldenhoven, W. H. Allen, Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. (Lord Chief Justice), Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Gilbert Anderson, W. Herbert Anderson, Lord Annaly (Lord-in-Waiting to the Prince of Wales), R. L. Antrobus, C.B., Hon. Sir William Arbuckle (Agent-General for Natal), His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Percy Arnold, Sir William Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B., J. W. Bakewell, H. E. Barff, John Barr, Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., Wm. Baynes, Edward Bedford, Moberly Bell, L. J. Bernstein, T. H. D. Berridge, M.P., A. Berrill, W. J. Berrill, Charles Bethell, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Sir Arthur Birch, K.C.M.G., H. Birchenough, C.M.G., Colonel Sir William Bisset, K.C.I.E., James R. Boosé, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., Hon. J. A. Boyd (Honorary Minister, Victoria), Hon. J. L. Bradfield, H. H. Bridge, C. E. Bright, C.M.G., R. Bright, W. Bromwich, J. E. Myles Brown, M.B., Hon. Mr. Justice R. Myles Brown, Sir Charles Bruce, G.C.M.G., Col. David Bruce, C.B., A. Bruce-Joy, G. E. Buckle, M. d'Arblay Burney, Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P. (Postmaster-General), Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G., T. F. Victor Buxton, D. Byrne, Allan Campbell, Ian M. Campbell, M. Campbell-Johnston, C. C. Cassels, Robert Chadwick, Wm. Chamberlain, Hugh Chisholm, R. A. Christison, Robert Christison, Cumberland Clark, W. Henderson Clark, Arthur E. Clarke, T. R. Clougher, T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O. (Agent-General for New South Wales), Capt. R. M. Collins, R.N., C.M.G., J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Sir John Colomb, K.C.M.G., A. G. Compton, G. W. Compton, John Cooke, W. F. Courthope, W. Pallett Cox, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crewe, K.G. (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Andrew M. Currie, C. Czarnikow, D. R. Dangar, F. H. Dangar, L. F. Davidson, Hon. J. M. Davies (Attorney-General, Victoria), E. R. Davson, I. B. Davson, H. Halford Dawes, J. E. Dawson, Rankine Dawson, M.D., Ven. Archdeacon Day, Frank Debenham, His Excellency Senor A. V. De la Espriella, Vicomte De Lapré, R. E. Dennett, C. F. De Nordwall, Hon. Alfred Dobson, C.M.G. (Agent-General for Tasmania), Senator Hon. Henry Dobson, G. P. Doolette, Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Geoffrey Drage, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dudley, G.C.V.O., J. S. Duncan, Robert Duncan, M.P., R. S. Duncan, Frank M. Dutton, Charles Dyer, Frederick Dyer, John Eaglesome, C.M.G., H. F. Eaton, E. A. Ebblewhite, H. W. Edwards, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., R. G. Emery, F. W. Emett, W. T. Englefield, R. A. Fairclough, C. B. Fairfax, D. Finlayson, C. S. Foster, James Fowler, D. L. Foxwell, Douglas W. Fraser, Admiral Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., Sir Somerset R. French, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Cape of Good Hope), John Fulton, Vivian Gabriel, C.V.O., J. A. Game, Col. A. A. Garstin, C.M.G., David George, Alfred Gilbert, S. J. L. Gilchrist, T. O'Halloran Giles, Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Governor of Northern Nigeria), Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., M. H. Godby, M. J. Godby, Capt. B. G. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., M.V.O. (Equerry-in-Waiting to the Prince of Wales), Capt. Henry Green,

Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., R. N. Grenfell, Norman W. Grieve, E. S. Grigson, H. J. Hall, J. M. Halliday, Walter H. Harris, C.M.G., S. T. Harrisson, R. A. McEwen Haslam, R. E. Haslam, W. Hawthorn, Col. Sir James Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G., C. E. Hearson, M. G. Heeles, J. A. L. Henderson, J. C. A. Henderson, J. Milne Henderson, E. J. Hess, F. E. Hesse, C. F. Hill, T. H. Hill, W. Carey Hill, A. P. Hillier, M.D., Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hime, K.C.M.G., A. Hirsch, B. H. Holland, C.B., S. K. Holman, T. Honnor, John Hopkins, Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Lieut. L. H. Hordern, R.N., Maurice Horner, A. H. Hughes, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.M.G., C.B., P. S. Inskipp, G. C. Jack, C. Jacobi, E. W. Jayewardene, Richard Jebb, Sir Hubert Jerningham, K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G. B. Johnson, G. Lawson Johnston, Charles S. Jones, H. V. F. Jones, Henry Joslin, H. W Just, C.B., C.M.G., Wm. Keswick, M.P., Sir Henry Kimber, Bart, M.P., B. A. King, H. D. King, Warrington Laing, Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Alexander Landale, Cyril Landale, Major-Gen. Sir Ronald Lane, K.C.V.O., C.B., Sir Walter Lawrence, Bart., G.C.I.E., P. B. Lawson, Robertson Lawson, Henry Ledger, B. Leechman, G. B. Leechman, W. H. Lever, M.P., Sir Robert B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., F. Graham Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G. (Lord Chancellor), Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B., R. H. McCarthy, C.M.G., K. N. Macfee, A. Mellwraith, Sir George Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba), W. J. Maitland, C.I.E., His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., Percival Marshall, Arthur Mason, Frederick Mead, W. Melhuish, T. D. Merton, — Michaelson, Sir Ralph Moor, K.C.M.G., A. Moor-Radford, A. M. Morgan, S. Vaughan Morgan, C. H. Harley Moseley, C.M.G., G. J. S. Mosenthal, Harold Nelson, Hector M. Nelson, Sir Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., R. C. Nesbitt, General Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B. (Chief of General Staff), T. S. Nightingale, John Nivison, R. Nivison, Right Rev. the Bishop of North Queensland, F. A. Obeyesekere, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G., C. H. Ommanney, C.M.G., Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., M. H. Orr-Ewing, Hamilton Osborne, G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., LL.D., H. A. Parsons, Col. Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.M.G., C.B., A. E. Pearce, James Peiris, Edward C. Penney, Y. J. Pentland, C. R. C. Petley, Col. D. G. Pitcher, Ernest Platt, J. A. Pollard, W. Pope, Robert Porter, Hon. Thomas Price (Premier of South Australia), Col. Hon. E. G. Prior, Sir Lesley Probyn, K.C.V.O., Hon. C. H. Rason (Agent-General for Western Australia), E. Reeves, H. W. Reeves, J. H. Renton, E. Richards, Arthur Ricketts, C.M.G., M.D., Hon. George Riddoch, M.L.C., Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., W. T. Ritchie, C. J. Roberts, C. R. Robertson, Col. Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., Major-Gen. C. W. Robinson, C.B., Sir J. Clifton Robinson, Clifton Robinson, F. J. Rose, M. Rosettenstein, P. Rosettenstein, Arthur Ross, Arthur Ross, Junr., James W. G. Ross, F. M. Rudd, J. Sadler, F. N. Salaman, Sir E. L. Samuel, Bart., A. C. Sandeman, Sir F. R. Saunders, K.C.M.G., Arthur E. Sayer, F. P. M. Schiller, Col. J. E. B. Seeley, D.S.O., M.P. (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), Charles Short, Sir E. Sinclair-Stevenson, M.D., George Slade, Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., R. Tilden Smith, Thomas F. Smith, E. A. Smith-Rewse, Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (Agent-General for the Transvaal), H. J. Sparks, A. E. Steinthal, F. C. Stewart, Rear-Admiral H. Stewart, John C. Stewart, W. F. Stock, A. H. P. Stoneham, Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Tasmania), G. Sturgeon, His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, E. E. F. Tarté, Hon. J. W. Taverner (Agent-General for Victoria), P. Tennyson-Cole, J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor of Southern Nigeria), Col. E. Thornton, J. A. Torrens-Johnson, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland), Sir Wm. H. Treacher, K.C.M.G., R. J. Turner, Wm. Turner, W. C. Tyndale, Capt. T. G. Tyson, H. Viles, Derwent Waldron, M.B., J. F. Walker, Frank Walker, E. A. Wallace, E. W. Wallington, C.M.G., F. J. Waring, C.M.G., Col. D. P. Warliker, Alexr. W. Watt, Capt. F. B. Watt, W. Weddel, Henry Weedon, M.L.A. (Lord Mayor of Melbourne), Major Myer Weil, Major Samuel Weil, C. W. Welman,

Field-Marshal Sir George White, V.C., G.C.B., O.M., Wm. Whyte, H. A. Willats, H. R. Willats, A. Williamson, J. B. Williamson, James Wilson, M. F. G. Wilson, H. Woodward, A. Ellis Wynter, M.D., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Col. Sir John Young, M.V.O., R. Scott Young.

The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

Vice-Presidents : His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. *Councillors :* H. Birchenough, Esq., C.M.G., Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., Allan Campbell, Esq., J. G. Colmer, Esq., C.M.G., F. H. Dangar, Esq., Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., Major-Gen. Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Dr. A. P. Hillier, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Hime, K.C.M.G., Sir Hubert Jerningham, K.C.M.G., Wm. Keswick, Esq., M.P., Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., Sir George Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., Sir Montagu Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., Dr. George R. Parkin, C.M.G., Hon. C. H. Rason, Lieut.-Col. Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., Major-Gen. C. W. Robinson, C.B.

The Dining Hall was decorated with the flags of all parts of the Empire, and that of the Institute bearing the motto " The King and United Empire," a new set of which were presented to the Institute by Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan. The string band of the Royal Artillery performed a selection of music, which included several Colonial patriotic airs, during both the reception and the dinner.

His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney said grace.

H.R.H. The President : The first toast I have the honour to propose is one which needs no words from me. It is always received with respect and affection throughout the British Empire. I give you the toast of " His Majesty the King."

The Hon. Thomas Price, Premier of South Australia : I have to thank the Council of this Institute for doing the State I represent the honour of giving me the first toast to propose. It is altogether a new thing for me to stand before such a large and distinguished gathering of gentlemen who have done service for the Empire. It would be more natural for me as a Premier (and a Labour Premier at that) to address an audience possibly from a tub. But I am sure you will permit me to say that there are no loyaler or truer subjects and servants of his Majesty than myself and those I represent. If it is a matter of territory, well, in that respect South Australia can hold its own. I believe we are seven and a half times bigger than all the British Islands put together—that, putting the matter in another way, we are as big as England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, with France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal all thrown in. They could be comfortably set aside in the territory I represent. But territory alone is nothing; you want people. We want people to occupy that territory, and as an

Australian I am prepared to say to-night that the great Continent of Australia is being prepared for white men to come and live among us, and that we anticipate before very long that the tide now flowing in the direction of our great Sister Dominion of Canada will find a way to Australia generally. It is no use thinking about this, though, until we are ready for them and prepared to receive them, and with that object South Australia is asking the Federal Government to take over the Northern Territory with the object of inviting people to settle in that territory. The 400,000 people of South Australia are unable to develop it. We are asking the Commonwealth to undertake the burden of developing this great territory. It will be necessary under the agreement that exists between our State and the Federation that a railway shall be constructed from the North to the South, and that a railway from our State to the West shall also be constructed; and when these works are under construction we shall, no doubt, want men to help us. These men we intend to ask to settle in our territory. I may say that Australia is preparing another great and mighty work with the object of promoting the settlement of people in our midst, and that is the development of the Nile of Australia—I mean the River Murray. We have in our territory a river 3,212 miles long, and which has been somewhat neglected. But the three States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia have entered into agreements with the object of locking the river—in fact, harnessing it—and so developing our country and inviting people to settle among us. When these things are done we shall expect some of the tide of emigration to flow in our direction. Federation has been in existence for some time now. There has been some little friction between the different States, but that is being speedily removed. We are beginning to understand each other, to work in harmony with each other; and I am hopeful that before long the effect of federation will be that prosperity has been established in our country, and the Empire benefited by that prosperity. Australia is going to take her part in the maintenance of a strong Empire. We anticipate bringing into existence a force of 250,000 men carrying rifles, these men to be under thirty years of age. I have had the great honour as Minister of Education to join hands with other States in forming a vigorous cadet movement in Australia, and before long (within ten years) we hope to see a body of 250,000 men of all ranks who are prepared to stand under the Union Jack, with which we are so proud to be associated. We have come to the conclusion that the flying of a flag over a territory is

not enough—that we want men who will stand below the flag or at the staff and defend it. Australia is not timid in this direction. We see a cloud looming in the East. This we believe we understand, and we are being prepared for it. We may be mistaken, but, anyhow, when the call is made that we shall defend our country, we shall, as in the case of the South African War, most effectively do it. The toast I have to propose is that of "Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other Members of the Royal Family." Her Majesty the Queen is beloved by all those who know her; she is beloved by those who have seen her and by those who have not seen her. As to the Prince of Wales, he has visited our country and is acquainted with it. I take upon myself to say that of the many men to whom I have spoken in England, some of them of very high position, there is none who has shown more interest, and not only interest, but knowledge, of our affairs than the Prince of Wales. We, as Australians, are proud of him. We believe that his light will continue to shine more and more, and that when in the course of nature he is called upon to fill the place of his distinguished father, he will fill that place right worthily.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales: My Lords and Gentlemen,—The very kind words with which Mr. Price has just proposed this toast, and the hearty manner in which you have received it, is indeed most gratifying to me. While thanking him for his far too generous allusions to myself, you will, I know, join with me in expressing our keen appreciation of his most interesting and instructive speech. I first had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Price in New Zealand seven years ago, and since then I have followed his career with interest. To-night we congratulate him on his now occupying the distinguished position of Prime Minister of South Australia, and cordially welcome him amongst us. As President of the Royal Colonial Institute, to which office I had the honour of being appointed on the resignation of the King after his Majesty's accession, it is most gratifying to find myself supported here to-night by so many distinguished persons, some of whom I had the pleasure of meeting in different parts of the world. For I see around me citizens of our over-sea dominions; others who have in the past directed the government of those dominions; some who now occupy, or have occupied, the highest positions in the colonial service. And we welcome with pleasure to-night a future Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, my old friend Lord Dudley. He takes with him our heartiest good wishes on his appointment to

that high and responsible post, in which he succeeds Lord Northcote, whose departure from Australia is, I am well aware, most deeply regretted by its people. With our thoughts for the moment on the Commonwealth, I cannot refrain, even at the risk of striking a note of sadness, from alluding to him who was chosen as the first Governor-General of Federated Australia, Lord Linlithgow, whose loss we, who knew and loved him, so keenly deplore. During the time that has elapsed since I first went to sea in 1879 I have been able to visit almost every part of our Empire. I am deeply sensible of my good fortune. And without boast I may claim that probably no one in this room has landed on so many different portions of British soil as I have. Under the circumstances, it would be strange indeed if I had not acquired some of that knowledge of Greater Britain with which Mr. Price so kindly credits me; still more, if I did not take a deep and continuing interest in the progress and welfare of these dominions beyond the seas. And there is, moreover, the lasting impression of the loyal, affectionate welcome, the generous hospitality, which, whether to my dear brother and me, as boys, or to the Princess and myself in later days, was universally extended to us. Nor shall we ever forget the many kind friends made during those happy and memorable experiences. This summer I shall again cross the Atlantic, in order to represent the King at the celebrations of the first colonisation of Canada by Champlain three hundred years ago. Though time, unfortunately, will not permit of my visit being extended beyond Quebec, I look forward with much pleasure to revisiting the Dominion for the sixth time, and joining with its people in this great national commemoration. Such experiences have, of course, only afforded glimpses and impressions, but sufficient to gain, at all events, a slight acquaintance with these countries, with their peoples, and institutions. They have enabled me to form some idea of our Empire, to realise its vastness, its resources, its latent strength. They have brought home to me the fact, so well expressed in a recent article in one of our reviews, "that to-day by England we do not mean these islands in the Western sea, but an England which is spread over the whole surface of the world." In the name of the Queen, the Princess of Wales and other members of my family, and on my own behalf, I beg to thank you all most sincerely for the generous manner in which this toast has been received.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales again rising said: My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have ventured to introduce a toast which has not been hitherto proposed at these annual gatherings; it is

the toast of "The British Dominions Beyond the Seas." It does not seem to be out of place when we consider that one of the first objects of this Institute is to develop the true spirit of Empire, and to strengthen those links of kinship which will bind for ever the vast and varied portions of the over-sea dominions with the Mother Country. Events move so quickly that we are apt to forget how much has been achieved in this direction. Modern science has done wonders in making time and distance vanish. It is astounding to realise what has been accomplished in securing quick, constant, and continuous communication between the different provinces of the Empire since, say, the accession of Queen Victoria. At that time there was only one small railway in the Colonies, and that was in Canada. The first steamer from England to Australia did not run till 1852; it is only fifty years ago since the first submarine cable was laid between Great Britain and America; telegraphic communication was only established with Australia in 1872, with New Zealand in 1876, and South Africa in 1879. But in this short space of time how marvellous has been the progress! We have seen how the Canadian Pacific Railway has helped to make a nation; how railways have transformed South Africa and spanned the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls. To-day, thanks to railway development, we are opening up fresh and important cotton-growing areas in Nigeria and elsewhere. Mr. Price has told us of the great scheme of the Murray navigation, with its enormous possibilities. We also hear rumours of the promotion of similar enterprises in other parts of the world. Electricity now carries in a few minutes messages between every portion of the Empire, and even keeps us in touch with our Fleets, and with those powerful steamers which have brought us within a few days of the great continent of America. But though we have been successful in many ways, we must not lose sight of our common interests, aims, and objects, in the fulfilment of which there must be mutual efforts, mutual self-sacrifice. Does such co-operation as we would desire really and fully exist? Undoubtedly there has been a great improvement in this direction. We earnestly hope that progress may be made in thoroughly grappling with Imperial defence and in strengthening military organisation in time of peace no less than in war. I also commend to your consideration the importance of reciprocity in educational matters. As Chancellor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, I trust that the old Universities of these islands will always maintain sympathetic relations with those of younger portions of the Empire. We know

what has been done through the Rhodes scholarships. Oxford four years ago chose for her Regius Professor of Medicine Dr. Osler, one of Canada's most distinguished sons, while Professor Bovey, though born in England, has been brought from McGill University to be Rector of the important Imperial College of Science and Technology now being established at Kensington. A new means of intercourse and interchange of thought between the members of the Anglican Church throughout the Empire has been initiated in the coming Pan-Anglican Congress, which assembles in London next month, and I believe that every preparation is being made to give to its members a hearty welcome throughout the country. Is there not much to be accomplished by strengthening these social relations—by the Mother Country making it clear to her children that they are always certain of finding here a home, not in name only, but in reality, and the same warm-hearted hospitality as is always extended to us in every portion of the globe where the British flag flies ? I have endeavoured to touch lightly on the vital necessity for reciprocal action between those at home and our brethren beyond the seas. We must foster now and always the strongest feelings of mutual confidence and respect. By methods of education, by unity of action in everything that leads towards the noblest ideals of civilisation, by utilising the great powers of science, and by means of defence by sea and land we must strive to maintain all that we esteem most dear. If we hold hands across the seas we shall preserve for future generations a noble heritage, founded upon the highest patriotism and knit together by the ties of race and of mutual sympathy and regard.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crewe, K.G. (Secretary of State for the Colonies) : In rising to propose the toast, " Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute," I hope I may be allowed to express my personal satisfaction that this occasion is the first on which I have been called upon to make a speech in public since I was appointed to succeed in the care of the Colonial Office my friend Lord Elgin, to whose devotion to his official duties, informed as it was by long and high experience, I desire to pay a cordial tribute. In taking up an office of this kind, it is a certain consolation to feel that no man really knows the British Empire except to a great extent by hearsay. I ought, perhaps, to except his Royal Highness, who said with perfect truth that from the days when, as a very young officer in her Majesty's Navy, he went round the world, to these later days when, in company with her Royal Highness the Princess, he has made official progresses as the Heir to the Throne,

there is probably no man who has landed on so many different places within the confines of the British Empire. Leaving his Royal Highness for the moment out of the question, nobody knows the whole British Empire except by hearsay. You may meet a man who has been much in India, who knows something of South Africa, who has been in Canada, and perhaps also in Australia, but you find that he has never been to the Falkland Islands or to Papua, or perhaps he has never been to Glasgow or Belfast. His Royal Highness dwelt with great force on the changes which have taken place in the British Empire and in the relation of this country towards the Empire within the last fifty or sixty years. It is forty years since this Royal Colonial Institute was founded, mainly, I think, through the instrumentality of the old friend of many in this room, the late Lord Albemarle. I know not what expansion there has been in the Empire or how many hundreds of thousands of square miles have been added to it during those forty years. What is more important than expansion is the way in which the ties have been drawn closer together between the Mother Country and the other Dominions of the Crown. During those forty years we may say, I think, that the whole world has practically been pegged out. Except the regions of eternal snow and of eternal sand there is probably no part of the world which is not now under some definite occupation. The age of expansion, therefore, has given place in some ways to an even more important and interesting age, that of development. Glance first towards Canada, which is just about to celebrate her tercentenary, and at the same time to celebrate the memory of that glorious struggle (an equal source of pride to both races) on the Plains of Quebec. Canada has made most astonishing strides in material progress, and, as we are confident, will continue to make them. Canada, also, every year and at every Conference, if I may name a sort of era by which the Colonial Office judges these things, is more closely, if possible, tied to the Mother Country. I turn to Australia, here represented by Mr. Price, to whose interesting speech we have listened with such great pleasure. Australia now, as Mr. Price has just told us, is concentrating her attention on the work of Imperial defence. Nobody can have read the report of what took place on that subject of Imperial defence at the late Imperial Conference without a feeling of pride and of pleasure. It did vast credit to the representatives of the Dominions, and I hope did no discredit to the Government at home. It showed, I think, a full sense of the reality of the Imperial problem—that is

to say, how to organise defence in a form suited to local conditions, and at the same time adapted to the needs of the Empire as a whole. New Zealand, again, certainly yields to no other Colony in her appreciation of what I may call the two patriotisms, the Imperial and the Local. I turn to South Africa. South Africa is now almost entirely composed of self-governing communities. She has difficult problems to face, but I believe that she will face them with the same determination and the same grit with which other parts of the Empire have solved their problems. We hope it may not be very long before the different communities of South Africa are fused together. That is a consummation to which we all look forward with satisfaction ; and I think I may venture to say that, whatever Government is in power and whoever may be the representative of the Government of that day at the Colonial Office, we shall not fall into the error of tampering with the question, but that we shall desire to see those who are qualified to speak for the different Colonies in South Africa carefully considering the different problems which are set before them before we even attempt to raise an advisory voice in the matter. I turn for a moment to the Dependencies. I say nothing of India, although we must never forget that this Institute is concerned with India as well as with other Dominions of the Crown, but holding the office I do, I am not qualified to speak for India. Of the other almost countless Dependencies, I will only mention two in relation to the progress made. Take, for instance, West Africa. A great many of us can remember when we only thought of West Africa as of a body of British officials forlornly clinging to a malarious coast, whereas further inland there had only penetrated a certain number of adventurous traders and missionaries, who sometimes were only too completely absorbed into the social fabric by becoming part of the food of the original inhabitants. Now we see, owing to the invaluable researches of the Schools of Tropical Medicine, that those dire ailments which haunted the African shore are being, if not quelled, at any rate greatly diminished. We see railways penetrating inland, and the promise of commercial enterprise of great value, as we hope, both to the natives of Africa and to the people of this country. Take East Africa, which within the memory of many of us here was an ancient country. It represented to our minds the remains of an ancient Arab civilisation on the coast, the towns of which are mentioned, as some of you may remember, so far back as in "Paradise Lost." But few of us knew very much more of East Africa than Milton himself

did. Now East Africa, if not exactly a "Paradise Regained," is at any rate an important component part of the British Empire with a great railway running to the mighty Lakes, through districts in time to come, as we hope, destined to be the home of many settlers from this country, and also, like West Africa, destined to become the seat of great commercial enterprise. This Institute has existed now for forty years. It boasts some 4,500 members, and as I am now at the Colonial Office I may be allowed, perhaps, to express my satisfaction that its Treasurer, who takes so active a part in its work, is my friend Sir Montagu Ommanney. The vitality of its members may be sufficiently indicated by the fact that at the very last discussion which took place, with Lord Derby in the Chair, a name so well and honourably known for its connection with the Colonies, a very interesting paper was read by Lord Strathcona, who, I am sorry to say, is not here to-night, but who, as the reference books tell us, is entering, or has entered, upon his eighty-eighth year, while the Chairman of a preceding meeting was a gentleman, whom I am glad to see here to-night, Sir Frederick Young, who is even senior to Lord Strathcona, and, I believe, a contemporary in age with her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Well, one of the objects of this Institute is to encourage meetings between those who come from different parts of the Empire. No greater service can be rendered to the Empire. One of the most difficult Imperial problems of all is the distance which divides the different component parts of his Majesty's Dominions. Much can be done by improvement in means of transit, but transit alone is not of much use, unless when people arrive at the same point they are encouraged to meet to make acquaintance, and if possible to make friends. That is one function which this Institute performs. Also from time to time interesting and important papers are read, and discussions take place upon matters of high Imperial interest. Lastly, but by no means least, the Institute boasts a library amounting to some 70,000 volumes dealing with Colonial or Indian subjects, and in that respect is I should think the finest library in the world. Those facts are, I think, sufficient to ask you to drink with enthusiasm this toast. I am permitted to couple with the toast the names of two gentlemen. The first is Dr. Parkin, who speaks, I suppose, specially as representative of Canada, but is also, as much as any man, entitled to speak as a representative of the whole Empire, because I very well remember, in what are now very old days, when I was invited by the late Mr. Forster to join the Imperial Federation League, and was proud to do so, Dr. Parkin

was even at that time active in the propagation of the Imperial idea. Now he is intimately associated with the Rhodes Trust, that great legacy (which has the rare merit of being at once picturesque and practical) of the famous South African statesman. The other name which I am privileged to associate with the toast is that of Sir Richard Solomon. No man is more honoured and trusted in South Africa, and we are fortunate in having him in this country to give us the benefit of his sound and sane advice on subjects relating to South Africa. There are no two men more qualified to reply to this toast, because this Institute, for which they are to answer, is an engine for doing what we all wish to do, namely, drawing closer all those bonds, elastic, but, as we believe, absolutely unbreakable, which unite this country and the Dominions of his Majesty beyond the seas.

Dr. George R. Parkin, C.M.G., a Councillor of the Institute: I have assigned to me the pleasant and honourable duty, on behalf of the Council and Fellows of the Institute, of thanking the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the cordial terms in which he has proposed the toast. I wish I could reply in words as felicitous as those which he has himself used. But I can say with all sincerity that we especially value his presence to-night and all that he has said because he now speaks to us as the head of the great Department of State in which we, as members of this Institute, are most of all interested. This gathering to-night is, indeed, exceptionally interesting for our Institute. The occasion is memorable first from the fact that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is present as our chairman. He has told us, and with truth, that no subject of his vast dominions has landed in so many parts of the Empire as he has done, and I can say that no heir to the British Throne, no heir to any Throne, in the whole course of history has been able to place such a record before his people as that of the Prince who is here to-night. Second only to the pleasure we feel in having his Royal Highness honouring our board with his presence, and presiding over our gathering, is our satisfaction at finding Lord Crewe willing to make under the auspices of our Institute almost his first public appearance after assuming the duties of the difficult and anxious post to which he has been called. And yet it seems fitting that he should do so. This Institute, with its 5,000 members in all parts of the world, exists to help him in his work. It was established to educate the people of this country on colonial questions, and to educate the Colonies on the problems of the Empire. It aims continually at creating between the Motherland and the

Colonies, and between the different Colonies, that mutual understanding without which the government of the Empire would probably after a time prove impossible. Your Royal Highness, who has taken so much trouble by laborious travel to inform yourself about all parts of this vast Empire, has impressed this fact upon the people of England in more effective words than I can use here. But consider our history. What lost our first great Colonial Empire? Some say the obstinacy of a King—some the stupidity of a Prime Minister—some the rebellious spirit of colonists who forgot, because of a few grievances, all the immense debt they owed to the Motherland. There was a cause deeper than any of these. It was the ignorance of the public mind as to the true way in which Colonies should be governed—a want of close touch and intimate understanding between the mother and her children. How are we to preserve the new and far greater Colonial Empire which has since grown up around us and offers such a prospect of a glorious future for our nation? Surely it must be by supplying what was wanting before. By knowledge, in a word. It has often been said that the most probable dissolvent of the British Empire would be ignorance. It is to do away with this ignorance that the Royal Colonial Institute exists. One of our great poets has told us that "Blood is the price of Admiralty." During the last few days we have been reminded of the truth of this saying by disasters that have touched deeply the heart of the nation. Yet there has been no flinching, not even among those who have seen loved ones swept away by swift destruction. Admiralty we must have, at whatever price, living under such conditions as we do. We need also to be reminded constantly, though not in so terrible a way, that the price of continued Empire is knowledge. If what are sometimes spoken of as the ruling classes of this nation do not take the trouble to study the problems and conditions of the Empire they are not fit to continue in their place of honour. If this need of knowledge were fully realised we would see every one of our great public schools, from which go forth Viceroys, Governors, and Civil and military servants to do the work of the nation, taking special means to educate the boys of the richer classes on the history, geography, and conditions of the Empire. If the labouring man, who rightly enough aspires to lift himself to a position of influence, does not take the trouble to inform himself about the Empire, the circumstances under which it has grown up in the past and is held in the present, he is not fit for holding in his hands the destinies of the nation. For this reason no common school in the whole country should be without books and maps with which to teach the

children about the Colonies, nor should any Minister of Education feel that he had fulfilled his duty till this need was provided for. His Royal Highness has referred to the great system of scholarships established by Mr. Rhodes. I doubt if Oxford yet recognises the widening of its horizon which these scholarships will in the long run effect, or that English people realise what an influence in national affairs they will become. But why should we not have English scholars going to the large Colonial Universities? Such an interchange of thought among a body of able men would be a strangely powerful bond of national union. One of the greatest dangers that threaten the State to-day is the fact that the popular education on national questions is largely carried on only at times of intense political excitement, when keen competitors for power are willing to say almost anything in order to catch votes. In no sphere of our politics can this be so disastrous as in Colonial affairs. I think that public opinion in this country and in the Colonies is rapidly coming to wish that the Colonial Office, as well as the Foreign Office, should be as far as possible withdrawn from the arena of party politics. I think public men are beginning to understand that the management of that Office offers opportunities adequate to the very highest ability and statesmanship. I know that there is a consensus of opinion that the management of Colonial affairs is not at present the right field in which to place inexperienced men to sow their wild oats and to learn the arts of administration. An office which has to deal with communities of the most democratic type, extremely jealous of their liberties, and also with Colonies passing through every grade of representative institutions to those requiring a kind of paternal and almost autocratic control, makes demands on the soundest judgment and most consummate tact. It is for reasons such as these that we welcome Lord Crewe here to-night, the distinguished son of a distinguished father, and in close family alliance with a statesman who in the earlier stages of his career gave an immense impulse to Imperial thought by his sympathetic comprehension of Colonial problems. He has wished us prosperity, so we may express the ardent wish that his term of office will be marked by drawing more closely together than ever before the bonds that hold this Empire together. When the confederation of Canada was accomplished in 1867 by the passing of the British North America Act our late lamented Queen granted an interview to Sir John Macdonald, our first and greatest Premier, to congratulate him on the completion of his work. Sir John said to her Majesty on that occasion that, in forming out of the scattered

provinces of Canada a powerful dominion, "we have desired in this measure to declare in the most solemn and emphatic manner our resolve to be under the sovereignty of your Majesty and your Majesty's family for ever." This was not the language of a courtier, but the conviction of a statesman and the sentiment of an ardent patriot. What Sir John Macdonald said in 1867 of Canada we members of this Colonial Institute would like to say to your Royal Highness to-night of every one of the Colonies which we represent—that our one supreme aim is the maintenance of a united Empire in loyal allegiance to a sovereign family which has a history of 1,000 years behind it, and which with wise management, apart from party politics, may have a thousand years of still more glorious history in front of it.

The Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (Agent-General for the Transvaal): It would be almost presumptuous on my part were I to attempt to add anything to what has been so eloquently said by Dr. Parkin. But in an assembly like this, so representative of the different parts of the Empire, I would like to say how much the work of the Colonial Institute is appreciated in South Africa. The evidence of that appreciation is to be seen in the fact that one-fifth of its members belong to South Africa. The reason for the appreciation is simple enough. There was a time not long ago when Colonists were not of much account in England, when even self-governing Colonies were looked upon by a large number of people as mere possessions, some desirable and some undesirable. I am afraid I came from one which at that time was considered undesirable. That feeling was due entirely to the ignorance which existed at the time. I can best illustrate that ignorance by telling you a short story within my own experience. When I went up to Cambridge as an undergraduate from South Africa I was unfortunate enough to hear a conversation between my college servant and one of his friends. His friend said, "Have you any freshmen this term on your staircase?" and the reply was "Yes, I have got one of those Australians from the Cape." "What do you think of him?" said the friend. Naturally my curiosity was much aroused. "Well," said my college servant, "you know I never thought much of foreigners." That feeling has passed completely away. Even South Africa is to-day considered as much part of the Empire as Kent or Surrey is part of England; and we who come from South Africa, and all who come from the different Colonies, are recognised as full members of that Empire. I don't say this change of feeling is due mainly to the work of this Institute. It is due mainly, I believe, to the common sense of the people of

England and of the Colonies; but I do say without hesitation that the efforts of the Royal Colonial Institute have contributed considerably to this change. We appreciate the work of the Institute, and still more, if I may say so, the spirit in which that work has been done. There has been on the part of the Institute no assumption of superior knowledge, which is so offensive to the Colonies, no attempt at dictation, and no attempt to invoke interference in the affairs of the self-governing Colonies. The Colonial Institute has always recognised the principle on which alone the unity of the Empire can be attained—namely, that each self-governing Colony must be left absolutely free within the limits of its Constitution to solve its own problems in its own way. There is one matter which is paramount in many thoughts this evening. We are to-night celebrating the anniversary of an Institute whose motto is "United Empire," and I am sure the members will look with sympathy on every action in that direction in whatever part of the Empire it may be taken. Such action is now being taken in South Africa. To-day in Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal—and some of us venture to hope, in the near future, the capital of South Africa—there is being held a Conference of the Governments of the South African Colonies. It is one of the most important Conferences that has ever been held in that country, and the first since the grant of self-government to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies. For the first time in the history of South Africa all the parties at that Conference, with the exception of Rhodesia, are responsible to freely elected Parliaments. The spirit of unity which pervades this assembly will, I am sure, pervade that Conference. Its main object is to maintain those ties of union which already exist, and, if possible, to strengthen them; but I do hope and believe that the result of that Conference will be a distinct step forward towards the political union of South African Colonies into one indivisible whole, and the building up of a nation strong and self-reliant—a nation which will be neither English nor Dutch, but truly South African, inheriting the best characteristics and faithful to the noble traditions of each, and discharging its obligations to the vast native tribes within its borders according to principles which will make for their advancement and civilisation and secure their loyalty and devotion. I thank Lord Crewe on behalf of the South African members of this Institute for the speech he has made, and I assure the governing body of this Institute that we in South Africa fully appreciate the work they are doing in carrying out the object of the Institute—namely, the unity of the Empire.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 12, 1908, when a Paper on "The Possibilities and Prospects of Irrigation in Australia" was read by Mr. T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O. (Agent-General for New South Wales).

The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 24 Fellows had been elected—namely, 3 Resident and 21 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:

Louis Brennan, C.B., Admiral Sir Archibald L. Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Robert Vaughan Gower.

Non-Resident Fellows:

Hugh T. Dyke Acland, F.R.C.S. (*New Zealand*), *Charles F. Albertyn, M.D.* (*Cape Colony*), *George E. Anderson* (*British Guiana*), *Charles H. S. Bellis, J.P.* (*North-Western Rhodesia*), *Robert A. Christison* (*Queensland*), *Walter W. Forwood, J.P.* (*South Australia*), *Norman A. Gavin* (*Gold Coast Colony*), *Lennox L. Giddy* (*Cape Colony*), *William J. W. Günther* (*New South Wales*), *E. C. Hodgett* (*Northern Nigeria*), *E. C. Lane* (*Cyprus*), *David MacGill, J.P.* (*Cape Colony*), *Edward H. Macpherson* (*New South Wales*), *John Marks* (*Ceylon*), *William A. Parker* (*British Guiana*), *George S. Ronaldson* (*Cape Colony*), *Hon. George J. Smith, M.L.C.* (*New Zealand*), *John Cheape Stewart* (*Rhodesia*), *William F. Stock* (*South Australia*), *Aylmer C. Strong* (*India*), *H. A. Worsley* (*British East Africa*).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The Chairman called on Mr. Coghlan to read his Paper on

THE POSSIBILITIES AND PROSPECTS OF IRRIGATION IN AUSTRALIA.

It is a great pleasure for me to come here to night to address so representative an audience on a subject of such great importance to Australian interests as Irrigation. At the outset I would like to dis-

cuss for a moment the rainfall condition of the continent. Here you have a representation of Australia with markings showing the average annual rainfall in various districts. This rainfall ranges from over 80 inches a year at Cooktown and Cardwell to less than 5 inches in the interior of the West. This is not, of course, an ideal disposition, for if the rainfall were evenly distributed there would be an average of 18 inches over the whole surface of Australia; as it is, 500,000 square miles of the continent may be considered well or abundantly watered and 400,000 miles sufficiently watered. The remainder, about 2,000,000 square miles, is not sufficiently supplied for purposes of agriculture, and a large part of it, say 500,000 square miles, is practically rainless. Much of the insufficiently watered area has a very fertile soil; indeed, I might go further and say that it is a fact well established that the arid and semi-arid lands of Australia are peculiarly rich in plant food and capable of growing magnificent crops when water in sufficient quantities is applied to them. This has been demonstrated in many places—in the far interior on a small scale and commercially at Mildura and elsewhere in Victoria, at Renmark in South Australia, and on the Yanco Creek in New South Wales. It is not an accident that this is so; aridity and fertility stand to one another in the relation of cause and effect. Soils are formed from rocks by their gradual pulverisation and chemical decomposition under atmospheric agency. The weathering process is accompanied by the formation of new compounds—factors of fertility—of which some are soluble and some insoluble. Where the rainfall is abundant the soluble constituents, including the compounds of the alkalies, potash, and soda, are wholly or in part drained away down the rivers into the ocean; whereas, where the rainfall is very light, they must remain in the soil. Analysis of the arid soils of New South Wales, as well as the practical cultivation tests already referred to, bear out these conclusions as to the relation of dryness and fertility. Of such soils there are some 300,000 square miles in the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, and in New South Wales and Victoria very considerable portions of this area—perhaps 80,000 square miles—can be irrigated by water gravitating from one or other of the numerous rivers comprising the Murray system.

If Australia were not such a rich country as it is, these arid but fertile lands would doubtless have been irrigated long ago, but in this direction the natural wealth of the country has checked development. When wool and wheat and butter and fruit can be

raised in vast quantities from areas of comparatively large extent without artificial watering, it is not unnatural that these areas should be first exploited and the other portions of the continent not favoured with regular or sufficient rainfall should be neglected. In many ways the disastrous experience of 1901-1902, when the flocks were reduced by one-third, has taught Australia useful lessons, but none more salutary than the necessity of providing against the recurrence of adverse seasons, and were it not for this lesson the comparative apathy of the past might have prevailed for years to come. Now, however, the whole Commonwealth is awake to the possibility, not only of checking the ravages of drought by water conservation, but of making large stretches of country with insufficient or irregular rainfall as productive as the best lands of the area within which plentiful rains usually occur.

There are three methods of irrigation practised in Australia. The first, in which water is obtained from river sources by gravitation, is not adopted in any large measure, but is capable, as we shall presently see, of being vastly extended as water is conserved in the storage areas which nature has placed in abundance in the upper courses of all the more important rivers. The second is adopted at the settlements of Mildura and Renmark on the Murray river and several other places where the water lies at a lower level than the land to be irrigated, and must, therefore, be pumped up to the distributing channels. The third method consists in utilising the water obtained from Artesian sources, which are on a vast scale and peculiarly valuable in districts of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, where permanently running streams are few.

As compared with what has been done by other countries, Australian achievements in irrigation are as yet quite inconsiderable. India has 33,000,000 acres of irrigated land, the United States 7,600,000, Egypt 6,000,000, Spain 2,800,000 acres, while the lands of Australia irrigated from every source do not exceed 200,000 acres, of which area about 150,000 acres are in Victoria. While water is at present available from riverine and artesian sources to extend this area very considerably, irrigation in Australia will not approach the dimensions it has obtained in the least advanced of the countries named until steps have been taken to conserve some of the water which now runs to waste in enormous quantities; and it is not too much to say that, when the rivers have been dammed and the vast artesian reservoirs opened up to their full extent, millions of acres in the arid and semi-arid districts now

given over to pasturage and dependent on a precarious rainfall will carry a large agricultural population for whom drought will have no terrors. It is in the basin of the river Murray, which, with its tributaries, drains about 414,000 square miles in the States of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia, that irrigation will receive its greatest and most rapid development, as it was there it made its earliest beginnings.

The Murray basin enfolds an area twice as large as France, and includes more than half Victoria, five-sixths of New South Wales, and about 100,000 square miles of Queensland, including some of the best portions of that State and 24,000 square miles of South Australia. This huge territory does not all effectively contribute to the flow of the Murray and its tributaries, partly because over much of it the rainfall is light, partly because some of the water which does fall is evaporated by the hot sun, and partly, perhaps mainly, because a considerable portion sinks into the porous and fissured ground before it can reach the rivers which flow into the Murray. There is every reason for believing, and this fact has important bearing on the question we are discussing, that a great quantity of the rain-water which appears to be thus irremediably lost by soakage before reaching the main river finds its way into subterranean reservoirs deep in the bowels of the earth, whence it can be recovered by the medium of artesian bores, concerning which something will presently be said.

The watershed which makes effective contribution to the Murray system has an area of about 159,000 square miles, and is therefore considerably larger than the United Kingdom. It includes the mountain ranges and tablelands, with an average height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet, with peaks rising in many places to 4,000 and 5,000 feet, and occasionally reaching to 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the sea-level. These ranges run from west to east through Victoria, and northerly through New South Wales and Queensland at a distance varying from 30 to 200 miles from the coast, throwing off numerous lateral spurs. All over these ranges there is an abundant rainfall, few of the mountain districts having less than 40 inches a year, and some of them in the semi-tropical north as much as 75 and 80 inches. Thus huge quantities of rain descend on the gathering grounds, but there are several thousands of miles of river channel to be supplied before this water can reach the sea. The Murray from its source near Mount Kosciusko runs about 1,750 miles, including its windings, to its mouth in South Australia; the Darling, its longest tributary, has a course of 1,750 miles in New South

Wales alone, after flowing some hundreds of miles through Queensland; the Murrumbidgee, measured along its windings, runs about 1,350 miles entirely in New South Wales, where also the Lachlan, 700 miles, the Macquarie, and other important rivers rise and flow. In Victoria there are no rivers of such length. The Goulburn, a fine stream, and the most important tributary which enters the Murray from the south, is the longest, with a course of 345 miles, while other rivers of the system are the Mitta, the Kiewa, and the Ovens, all making effective contributions to the main stream.

All the rivers of the Murray system are subject to great fluctuations in their flow, discharging from four to ten times as much water in a year of flood as in a year of drought, but the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan and Goulburn are always running streams, capable of resisting the fiercest droughts, for they are fed by snow-clad mountains. The Darling and its tributaries from South Queensland, which depend for their supply upon monsoonal rains on low ranges, were reduced by the unexampled drought of 1901–1902 to long chains of ponds, but this is not their ordinary condition, and they have tremendous potentialities for irrigation. In the floods of 1890 the Darling was a moving inland sea, 60 miles in width; it is recorded that one of the river steamers steamed for hours out of sight of land, and another steamboat delivered a cargo twenty-five miles inland from the river bank. The Murray is in normal seasons navigable for about 1,000 miles during seven months of the year, and steamers frequently travel a thousand miles up the Darling and several hundreds of miles up the Murrumbidgee from the respective junctions of these rivers with the Murray, and this without assistance from a single lock. If the rivers of the Murray system were locked like the rivers of so many other countries, their importance would be better realised, and though present traffic would not warrant the expense of building locks for the sake of navigation alone, it is almost certain that a large amount of locking will be done sooner or later, and the three great streams—the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, and the Murray—made permanently navigable.

On the main Murray river, and on every important tributary, continuous gaugings have been taken, extending over several years, and at the same time accurate records have been made of the rainfall on the gathering grounds which supply the rivers—gaugings and records which, taken in conjunction, supply data for establishing with certainty the volume of the water now going to waste. The flow of the river Murray, for instance, at Morgan,

close to the border of New South Wales and South Australia, after it has received all its tributaries, is sufficient, as shown by the gauging of the eight years 1895–1902, to cover, on the average, 6,900,000 acres to the depth of twelve inches yearly, and these eight years included the abnormal drought years of 1901–1902, with no compensating year of heavy flood. It would not, of course, be practicable to take all this water for irrigation, but when it is realised that this quantity is only two per cent. of the rain which fell during those years within the Murray basin, it will be seen how great are the potentialities of water conservation when adequate means are adopted to impound some of the water which never reaches the main stream.

When the first colonists came to Australia, they were struck with the strange reversal of ideas, to which they had to accustom themselves. The swans of their adopted country were black, the cherries grew with the stones outside, the pears were of wood, the dogs did not bark, and more extended knowledge has added to the list of eccentricities. It is an axiom of Euclid that the whole is greater than its part, but so far as the rivers of the Murray system are concerned, this axiom is reversed, and at certain seasons, and indeed somewhat frequently, the flow of several of the Murray's tributaries, when taken together, is larger than that of the Murray itself as it courses through South Australia on its way to the sea after having received all its tributaries.

The average yearly flow of the Murray as it passes the town of Morgan into South Australia may be taken as 375,000 million cubic feet; the discharge of the Darling at Wilcannia averages 170,000 million cubic feet, and nearer its sources its average discharge is probably much greater. The quantity of water passing down the Darling at Bourke during the great floods is incalculable, but in 1890, which was a year of moderate flood, the discharge was 717,000 million cubic feet. These figures will probably convey little meaning to you, but it may help you to realise the mighty volume of the Darling in good years when I say that its flow is equal to that of a stream 180 yards broad, 10 feet deep, moving at the rate of three miles an hour during the whole twelve months. The Murrumbidgee, though smaller in volume is more regular in its flow than the Darling, and its average at Gundagai is 145,000 million cubic feet; the Lachlan, which falls into the Murrumbidgee below Gundagai, has an average discharge at Forbes of 35,000 million cubic feet. The Goulburn, falling into the Murray on the south bank, has an average yearly discharge of

80,000 million cubic feet, while the Mitta, Kiewa, and Ovens, also Victorian rivers, are considerable streams. It will be seen, therefore, that in their upper courses the tributaries of the Murray have an average annual flow as follows:—

The Darling	170	thousand	million	cubic feet.
Murrumbidgee	145	„	„	„ „
Lachlan	35	„	„	„ „
Goulburn	80	„	„	„ „
Mitta, Kiewa and Ovens . .	100	„	„	„ „

In all 530,000 million cubic feet, and if to this be added the flow of the Murray itself, before it is joined by any of the rivers just enumerated, 127,000 million cubic feet, we have a total of Murray basin waters in the more important tributaries of 657,000 million cubic feet whereas the Murray itself at the point it enters South Australia, after receiving all its tributaries has an average flow of 375,000 millions cubic feet only, or 282,000 millions less than its parts. The task of the hydraulic engineer to-day is to turn to some useful purpose some portion of this vast body of water, flowing uselessly to the sea, or lost in the river beds by soakage or evaporation.

In dealing with this great problem so intimately connected with the future of Australia, it is fortunate that nature itself has provided many important auxiliaries which will before long be turned to beneficent use. All along the banks of the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Murray there are lakes filled by the overflow of the rivers during floods; these lakes retain their waters only until the rivers fall to their normal level, when they are gradually drained off and become dry, but one and all are capable of being dammed so as to retain the supply which they receive.

There are seventy of these lakes on the Darling alone; some of them of large capacity, like Lake Menindie, which in its natural condition holds 17,000 million cubic feet of water. Lake Cawndilla holds over 7,000 million cubic feet, and other lakes of less size bring the total capacity of the Darling lakes to 100,000 million cubic feet, which is equivalent to 225,000 acres of water 10 feet deep. In the basins of the Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan there are also numerous lakes, covering altogether a surface of 160,000 acres. Most of these so-called lakes are capable of being turned into storage reservoirs at small expense; as an example, Lake Victoria, situated on the Murray, in New South Wales, not far from the South Australian border, may be mentioned. By the expenditure of £85,000 engineers estimate that a weir could be

constructed impounding 22,500 million cubic feet. The magnitude of the storage to be accomplished by this trifling sum of £85,000 may be appreciated when it is remembered that Lake Victoria thus treated will hold three-fifths as much water as the Great Assouan dam on the Nile. What is to be done at Lake Victoria can be accomplished in many other places along the middle and lower courses of the Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan, as well as on the Murray itself.

The preservation of a certain minimum flow in the Murray is considered essential by South Australia, and the point has been conceded by New South Wales and Victoria, but the construction of balance reservoirs, such as Lake Victoria, would leave the States last mentioned free to undertake the construction of reservoirs in the upper courses of the tributaries to impound water for purely irrigation purposes without depleting the main river. There are various proposals adopted or under discussion which are worth mentioning on account of the volume of water added to the storage of the country. A dam 155 feet high proposed to be built across the Lachlan a little below its confluence with the Abercrombie would back up the Lachlan for 18 miles and the Abercrombie for 19 miles, and impound 12,000 million cubic feet of water. If the proposal to build a dam 155 feet in height seems a large one it is, nevertheless, not so ambitious as the scheme for the Murrumbidgee, where a dam 200 feet high is now in actual course of construction.

Reference may be made to other proposed storage works, which are certain in time to be carried out, before dealing with those already completed or in progress. One of the most extensive of these reservoirs will hold up the stream of the upper Murray at Bungowunnah, a few miles below the town of Albury. At this place a dam 8,000 feet in length and 70 feet in height will store 25,367 million cubic feet of water, and will therefore have a capacity only about one-third less than that of the Assouan Nile dam, which stores 37,612 million cubic feet. The Bungowunnah reservoir would doubtless have been undertaken ere this but for the fact that it requires co-operation and adjustment of water rights between the States of Victoria and New South Wales, which have both in the meantime proceeded with other schemes, that at Bungowunnah, however, being merely postponed and by no means abandoned. In New South Wales a comprehensive scheme of conservation is planned, embracing the rivers Murrumbidgee, Murray, Lachlan, Tumut, Darling, Namoi, and Macquarie, the most extensive being the Barren Jack reservoir on the Murrum-

bidgee. In Victoria new works are planned or in progress on the Goulburn, Campaspe, Loddon, Avoca, Wimmera, and other streams, the largest being known as the Waranga basin on the Goulburn.

Much of the work has already been done upon this reservoir, which is to have the very respectable capacity of 9,000 million cubic feet, but it shrinks into insignificance when compared with the projected storage at Trawool, also on the Goulburn River, which is of magnitude hitherto unexampled in the world. Trawool is a small township about 63 miles north-east of Melbourne, at a spot where the river in the course of ages has cut a deep gorge about 600 yards in breadth between steep banks which rise 150 feet on either side. Here it is proposed to dam the river by building a wall of concrete, backed by rough granite. Such a wall would be 1,700 feet long and 140 feet above the river bed. It would throw back the waters of the Goulburn for 20 miles and impound the vast volume of 60,000 million cubic feet in a lake which would submerge 28,000 acres of river flats and gullies, blot out the town of Yea, and destroy 20 miles of the railway line from Tallarook to Mansfield. Twenty thousand acres of the land to be submerged is private property used largely for dairy farming, and land resumption will, therefore, be a considerable item of cost in the scheme, which is estimated in all at £1,500,000. The present Government of Victoria have stated that they consider the Trawool reservoir essential to the proper development of water conservation in the State, and they have authorised a survey, an act which has called forth a protest from the Government of South Australia, where it is claimed that New South Wales and Victoria are legally and equitably bound to subordinate the use of the waters of Murray tributaries rising within their respective borders to the alleged right of South Australia to a main river of unimpaired navigability in South Australian territory. This claim New South Wales and Victoria refuse to admit. If it were valid the South Australians would be justified in regarding the Trawool dam with apprehension, for its capacity will be equal to the whole flow of the Goulburn in a very low year; in normal years it will be incalculably useful in retaining the flood waters, which at present do much damage, and releasing them for irrigation when they are most needed.

I come next to a great water conservation scheme in New South Wales, which approaches that proposed at Trawool in magnitude, and differs from it in having passed all the stages of discussion and planning into that of construction—very vigorous construction

too, for Sydney newspapers report that work is proceeding night and day, in the bed of the Murrumbidgee at Barren Jack, where engineering skill is taking advantage of natural conditions to create one of the largest reservoirs in the world.

The name Barren Jack is a libel upon the country in which the reservoir is situated, and does not in fact even profess to be descriptive, for it is a corruption of the aboriginal words Booren Yiack, which signify precipitous mountain, and are justly applicable to the place, a gorge with steep granite walls through which the Murrumbidgee flows after travelling some 200 miles north from its source near Kiandra. Across the mouth of this gorge foundations are being laid for a gigantic wall, 200 feet high, 900 feet long, and 20 feet wide on the crest and 230 feet wide at the base. It will when completed throw back the Murrumbidgee waters for 41 miles, and the waters of two tributaries, the Yass and the Goodradigbee, for 25 miles and 15 miles respectively.

The magnificent reservoir thus created will have a depth in places of over 200 feet, submerge 12,470 acres, and hold 33,381 million cubic feet of water.

Making a comparison once more with the Assouan dam in Egypt, this reservoir will have eleven-twelfths of the storage capacity of that great work. The cost of the dam and its accessories, including a main canal and subsidiary canals some 300 miles in length, will be about £1,500,000. The offtake of the main channel is not adjacent to the reservoir, but 240 miles lower down the river at Narrandera, in the neighbourhood of which there are wide expanses peculiarly adapted for irrigation. The system of canals first constructed will deal only with the north side of the Murrumbidgee, and the task required of them is to give 100,000 acres destined for intense cultivation from 24 inches to 30 inches of water a year, and also provide 2,000,000 acres of purely pastoral land with water for men and animals independently of ordinary rainfall. This is the work which, according to departmental calculations, the Barren Jack Reservoir may be fairly expected to do, using up only half of the water annually available. The other half is to be reserved for a system of canals on the southern bank, which will water a district not yet surveyed with a view to irrigation, and the two areas to be served ultimately will equal 250,000 acres of fully irrigated land, and probably 3,000,000 acres of pastoral country.

A conservative estimate of the population which may be rapidly placed upon the tract watered by Barren Jack is 60,000, and at

least five times this number will be provided with profitable land by the six works proposed. This will be evident from comparison with actual results already obtained. At Mildura 9,000 acres of irrigated land under intense cultivation now support a population of about 5,000, and this where the soil without water is absolutely worthless. The people of Mildura are principally engaged in fruit growing, and were there a boundless market for fruit, dozens of Milduras might be rapidly established in Australia, but the problem of Australian irrigation is not only to give facilities for growing special crops, but to assist the grower of staple crops, and also the grazier to make his present occupation more profitable until in time to come increasing population shall create new demands.

The capacity of works either actually in progress or definitely proposed, namely the Barren Jack Reservoir, the Waranga Basin, the Trawool Reservoir, and the storage areas at Lake Victoria and on the Lachlan river, have an aggregate capacity exceeding 160,000 million cubic feet. An idea of what such storage will accomplish can be obtained from Victoria, where it is estimated by the Chairman of the Water Commission, Mr. Elwood Mead, that Trawool, Waranga, and the Goulburn Weir will enable 1,500,000 acres to be covered annually to the depth of 12 inches; this does not mean that 1,500,000 acres could be irrigated to the full extent required, but certainly 700,000 acres could be completely irrigated while leaving a considerable surplus from wet years to augment the supply in seasons of scanty rainfall.

The joint capacity of the three reservoirs which render this possible is a little less than 70,000 million cubic feet, and it may be assumed that 160,000 million cubic feet of storage would completely irrigate 1,600,000 acres on the very generous scale contemplated by the Victorian Commissioner, if all the water did the duty expected of it in that State. Some of it might not do so much, for the new sources include Lake Victoria from which little irrigation could be effected without pumping, but, on the other hand, not until many years hence when the markets for fruits and other products of intense culture have expanded enormously, will irrigation to the depth contemplated in these calculations be required on more than a fraction of the irrigated lands. The balance must be used for cereal growing or pasturage. Twelve inches of water applied at the proper time, even allowing one-third for waste, is sufficient to produce splendid crops of wheat, and this amount can be given to about 3,430,000 acres when the proposed

reservoirs have been built. In addition to this, water for stock and domestic purposes can be delivered to a vastly greater area.

The smaller acreage, intensely cultivated, according to the Mildura average, would provide for over 1,400,000 people, but it would be in every way satisfactory if only a million additional people were supported. The experience of European countries where irrigation is practised shows that this is an extremely moderate estimate. On 26,000 acres irrigated in the Huerta of Valencia, for instance, there is a population of 72,000 souls maintained by the cultivation of the land, and that is irrespective of the city of Valencia, which stands in the midst of the Garden of the Plain, and whose trade is largely dependent on the products of the irrigated area.

The cost of constructing the six systems may be put at about £7,100,000 sterling, equivalent to £7 per inhabitant settled on the soil, a very moderate outlay when it is remembered that the various Governments are subsidising immigration at the rate of £6 per head for rural workers.

The six schemes just referred to are business proposals, the success of which admits of no doubt. Leaving them behind, we enter a region of speculation as to the further resources of Australia in regard to conservation of water, but we know that in the Murray Basin in New South Wales alone there are 43,500,000 acres fit for irrigation, that inconceivable volumes of water are at present wasted, and that there are numerous lakes and other natural facilities for intercepting and storing a portion of the floods. Some day all these facilities will be available, and only a small fraction of the water which is now lost will be enough to irrigate ten million acres.

Irrigation in Australia is not dependent upon the rivers alone, for though they will always provide the principal water supply, a great and increasing amount is obtained from artesian sources, which have been successfully tapped in all the States except Victoria. The artesian water is contained in soft absorbent rock, varying in thickness from 100 to 600 feet, which underlies the whole of Queensland west of the dividing range except a small area in the north-west, most of northern New South Wales, a large area of South Australia, and a wide coastal strip in the south and west of Western Australia. The districts at present known to contain artesian water extend over 376,000 square miles in Queensland, 83,000 miles in New South Wales, and 110,000 miles in South Australia.

The water-bearing strata derive their principal supply in the eastern states from rain which falls on the western slopes of the coastal ranges, soaks into the ground, and as it flows downwards becomes confined between impervious strata above and below. According to Professor Gregory the average rainfall on the Queensland hills is about 22 inches, or 319,000,000 gallons per square mile, and the area which receives this amount of water on the western slopes of Queensland and New South Wales is so large that if much of the rainfall could be caught the amount available would be enormous. According to some estimates 25 per cent. of this rainfall percolates underground, and awaits collection from the deep water-bearing rocks.

There is, however, believed to be a further source of supply. The tributaries of the Darling and that river itself are subject to floods on a vast scale, which subside with great rapidity, not to be accounted for by evaporation or by delivery to the sea or lakes into which the rivers flow. It is most probable that a large share of the flood-waters soaks through the channel beds and thus augments the artesian supplies.

Under ordinary circumstances the water slowly percolating through the porous rock, and under great pressure from constant new supplies taken in upon the high lands, finds outlets in the ocean probably far below sea level, in the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Great Australian Bight. But as it travels with difficulty through the rock, and its passage to the ocean is obstructed by the pressure of the sea water, it will rise with varying force through bores which penetrate the impervious strata above and reach the water beneath, the strength and volume of the flow depending upon the thickness of the artesian strata pierced, their level and the resistance which they offer to the lateral movement of the stream.

The outflow can, of course, nowhere reach a point higher than the intake, but in many cases a strong jet is thrown above the surface of the earth; in others, water just overflows the bore-hole, and sometimes it ascends from great depths to a point near the surface, whence it can be pumped. The artesian well or flowing bore is, of course, of more value than the sub-artesian well or pumping bore, since it provides water without labour once the sinking is done, but very useful supplies of great volume can be obtained from many sub-artesian sources. Over 1,600,000 gallons per day are pumped, for instance, from such wells at Fremantle, Western Australia, while the artesian and sub-artesian supplies

obtained in Perth are equal to upwards of five and a half million gallons per day.

So far I have said little about the great territory of Western Australia, which is cut off by an almost rainless plateau from the river systems of the east, and entirely dependent upon the water which flows above or beneath the soil, from sources within her own borders. The former, at least, is small in quantity, for the mountain ranges are too near the coast to allow length to the rivers and too low to provide them with snow-fed sources. The artesian resources are not yet proved to be anything like their full probable extent, but in addition to wells near Perth, others have been sunk with success at Broome and Eucla, on the western and southern coasts, and the chances of obtaining artesian water in a coastal belt from 70 to 200 miles wide, extending from 22 degrees to 28 degrees North latitude, are favourably reported on by geologists. In the meantime irrigation in Western Australia has some interesting distinctive features, for though the area actually irrigated is insignificant, difficult problems of water supply have been met with boldness and solved with success. Nowhere in the world has a more ambitious scheme of its kind been undertaken than that which provides water for the busy towns called into being by the magic of gold in the desert sands of Coolgardie, which twenty years ago seemed condemned for ever to desolate aridity. But £2,600,000 have been expended on weirs and pumps and mains and a wonderful change has come over the land. Roses bloom in shady gardens; creeping plants cover the walls of cottages; the harvester rattles over yellowing wheat fields; children play on green lawns and trees give grateful shade in streets and parks, because gold has called water to its aid in effecting a seeming miracle.

To those who remember the days when water in the mining camps cost more than whiskey, and when a man brushed himself or was blown upon with a bellows instead of washing because baths were an undreamed-of luxury, the state of things to-day seems marvellous indeed. The householders of Kalgoorlie can get water at as low a price as 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 gallons to water their gardens, though it has to be lifted 350 miles from a dam near the coast which lies a thousand feet below the high plain whereon the city stands; and farmers who live nearer to the source are buying water at 9*d.* per 1,000 gallons to irrigate crops of lucerne, an experiment which is expected to prove profitable.

From Guildford, near Perth, to Bulong, in the goldfields, a strip of country 387 miles long and 20 miles broad is supplied; while the

towns of Northam, York and Beverley, the last named of which is forty miles from the pipe line, are now drawing upon the goldfields main for water. The storage is provided by a weir 750 feet long and 150 feet high across the Helena River at Mundaring, where 4,600 million gallons are thus impounded. The water is thence pumped into twelve storage reservoirs at different points. To fill the reservoir at Bulla Bulling, which supplies Kalgoorlie, and which lies 1,200 feet above the level of the weir at Mundaring, the stream passes through eight pumping stations on the long road. Water distributed under such conditions is necessarily somewhat expensive; 688 million gallons delivered in 1906 07 to the mines, to householders, and agriculturists averaged 4*s.* 10*d.* per 1,000 gallons. But water, whatever it costs, in these arid regions is a priceless boon, and, as already pointed out, it is sold much cheaper for farm and garden purposes. Receipts from the sale of water in 1906–07 amounted to £167,146, and the total cost, including interest, working expenses, and a sinking fund of £81,000, to £251,717, leaving a deficiency of £84,571, a deficiency which is expected soon to disappear, and which cannot in any case be regarded as all loss in view of the great impetus this bold water scheme has given to industry in the State.

Another interesting aspect of the water question in Western Australia is that which concerns the making of tanks and wells on the great stock routes that strike inland from different points on the coast. Much of the country devoid of surface water is fine pastoral land, covered with edible bushes and plants, and will support large numbers of stock provided they can be assured against thirst. The retreat of the desert before the march of the dam-sinking pioneer is characteristic of Australia. Cooper's Creek, in Queensland, where Burke and Wills and their camels starved, is now the centre of a flourishing pastoral district, with numerous homesteads and millions of sheep and cattle; and the Lachlan Plains of New South Wales, which Surveyor-General Oxley declared in 1816 would never be inhabited by man, are covered with sheep stations and wheat and dairy farms. Similarly, in Western Australia the wilderness is steadily shrinking as watering-places are created in the region of low rainfall. On the route from Eucla, on the Great Australian Bight, to Coolgardie, for instance, where there are nutritious fodder plants but there is no surface water, artesian bores, which yield about 130,000 gallons per day, have been sunk at Madura, and underground tanks of concrete, with a capacity of 40,000 gallons each, have been constructed at several points to conserve the water

which is obtainable by sinking or which can be collected after rain.

In Queensland and New South Wales the artesian development has been very considerable. In the first-named State the length of all the various bores put down in search of water is about 1,250,000 feet and the daily flow 400 million gallons, but besides the flowing bores there are more than 200 yielding large sub-artesian supplies. In New South Wales the flowing bores supply over 200 million gallons daily, and the sub-artesian supplies are numerous and extensive. The artesian area of South Australia is large and has been tested in many places, and thirty flowing and twenty-five sub-artesian bores are the result. Artesian boring has not been successful in Victoria, though some small supplies have been met with. In the Western Mallee country, where they would prove exceptionally welcome, the search for artesian waters has been fruitless, and geologists are not hopeful of its ever meeting with success, since it is believed that a wall of impervious rock near the New South Wales border diverts the subterranean water-supply from most of Western Victoria.

Taking Australia as a whole, the distance pierced in search of water may be set down at 2,225,000 feet; there are over 2,000 bores, and the expenditure has been £3,750,000. It is as yet uncertain how many more bores can be opened in the artesian country without lessening the flow of those already yielding, but there is no reason to believe that the limits of supply will be reached for a very long time to come. In many places bores are giving a smaller flow than when they were opened, which may be due to mechanical causes, and not to any exhaustion of the well. In some localities, on the other hand, the flow has become more free instead of decreasing; and the output of most of the bores seems liable to variations, which are thought to be due to lunar influence. It is also believed that the wells must be affected by differences in the amount of rainfall on the intake area, but investigations do not yet show what period of time must elapse between a diminution of rainfall and a decrease in the flow of the bore affected.

Mr. Gibbons Cox, who writes with large experience of the subject, seems to think, after considering all the available data, as thickness of the water-bearing strata, their outlets to the ocean, the rainfall which enters them, and the behaviour of existing bores, that thirty or forty times the present supply can be obtained from artesian sources without exhausting them. This estimate, of

course, has no pretensions to accuracy, but Mr. Cox has practical as well as theoretic knowledge of the artesian country in all parts of Australia, having chosen the site for many of the most successful bores, and his opinion is therefore of value; but even if Mr. Cox over-estimates their amount, there is no doubt that Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia have vast potentialities for wealth in their subterranean water. And that they are not yet making full use of the portion they have brought to the surface is plain enough, for it is sufficient to irrigate nearly 300,000 acres, while not more than about 6,000 acres are under irrigation in Queensland and New South Wales combined. Irrigation will steadily increase, and in the meantime the water is proving of inestimable value on pastoral properties, which are seamed with permanent channels. How extensive is the use that may be made of artesian water for pastoral purposes may be gathered from the fact that one bore, yielding 684,000 gallons a day, enables 128 square miles of country to be watered by means of 57 miles of distributing drains. It has been proved on Government experimental farms and private properties that the artesian water, though sometimes mineralised, is entirely suitable for irrigation, and that where failures have been met with the cause was overflooding and waterlogging the soil, or other wrong treatment of it. At the Moree Government bore in New South Wales, where there is a flow of 837,000 gallons per day from a depth of 2,772 feet, fruit, grain, lucerne, root crops—products of every kind suited to the climate—are successfully grown. Hay yields at the rate of two tons to four tons to the acre; sorghum grows 8 feet high in ten weeks and gives the magnificent return of twenty tons to the acre, and fruit grows to perfection. Similar success in cultivation elsewhere shows that the artesian water will make the dry soil wonderfully fruitful, and the hotter the climate the greater are the results obtained from humidity.

Since the artesian areas of Australia provide the essentials of fertility in abundant measure, they will undoubtedly some day be dotted with well-populated irrigation settlements, like that at Mildura. In the meantime there is a mass of evidence to show the great value of irrigation on sheep and cattle stations, where only a small fraction of the run can be watered.

By pumping water from the Lachlan in 1902 Sir Samuel McCaughey irrigated 750 acres of lucerne and 250 acres of sorghum. He had also 1,500 acres of lucerne which he had not watered for twelve months. On the 250 acres of sorghum 15,000

sheep were fed for three months when sheep on waterless properties were dying in thousands. Such figures teach a valuable lesson, showing what great things a small irrigation patch can do for the pastoralist. A station of 50,000 acres in the arid districts, for example, may carry 10,000 sheep for a number of years and give excellent profits. The carrying capacity of such land, one sheep to five acres, is small, but the cost of the land and its working are very small also; until there comes a year of drought, when dams dry up and stock must be transported to other districts at great expense in order to save their lives; while sometimes, owing to lack of food and water on the stock routes, they cannot be transported, but must die of starvation or thirst.

The 'Melbourne Argus' recently published an interesting interview with Mr. Sidney Kidman, who holds personally or in conjunction with others stations in South-western Queensland, the Northern Territory and Central Australia with an aggregate area of 50,000 square miles. On these stations he breeds horses, cattle, camels and mules. Mr. Kidman speaks enthusiastically of the aid which the South Australian Government have rendered to the pastoralist by sinking artesian wells on the stock route from Birdsville, in Queensland, to Hergott Springs, in Central Australia. In a distance of 300 miles they have put down nine bores, ranging in depth from 1,200 feet to 4,700 feet. When the water leaves the bore it is nearly boiling, but it is excellent for drinking when cool. 'The artesian supplies over Western Queensland and Central Australia,' says Mr. Kidman, 'are transforming the outlook. In droughts a few years ago stock could not be moved along the stock routes when water gave out on the runs, and the cattle had simply to be left to die. Now there are lines of escape, thanks to artesian supplies.' That cattle from this arid country are worth saving is well evidenced by the fact that, of 3,000 cattle from Bulla Downs sold last year in Melbourne, 1,500 brought top price in the sale yards—and this after they had been driven 250 miles to Hergott and thence railed 1,000 miles to Melbourne.

The presence of perennial water in the paddocks of flowing bore country ensures stock against suffering from thirst, and considerably lessens the danger of starvation, even in the worst years, for sheep with plenty of water to drink will find subsistence on dry and scant herbage which they could not touch when thirsty, and as soon as a small area of the run is irrigated starvation will be impossible. Sir Samuel McCaughey's experience already alluded to

shows that 250 acres of irrigated land will feed 15,000 sheep for three months. If 200 acres were irrigated yearly for every pastoral property carrying 10,000 sheep, and the produce of these acres stored in stacks or ensilage pits, the stock would be thoroughly insured against drought and at a moderate cost. Mr. Cox estimates the cost of irrigating with artesian water, after allowing for all expenses connected with well sinking and distribution, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre ; the charge to be made for twenty-four inches of water from the Barren Jack Reservoir is 10*s.* per acre—in either case a very cheap form of insurance against drought. In the Northern Murrumbidgee district, where the Barren Jack Reservoir will provide enough water for irrigating some 250,000 acres and give a supplementary supply to an additional area of 3,000,000 acres, not a head of stock should ever again be lost through want of rain.

Nature has been so kind to Australia in providing a climate which in average years relieves the owner of sheep and cattle of all need to feed them, that the periodical occurrence of a drought is resented as an unbearable affliction, and the dryness of Australia is contrasted unfavourably with the humidity of England. It appears to be forgotten that in England not only food but shelter must be provided for stock in each recurring winter ; that if it be true that sheep which are not fed will die in Australia perhaps in one summer out of eight or ten, in Europe millions of sheep would perish in the cold were they not fed and sheltered. It is, therefore, no great hardship to the Australian pastoralist that drought makes it prudent, since water and warmth make it possible, to provide abundantly in good years against the needs of the bad.

The results of irrigation in fruit culture are most strikingly shown at Renmark, in South Australia, and Mildura, in Victoria, where there are prosperous settlements upon the Murray banks. Renmark has a population of about 1,000, Mildura a population of 5,000, on 9,000 acres of country incapable of growing a blade of wheat in average years without the water which is pumped from the Murray. Irrigation in Mildura is making steady progress, 2,000 acres having been added last year to the watered area. As a matter of contrast, I may mention that in 1902, on a large sheep run of 250,000 acres, not far from Mildura, 5,000 sheep were dragging out a wretched existence, while a fraction of similar country plus water at Mildura was comfortably supporting as many men. It is entirely a question of money, for the water is there. It may be said that in the irrigable districts of Eastern Australia water can be sold at 5*s.* per acre-foot—that is to say, 24 inches

per acre will be given for 10*s.*, and 30 inches per acre at 12*s.* 6*d.* In Egypt the land tax, which is practically payment for a water right, averages 15*s.* per acre and has a maximum of £1 2*s.* 6*d.* The Indian irrigation rates are lower than those of Australia, but the latter are easily borne on account of the phenomenal results obtained.

It is found that the construction of irrigation works immediately doubles the value of the irrigable land and in some cases raises the value three or four times. For this reason, in all the States where irrigation schemes are being carried out the Governments concerned propose to purchase the privately owned lands within the irrigation area and to dispose of them at their added value, together with the adjacent available Crown lands. The irrigated area will be cut up in blocks of suitable size for varying purposes, and it is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in disposing of these blocks and fully recouping the Government for all its expenditure.

That the results obtainable will justify an extensive system of irrigation no one who knows Australia can reasonably deny, and if the country wishes to find a large increase of population within a reasonable period an immediate extension of irrigation is indispensable. It is estimated by Sir Samuel McCaughey, himself an experienced irrigationist, that two-sevenths of the waste flow of the Murrumbidgee would irrigate 2,000,000 acres of wheat, oats, or barley to a depth of 4½ inches each year, which would cause the land to yield 40 bushels to the acre of wheat or 60 bushels to the acre of oats and give a return of nearly 9,000,000*l.* sterling, a sum equal to one-third of the present agricultural production of the Commonwealth. Many similar calculations have been made of the wonderful changes water will work in different parts of Australia. None of them can claim to be accurate; some may be exaggerated; but underlying them all is the certain knowledge, derived from reason and experience, that the potentialities of irrigation in Australia are enormous, and with the development of irrigation and settlement will come the salvation of the Australian pastoralist.

The Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views.

Discussion.

The Hon. J. H. Carruthers (late Premier of New South Wales): This is a subject with which I have necessarily been long familiar. The State of New South Wales during the last two years has applied itself earnestly to combating the problem of water

conservation and irrigation. The Federal Convention which was concerned with the framing of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a body of which I was a member, devoted itself largely to making an equitable provision with regard to it. The task of conservation and irrigation is by that Constitution left entirely to the States, as apart from the Commonwealth Government. I think that when people contemplate what Australia, with a handful of people spreading over an enormous continent, has done in regard to its work of colonisation, we are entitled to a sympathetic support from the people of other parts of the Empire in regard not only to that work, but to the work whereon in some cases we have failed. With a population only equal to the City of London, we have accomplished a great deal and we have failed in much. Our failure has been largely caused by disasters over which we had no control. At one fell swoop the pastoral industry has at times been almost destroyed, and a condition of prosperity reduced to one of disaster. Nothing daunted, we faced the future as Britishers always will. We recognise we cannot fulfil the destiny of Australia without population, and also that we cannot support a large population unless we overcome natural disadvantages; that we must make provision against them by the expenditure of money on engineering science applied to the storage of water—to be used as an insurance against disaster to our great primary industries as well as the creator of other industries associated with intense culture and closer settlement. The question of population is one in regard to which we ought to be treated somewhat tenderly. I know there is a natural impatience in your centres of teeming population because we have not peopled our Colonies as rapidly as you would desire. Remember we have 16,000 miles distance to bridge; that we have to ask people to break off the associations of a lifetime, perhaps for ever, and to go to lands with which they are not so familiar as those closer at hand, and face hardships which to English people are almost unknown—hardships which Australians themselves have often to overcome by bitter experience. Can you wonder, then, that the tide of population has not flowed with that immense stream which has been possible in nearer countries? We have also had financial difficulties. We have had to borrow large sums at interest in order to construct railways as State enterprises, which here have been constructed by private capital. In spite of these and other difficulties Australia has a record of which she is proud. It is the work of children of the Empire whom you have sent to these distant lands. In regard to water conservation,

these works at the outset may create a loss financially, but indirectly they must create an immediate gain because we shall see rising up villages and towns and cities as by a magician's wand, and the population as well as the farms will be a richer asset than anything we now possess. We require money to do that work, but I hope we shall not feel the necessity of coming even to those in England who are so friendly to us. I am thankful to know that rising almost as the phœnix from its ashes, Australia since the drought of four or five years ago is getting financially stronger. In New South Wales last year from our primary industries we produced no less than fifty-one million sterling, after allowing for an added value to the product of these industries by treatment in the process of manufacture, and this from a population of 1,500,000. Our railways and tramways, on which £55,000,000 have been expended, last year paid their working expenses and interest, and left a surplus of half a million sterling. These railways a few years ago were an embarrassment financially. They are now a source of immense profit. The waterworks constructed for the supply of towns and cities, on which £10,000,000 were expended, are now returning a rate of interest equal to the rate of interest we have to pay on the borrowed money, and a sinking fund which will wipe out the liability in the course of thirty or forty years. Of our debt in New South Wales, which totals £85,000,000, no less than seventy-five millions sterling is represented in three large assets, which return as business undertakings more than the interest on the money borrowed, plus an annual sinking fund instalment, and leave a surplus of half a million sterling. These facts ought to give us heart to undertake as another business undertaking the storage of water to supply a season's scarcity in order that we may aid a great national industry, the pastoral industry (which in New South Wales last year gave us nearly twenty millions sterling of income), and so place that industry above the vicissitudes of climate. I hope we shall be financially strong enough to do this work without having to come to London for a loan. In the last three years New South Wales has been able to accumulate surpluses of nearly £197,000, of £900,000, and of £1,500,000 respectively, and this year we shall close our accounts with a surplus of £2,000,000 — nearly £5,000,000 in four years. This shows we shall be able to finance such great schemes as are necessary in regard to water conservation and irrigation in Australia. I am very grateful to Mr. Coghlan, our able Agent-General, for placing the information on this subject

so lucidly before us. I think that a knowledge of Australia will tend to a better appreciation of her difficulties, and insure a continuation of that sympathy which the people of this country have always extended to struggling Colonists.

Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.M.G., C.B.: In 1895, in the course of my duty in New South Wales, I had occasion to ride across the western division of the State and back, a distance of about 1,000 miles, and as the result of what I saw, based on experience previously gained in Egypt, I read a paper in Sydney, inviting attention to the almost limitless potentialities for the pastoral and agricultural industries by irrigation and water conservation in the area west of the Blue Mountains, which at the time attracted considerable attention. I, moreover, ventured to suggest that experts from India and Egypt should, in conjunction with local experts, closely consider and report upon this question. As an outcome of this paper and suggestion I believe a Royal Commission was appointed in 1897 to inquire into the whole system of water conservation and irrigation in the western districts of that important State. To that Commission, I think Mr. Coghlan will allow, is largely due the splendid results he has described to us this evening. One point I would like to impress strongly on this audience, and that is that after all the undertakings proposed merely, as it were, touch the fringe of future possibilities of the Continent of Australia in regard to its irrigation potentialities. Any traveller of ordinary intelligence who, like myself, has had the advantage even at the end of a serious drought of riding across the magnificent Western Plains, will realise that only water is required to make the very desert laugh. The volume of water allowed under existing conditions to run to waste of the Darling alone is hardly realised by English people or even by Australians themselves. At a point where with my horse, the water only reaching its hocks, I crossed the Darling, that river three months afterwards was forty miles in width. In other words, that amount of water was passing into the sea and being totally lost. In India at the present time I believe that no less than 51,000,000 acres are under irrigation, while in the United States within the last few years the question has been taken in hand in a most practical form, and at present 10,000,000 acres are under irrigation. In Egypt only 5,500,000 are under irrigation. I want to point out what a vast future there is in this matter, and that if the capitalists of Australia and of England realise the vast sources of wealth which are to be tapped by fertilising the splendid plains of Australia, there should be no

difficulty in carrying out the schemes which have been so admirably brought before us.

The Hon. George Riddoch, M.L.C., South Australia: I wish to acknowledge at the outset the forcible manner in which Mr. Coghlan has placed his views before us, and though I may be compelled to a certain extent to differ from him, I think that, as a practical man who has lived all his life in Australia, and who has assisted in the development of the country, both as a pastoralist and as a large cultivator, having had as much as 8,000 acres cultivated at one time, I have some qualification to speak on the subject. Some twelve years ago I was on the eve of leaving Australia to pay a visit to India, and the Government, recognising that I had some knowledge of the question, asked me to inquire into and report upon irrigation in that vast country. I went there thinking that irrigation was bound to be a good thing under all conditions. It was certainly an absolute necessity for the teeming millions of that country that everything should be done to utilise every acre of land. They have the Himalaya Mountains, with the everlasting snow. This snow, when melted, runs through level and very fertile plains, and all that had to be done was to make small weirs across the rivers and divert the water on to those plains. The area was immense. The labour was paid for at something like 2*d.* to 3*d.* a day. Everything, in fact, pointed to the necessity for irrigation, and also to its success. I need not point out to you how different are the conditions from those existing in Australia as regards area, population, the cost of labour, and the like. We had not the water nor the high mountain ranges giving a perpetual supply from melted snow at the time required; neither had we the population to consume the produce. The conclusion I came to was that, although irrigation under certain circumstances and on limited areas might have success, in Australia it could not be carried on on anything like an extensive scale. A few years afterwards I went to America, and received a commission to inquire into the subject there. Again I found the conditions quite different. Since then I have visited Egypt. I saw the Assouan dam, and, of course, appreciated the great ingenuity and skill displayed. Altogether what I saw convinced me that there are two sides to this question of irrigation, and that in Australia we ought not to rush into these things hastily. Mr. Coghlan spoke of the great success that has attended Mildura and Renmark Settlements, but I think that success is not so great as appears on the surface. The Government of Australia have put a duty of 3*d.* a lb. on raisins and currants,

which was asked for by the settlers as being necessary to make their operations pay. This has gone on, and they have produced raisins and currants in considerable quantities, and as a result they had to send to the English market 2,300 tons of raisins last year. These were sold at something like $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ a lb., after freight had been paid. But remember that the people who consume these products in Australia are paying the cost. We can land this fruit from England and elsewhere at $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ a lb., but the duty of $3d.$ a lb. increases the price to $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ or $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ a lb., and thus the people of Australia now, in order to keep these settlements going, are having to pay $3d.$ a lb. extra on the raisins and currants they consume. I say that this is a high premium to pay on this industry, and it will be very much worse for the settlers if a largely increased area is put under these crops, as the more they export the less will be the average price they get. In the last few days I have read in the Australian papers that these same settlers are not satisfied with the duty put on raisins and currants. They find that dates are being used extensively, and they are putting pressure on members of Parliament to place a higher duty on dates, so as to force the people to use their raisins. If we go in for anything of this sort, what I say is that we should do so with our eyes open, and be sure that we are proceeding on sound lines. Time will not admit of my entering fully into the question in the exhaustive way Mr. Coghlan has; but, as he has referred at such length to the Murray River, and given as the area that might be irrigated by the water gravitating from the rivers comprising the Murray system as 80,000 miles, which is, roughly, 51,000,000 acres, I would like to point out that the average flow of the Murray (taken at Morgan after all the tributaries had joined) for a period of ten years was 9,838 cubic feet per second; and the average flow of the Nile at Assouan (after all tributaries had joined) for twenty years, the period during which the record was kept, was 105,547 cubic feet per second, or about eleven times that of the Murray. When I was there in 1905 the waters of the Nile irrigated 5,750,000 acres, and the barrage at Assouan was being raised 20 feet to enable water to be supplied to another 500,000 acres, making the total up to 6,250,000 acres. In the same proportion the Murray water would irrigate about 600,000 acres out of the 51,000,000 acres we have been informed is available. So it does not look as if the expenditure of large sums was justifiable in the conservation of water for irrigation on the Murray River system.

Mr. A. P. Matheson: I desire to congratulate Mr. Coghlan on

his most interesting paper. In hearing him I felt a keen longing to be back in Australia. It is a country, I consider, whose capacity for development is practically illimitable, and one has a feeling that nature there is far more liberal in rewarding enterprise than in a country like this. Before going further I would like to compliment Mr. Riddoch on his able criticism, which exactly touches on those economic questions which have got to be faced, and which the promoters of these schemes are sometimes apt to overlook. On the question of area Mr. Coghlan speaks of hundreds of thousands of square miles and millions of acres in these various valleys, all of which we gather are available for irrigation. At the same time he calls our attention incidentally to floods sixty miles wide along the banks, and speaks of steamers being for hours out of sight of land, and of their delivering goods twenty-five miles inland from the normal bank. I would like to ask whether in placing these figures before us Mr. Coghlan cut out the land which is subject to flood-water, because clearly such land is probably unfitted for anything but pastoral purposes, and, besides, these floods have a damaging effect on the channels for irrigation. It would be interesting to know whether the proposed channels would be of such altitudes as to avoid any risk of floods. The lecturer did not allude to the fact that irrigation schemes must be followed up by railways. It is useless for settlers to take up land and grow things unless railways are provided to carry away their produce. From my knowledge of Western Australia I should say that from five to ten miles is the limit beyond which it does not prove very remunerative to take up land for agricultural purposes. If a railway system is to be pushed forward large sums of money will, of course, be required. The interest on the sums of money will have to be paid, and the settlers will have to provide that interest. Of course, at the present time the largest part of the best land in Victoria and New South Wales in the rainfall area is locked up in pastoral estates, and we all know that before long a Federal progressive land tax will result in these estates being broken up, and the tendency will be to hold this land in small areas of less than 5,000 acres each. These lands will then all come under cultivation and support a large population, and Mr. Coghlan's settlers on the irrigated land will have to compete economically with their more favourably situated producers on the coast. I cannot help feeling grave doubts as to whether any of this land can for many years to come be economically used for the purpose Mr. Coghlan has indicated, and he himself recognises the fact that this competition

must arise. If I had had the time I should have liked to draw attention to a number of discrepancies between the present paper and a series of articles on the same subject which Mr. Coghlan published in the *Statist* some few months ago, a comparison which shows a marked difference between the cost of these works as calculated by Mr. Coghlan then and now, and also in the results obtained and the area which would come under irrigation, and I consider that at present it is hardly safe to say, as Mr. Coghlan has to-night, that these schemes are business proposals the success of which admits of no doubt, and that they are outside the region of speculation.

Senator the Hon. Henry Dobson (Tasmania): Though I have been for many years a member of this Institute, this is the first time I have had the privilege of attending one of its meetings, and I take the opportunity of congratulating Sir Frederick Young and the committee and officers on the magnificent work they are doing in the interests of the Empire. I feel sure the Institute has been of the greatest use to those who come to visit the dear old Motherland. It has been a great means also of educating the citizens of the Empire as to the assets and resources of the Empire. It has taught us to "think Imperially," and has done a great work and will continue to do a great work in binding the Empire together, work which appears to me to be the most important before our branch of the Anglo-Saxon world. As a lawyer and politician, I cannot say that I know much about irrigation. It does not exactly come in my way. With our rivers, rainfall, and climate we can grow almost anything that the English land can grow, and in some respects almost better than you can. However, we do irrigate land where we grow our hops, and our system of irrigation by gravitation, for the most part combined with a magnificent soil, enables us to grow one ton of hops per acre, whereas I understand Kent grows only half that amount. In regard to the criticisms of the paper, which I think to some extent are fair, I would remark that Mr. Coghlan, of course, makes the most of his case. But even supposing you divide his figures by one-half, I believe he is quite right in saying that the possibilities of irrigation in Australia are simply enormous. I believe that in Australia we have the land and the possibilities with our water supply of growing food for the whole of this mighty Empire, no matter how you may increase, and on that point I would remark that I am sorry to see you are not increasing your population at the rate you formerly did.

Mr. M. d'Arblay Burney: I have listened with the greatest pleasure to Mr. Coghlan's most interesting paper. It has been

almost suggested that Mildura has been bolstered up for the benefit of the settlers there. Now, I would point out that as pioneers they have been a means of enlightenment and of education, an object-lesson to the whole of Australia, and every credit should be given to them on that score. This pioneer spot by no means represents the last word that is to be said concerning the cultivation of special crops. There are flax, hemp, cotton, tobacco and the like, all of which, I hold, possess great possibilities. Though Mr. Riddoch's criticisms may have considerable weight, we should remember that this particular settlement was started by men who spent the whole of their time and money there, and so far they have achieved a wonderful record. Last year there was a large surplus available for exports, and this year I have heard that the total product of dried grapes (raisins, sultanas, and currants) will be 3,500 tons, and the quality is second to none in the world. I think the lecture is of great educational value as showing the possibilities which exist in our Colonies.

The Chairman (the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.) : Perhaps you will allow me now to move a vote of thanks to the lecturer. His paper has given rise to varied expressions of opinion, more so than we sometimes have in this room. It will be a dangerous thing, we shall admit, for any country to go in for great schemes of irrigation without fully considering the cost and probable results. Two of the speakers at least appeared rather to throw cold water on irrigation schemes. It was not exactly that that they intended to do; they were more inclined to dry them up. Mr. Coghlan made it clear he was not considering merely the production of garden fruits, that he had a wider object in view, and that was to assist the grower of staple crops, and also the grazier and pastoralist in their work. It is from this point of view we ought to consider irrigation. In places properly chosen and with works properly carried out I feel sure that the conservation of water must prove in the long run as useful and beneficial to Australia as it has to India and Egypt. The conditions of every country differ, but no country can get on without the help of water, and if people can only get water at the proper time they may feel sure that their efforts on the land will not be thrown away. Take the case of the Nile. The first dam at Assouan was intended to suit Egypt for some years. It was very soon found absolutely necessary that more water should be stored in order to bring more land under its influence. If at Mildura and Renmark the irrigation after many vicissitudes—I allow in one case--has proved a benefit, surely we

may think that when we come to supply water on a far larger scale the results will be good. No doubt whenever there is a question of having to spend money and to undertake works in which there is a certain amount of risk, and the benefits of which cannot be immediately seen, there will be those who will cry "Wait." I should say that Australia has waited a long time before taking advantage of what nature does give her. At some time or other nature does give Australia plenty of water, more especially in the parts of which we are thinking, and that water runs largely to waste. Water is required in Australia still more than in England, and I think the right course is the one which the Governments of the different States are disposed to take, namely, to conserve water, so that they may be able to meet droughts when they occur, and shall not when the droughts do occur have to lament that they had not saved the water.

Mr. Coghlan: Lord Jersey has put me under a great obligation in having most effectually answered the somewhat pessimistic utterances of my critics. Lieut.-General Hutton required no apology for anything he had to say, because, after all, he was the very first man in New South Wales who forced this question into popular notice. It was what he saw on his memorable ride and what he wrote afterwards that first directed attention to this matter. I think we have had too many pessimists amongst us, and but for them we should have been in the midst of irrigation long ago. However, we have not rushed at anything, but have taken things very quietly—perhaps far too quietly. The projected works are the result of deep investigation by competent men, not men who merely wished to make money out of them, but engineers of the highest standing. The Government have sent their engineers all over the world, and as the result of their critical investigations they have come to the conclusion that a certain amount of irrigation work can be done. I think you cannot expect me at a meeting of this kind to offer any reply to the small remarks and criticisms of my paper made by Mr. Matheson. I do not pretend I have myself made all the investigations, gauged all these rivers, or that I went up these mountains; all my statements are based on the investigations of those who have traversed the country and taken the levels and proved that irrigation is possible and the extent to which it is possible. We are not so imbecile as to think that we can irrigate hundreds of thousands of square miles—that there is a vast area adapted for irrigation, far larger than we can irrigate from known sources. We shall have to proceed step by

step and from success to success. I am satisfied that the work at Barren Jack, for instance, will be an enormous success. As regards the alleged discrepancies between my articles in the *Statist* and my present paper I can only say that later information has enabled me to give you the last word on the subject. Mr. Matheson is quite right about the railways, but his advice was hardly needed. It would be an idle thing to start irrigation works hundreds of miles away from railways, but in Victoria and New South Wales the railways are already in the districts proposed to be irrigated. We are not going to run into any extravagances, but we can do a great deal, and we believe that irrigation will for one thing add considerably to our population, which is what we greatly need. I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. Henry Weedon (M.L.A. Victoria, Lord Mayor of Melbourne), in seconding a vote of thanks, said that nobody could have had a heartier welcome than Lord and Lady Jersey when they went to Australia last year, and he was quite sure that everybody was looking forward to another visit before long. He was glad to think that Mr. Coghlan had not treated this subject in a parochial spirit, but as an Australian, and had given other States every credit for what they had done. The present meeting was a proof that an audience could be got together to hear a paper of practical interest on a subject relating to the Colonies.

Lord Jersey responded, and the proceedings terminated.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 16, 1908, when an address was delivered by the Right Hon. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., on "The Two Empires."

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 58 Fellows had been elected, viz. 7 Resident and 51 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:

Stanley Baldwin, M.P., J. Edwin Breakell, Wm. Finlay Campbell, James N. Hood, Colonel John E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P., George Taunt, Edward Whitney.

Non-Resident Fellows:

C. W. Alexander (New South Wales), Richard Arthur, M.D., M.L.A. (New South Wales), Douglas Bathgate (Transvaal), T. Bowling (Victoria), T. Douglas Brown (Queensland), Major Robert M. Cadell (Liberia), D. R. Caldwell (New Zealand), Thomas B. Carruthers (Transvaal), James A. Clough, M.B., L.S.A. (Southern Nigeria), C. F. Condell (St. Lucia), Charles Dabell (Roumania), Harold Dabell (Roumania), Charles G. H. Davis (British Guiana), Thomas L. de Havilland (Transvaal), L. Dishington (East Africa), John Downer (British Guiana), John Edwards (Cape Colony), Selby M. Gadd, J.P. (Cape Colony), His Excellency Sir Thomas D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart. (Governor of Victoria), Very Rev. Cyril H. Golding-Bird (Dean of the Falkland Islands), Lyndon S. Gruchy (Gold Coast Colony), John B. Harcourt (New Zealand), Wm. Carey Hill (New Zealand), George R. Hobson (Basutoland), W. A. Isaac, B.A., M.D. (Cape Colony), Robert B. Isemonger (Transvaal), James F. Kerr (Northern Nigeria), William H. Lindsay (Queensland), Rev. Willoughby C. McDouall (New Zealand), Thomas Maclachlan (Ceylon), J. Roy MacLennan (New Zealand), Joseph C. Magennis (Cape Colony), Thomas S. Masterson (Roumania), Wm. E. C. Mitchell, D.S.O. (Transvaal), Captain C. W. Moor (Southern Nigeria), Albert W. Pearce, J.P. (New South Wales), His Honour Percy M. C. Sheriff (Chief Justice of St. Lucia), Robert W. G. Shoobridge, J.P. (Tasmania), Thomas Stewart (Cape Colony), St. Clair E. M. Stobart (Northern Nigeria), J. Walter Stringer, K.C. (New Zealand), W. E. S. Strombom (Bahamas), Johannes G. de la Bat Van Alphen (Cape Colony), Archibald Wallwork (Gold Coast Colony), E. C. Watson (Northern Nigeria), Wm. A. Watson-Taylor (British Columbia), George C. Whelan (Gold Coast Colony), Henry S. Whitehouse (Federated Malay States), A. Wallis Wilson (Federated Malay States), Cecil F. Wilson (New Zealand), Francis E. Wollaston (Cape Colony).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the

Colonies and India, Societies and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: Lord Milner's name is so well and so widely known, and so highly appreciated all over the British Empire, that for me to say a word by way of introducing him to you would be entirely superfluous. Perhaps I may be allowed to say I feel myself greatly honoured in being asked to preside on this occasion, and I feel also that the Institute is to be congratulated on the fact that Lord Milner, in the midst of the great demands on his time and attention, has kindly consented to give this Address. With these few words, I now invite him to do so.

Before commencing his Address Lord MILNER responded to the remarks made by the Chairman, whom he described as the veteran of the Imperialist cause in this country. He then delivered the following Address:—

THE TWO EMPIRES.

I have to thank the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute for their courtesy in allowing me to address you to-night without conforming to the usual practice of circulating a summary of my remarks beforehand. Owing to the number and variety of my engagements at this very busy season of the year, I have been unable to prepare my Address in time to comply with this requirement, or indeed to prepare it at all with such care as, had it been possible, I should have been most anxious to give to a paper to be read before such a body as the Royal Colonial Institute. I must indeed ask for very special indulgence from my audience, consisting as it does of men who have great familiarity with Imperial questions, for what I cannot but feel will be a very inadequate contribution to the records of their proceedings. I cannot hope to say anything to-night which is likely to be new to them; indeed, I shall not attempt it. My very modest aim is to put before them, perhaps in somewhat novel juxtaposition, a number of facts and tendencies with which we are all well acquainted, but the interaction of which and its consequences are, from their very familiarity, liable to be overlooked.

If I were obliged to give a title to the subject of my remarks, which I would prefer not to do, because they really will be of much too simple a character to justify anything so ambitious as a formal title, I should be inclined to call it "The Two Empires." I often wish that, when speaking of the British Empire—that is to say, of

all the countries of which His Majesty is sovereign, *plus* the protectorates, we could have two generally recognised appellations by which to distinguish the two widely different and indeed contrasted types of State of which that Empire is composed. Contrasted, I mean, from the point of view of their political constitution, though the contrast, no doubt, as a general rule, has its foundation in racial, or, what comes to the same thing, climatic conditions. I am thinking of the contrast between the self-governing communities of European blood, such as the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and the communities of coloured race, Asiatic, African, West Indian, or Melanesian, which, though often enjoying some measure of autonomy, are in the main subject to the Government of the United Kingdom.

The term British Empire of course includes them both, and it is necessary that it should include them both, because we have no other term for the King's dominions as a whole, and it is essential, even in our phraseology, to keep up the struggle for their unity. I say we must continue to have one name for the whole, and the only available name is "Empire," however much we may feel that as regards one of the two great divisions it is a misnomer, and a rather mischievous misnomer. But that being the case, it is certainly very unlucky that we have no convenient sub-titles for the two groups, because in the absence of such distinctions it is hardly possible to make any general statement at all about the British Empire, except that it is the British Empire, which is not radically false about one half of it.

Try to lay down any principle of Imperial policy, which is not mere platitude and verbiage, and you will almost immediately be struck by the fact that, if it is really applicable to one of the great divisions of the Empire, it is inapplicable to the other. Of course, I do not ignore the fact that, within each of the two great divisions I have referred to, and especially within the second of them—what I will, for want of a better term, call the dependent, as distinct from the self-governing, Empire—there are the greatest varieties of condition. But for all that the dependent Empire, as a whole, has certain features in common, which distinguish it very sharply from the self-governing Empire. We talk of India and the Colonies, but that is not really the essential division. It is only the division with which our administrative arrangements make us familiar. Essentially India and the Crown Colonies, greatly as they differ among themselves, are on one side of the dividing line and the self-governing States on the other.

Incidentally, I may observe, though I only do so in passing—I

do not wish to dwell upon the point—that the antiquated phraseology which still groups, shall I say, Australia and Labuan together as "Colonies" and the antiquated system which leaves our relations with them to be dealt with by one office are, I think, regrettable. It might not make much difference, but it would, as it seems, make some difference, and be of some advantage, if our language and our administrative arrangements alike corresponded a little more closely with the facts. But that is by the way. My real point goes somewhat deeper, and it is this—I do not know that I express it very well, but you will easily grasp my meaning—that in turning from questions affecting the self-governing, to those affecting the dependent, Empire, or *vice versa*, we inevitably experience a change of atmosphere, or, to steal a striking metaphor, we are sensible of "a break of gauge," which materially enhances the difficulty of grasping the problem as a whole or correlating our efforts for the development and consolidation of a political fabric at once so vast and so irregular.

Of course, what happens in practice is that we just go on from day to day, doing the best we can, meeting difficulties as they arise in a haphazard way, without much troubling to think out the situation as a whole, or to form any very definite views as to the future. I do not wish to depreciate this method. Many of the greatest achievements in history have come about in this way. The founders of our Empire in particular often built better than they knew. We have seen a mere trading settlement, almost accidentally, and without doubt undesignedly, grow into a great Empire. But for all that it is well, from time to time, to try and think things out, to look ahead, to realise what our ultimate objects are, if we have any ultimate objects.

Now, speaking broadly, what are the aims of a constructive Imperial statesmanship if we think any such thing possible or desirable? Clearly there are, as it seems to me, looking at the position very broadly, two main objects, very diverse in character—one is to implement the desire for union, for practical co-operation, for a common policy in pursuit of their common interests, which I believe animates the bulk of the people in all the self-governing States of the Empire. We want to prevent them drifting into the position of wholly separate political entities. That is what is generally at the back of people's minds when they use such phrases as "the consolidation of the Empire." This is the idea underlying such an institution as the Imperial Conference, though so far the deliberations of that body have not brought us sensibly nearer to its

realisation. But there is another object, which we talk much less about, though to many of us it may seem more important or at least more attainable. I mean the retention and the development of the dependent Empire, and especially, of course, of India, which is still, and probably always will be, far the greatest of our possessions. And by development I mean making the most of it in every way, not only of its material resources, but of the capacities of its people, including their capacity for self-government, as far as it can be carried subject to our supreme control and sovereignty. To many people, as I have said, this seems the greater object of the two. Personally I do not go that length. If I had to choose between an effective union of the great self-governing States of the Empire without the dependent States, and the retention of the dependent States accompanied by complete separation from the distant communities of our own blood and language, I should choose the former. But, on the other hand, I fully recognise that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Anything like Imperial federation—the effective union of the self-governing States—is not indeed, as some think, a dream, but certainly at present little more than an aspiration, though the sentiment which makes it an aspiration possible of attainment is one of greatly growing force. But the dependent Empire is a great present fact. There is no doubt about its actuality or its immense importance. And certainly we should be mad if in the pursuit of any more distant and doubtful object, however attractive, we neglected the development or the defence of those great possessions which are absolutely ours to-day.

Do not let me be supposed to suggest that there is anything incompatible in the pursuit of both these ends. On the contrary, I hope to show how greatly success in the one is dependent on success in the other. I am only trying to realise the full extent of the problem, and in doing so I am confronted by the existence of these two separate tasks, both difficult, both vast, and yet very dissimilar in their character. We have no option but to face them both. And in essaying the double task we have, as it seems to me, to avoid two opposite errors—the error of forgetting their diverse nature, and thoughtlessly applying principles, which have been proved sound under one set of conditions, in quarters where the conditions are wholly different; and on the other hand the error of thinking that, because the problems are so diverse, they are unconnected, and that we can afford to deal with them as if they had no connection and to neglect the many ways in which our efforts to solve them may, so to speak, be dovetailed and rendered

mutually supporting. The former error is that of ignorance and inexperience; the latter, on the contrary, to which the expert may be even more prone than the ignoramus, is the error of rigidity and want of imagination. Let me briefly, very briefly, try to explain what I mean in either case.

Against the error which I have described as that of ignorance and inexperience it is not necessary to warn an audience such as this. I am almost ashamed to utter in your presence such a platitude as that the idea of extending what is described as "Colonial Self-Government" to India, which seems to have a fascination for some untutored minds, is a hopeless absurdity. When I say that, do not let me be thought to ignore the importance of giving native capacity for government all the scope we can, a principle of which we see the successful application in some of the native States. Next to the urgent economic problem, this must always be, I take it, the first solicitude of Anglo-Indian statesmanship. But quite clearly constitutional development in India cannot possibly be on Colonial lines. It must be not only much more gradual in time, but wholly different in direction. This, I venture to think, is obvious. Not equally obvious, perhaps—and, indeed, this is a point on which I am prepared for much criticism—is my view that we should lose no opportunity of interesting the other self-governing States of the Empire—other, I mean, than the United Kingdom itself—in the dependent Empire. I may say frankly what is in my mind about this. In the long, long run—and please remember that my whole purpose to-night is a peep into the somewhat distant future—I cannot picture the people of these islands alone remaining solely responsible for the dependent Empire, carrying the whole of the "white man's burden," as far as it falls—and it does very largely fall—on the British race. Surely it is a terrible piece of waste and a clear proof of the defective nature of our present political organisation that Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Irishmen going to live in a British community overseas under the British flag should by that mere act of locomotion, without any change of political status at all, or any desire to make such a change, cease to have any part or lot in the affairs of these vast dominions, of which while resident here they were among the ultimate rulers, should lose all share in the duties, responsibilities, and, I may add, privileges of that great position. Logically, the thing is quite indefensible; practically it is bound to be detrimental, and may even ultimately prove fatal, to the maintenance of the Imperial fabric. As a race we cannot afford to give up so much of

our best blood and stamina, to discharge it, so to speak, from all further duty in respect of one at least of the greatest of our national tasks. And so it is, in my opinion, essential always to keep a firm grip of the guiding principle, that in our management of the dependent Empire we, the people of the United Kingdom, are only the trustees for the whole family of British States. The control and management of that dependent Empire, in so far as it has to be external control and management—I mean in so far as these countries are obliged to rely on something more than native ability and authority for their civilisation and development—the whole control, as I say, at present rests with the people of the United Kingdom. Under existing circumstances there are many reasons why it must so rest. For one thing the younger countries have, for the time being, their hands quite full with their internal development. For another they have, owing to a narrow outlook and false political philosophy—which is not peculiar to them, but which has too long affected the whole race—failed to rise to the conception of what is involved in citizenship of a world wide State. I say for the present the responsibility for the dependent Empire must rest with us alone. But that it always must, ought, or can so rest I do not for a moment admit. And as a wise father trains his sons in time to the management of the family property and the discharge of the duties which it involves, I hold that we too should look ahead, and anticipating the day when we must either have the help of the younger nations in maintaining our common heritage, or be prepared to see it dwindle, seize every opportunity which offers itself of bringing them into closer contact with all that is involved in its preservation.

Now that is a suggestion which I am sure will have terrors for many people—not unnaturally. They may say, "It is bad enough to be threatened with the interference of British political busybodies in such a delicate business as, for instance, the government of India. It would be finally hopeless if we had the people of the self-governing colonies poking their noses into it also, especially when they are, as we see from their anti-Asiatic prejudices, so lacking in the intelligence and sympathy requisite for dealing with it wisely." Personally I draw quite a different lesson from what we shall all agree to be the most unfortunate conflict which has arisen between the people of the self-governing States of the Empire and its coloured subject races over the question of immigration. To my mind it is not so much an illustration of the evil of Colonial interference with the affairs of the dependent Empire as it is a

proof of the danger which we run from the fact that Colonial acquaintance with, and interest in, that Empire is still so limited. If there were more interdependence there would be less misunderstanding. As regards this particular question of the free immigration of Indian or other coloured people, being British subjects, into the self-governing States I think that there are considerable faults on both sides. I hold that we in this country are to blame for failing to appreciate the many sound and reputable reasons (though I do not deny that there are also bad and despicable ones) which make the people of the Colonies so opposed to the permanent settlement of alien coloured races, even if they be British subjects, among them. They are threatened with a danger of which we have no experience, and they are in my opinion quite right to guard against it. No one who has lived among them will fail to appreciate the causes of their anxiety on this subject, or lightly to condemn them for that anxiety. On the other hand they are, no doubt, often to blame for the harsh, unjust, and unreasonable form which their anxiety, however just and reasonable in itself, often takes. If it were not too serious, one would be tempted to smile at the crude ignorance which makes so many of them confound all men of coloured race, from the high-class and cultured Asiatic gentleman or noble, to the humblest coolie, in the common category of "niggers." But I do not know that home Britons would be much better if they had not had for many years the education which responsibility for the dependent Empire gives, and especially if they had not so many men living among them who have had life-long experience of the coloured races of the Empire. Our Colonial fellow-citizens, devoid of all sense of responsibility in the matter, and without that expert guidance which we enjoy, are largely at the mercy of the primitive and untutored instinct of aversion for alien races. I have often thought, when I was confronted with some outburst of anti-Asiatic prejudice in South Africa, what a difference it would have made if there had been only a few men in the country, themselves South Africans, who had ever been members of the Indian Civil Service. For my experience is that the coloured races under British rule have no sturdier champions than the British officials who have lived and worked amongst them. Even in South Africa itself I have seen the same influences at work with regard to the attitude of the South African whites to their own native population, an attitude which, I am glad to think, is undergoing a steady change for the better. Among the most liberal-minded guides of public opinion are those South Africans,

who as magistrates in native districts have come into the closest touch with the native population. If ever we are inclined self-righteously to contrast our own comparative liberality and freedom from prejudice in regard to coloured races with the crude sentiments of our white fellow citizens in the younger States, let us bear in mind the causes which account for the difference. And let us draw the moral, that the more we can associate them with ourselves in knowledge of and responsibility for the dependent Empire, the more we may expect to see their attitude towards its coloured races develop in intelligence and liberality.

In any case it is clear that the relations between the self-governing and the dependent Empire are bound to become closer. On certain points—it is true these are only, so to speak, the fringes of our tropical and sub-tropical possessions—the two Empires are already in contact. I need only point to the growing interest of Canada in the West Indies, or to the still greater interest of Australia and New Zealand in the British dependencies in the Pacific. Moreover there is a great question, which has as yet received but little attention, but which is bound to come into prominence within a few years, the question of the boundary of South Africa on the North and of the political future of the great purely native territories beyond the Zambesi. No doubt even these questions are as yet only, so to speak, in their infancy; and they are only forerunners of a new chapter in Imperial development, fraught with many dangers and difficulties, but fraught also with great possibilities, which will occupy a large space in the history of the century that is still young. I can do nothing more than indicate them to night. It would be beyond my purpose, and indeed altogether beyond my powers, to lay down rules for our guidance in the new maze into which we are about to enter.

But there is one general principle which seems to me to result clearly from the imminence of the problems which I have sought to adumbrate. It is the urgent need of a better organisation of the Empire, which shall enable the people of this country and those of the younger States to prepare in time to deal with the dependent Empire, as indeed with all their common interests, on the basis of partnership. It may be many years before the younger States are able or willing to share with us in the burden of the dependent Empire as a whole. But there are parts of it in which their interest is already great, and there is no part of it in which their interest is not increasing. Do not let us imagine that it is a matter of complete indifference to them even now. If we look at the

influences which tend to keep them within the Empire, the strongest no doubt is affinity of race, but certainly the next strongest—and it is an influence of rapidly increasing importance as their relations with the outside world develop and their outlook widens—is pride in the vast extent and diversity of the British dominions. And observe that, while the tie of race is confined after all only to a portion—the majority, no doubt, but still only a portion—of their inhabitants, this other attraction, their sense of pride in belonging to so great a State, is not confined to those of them who are of British race. It is the common privilege of all British citizens, and it will be found to be a sentiment of great potency if we learn how to appeal to it.

But we must always bear in mind the saying of the Canadian statesman: "If you want our help, you must call us to your councils." A real council of the Empire, be it in the first instance only a consultative body, is becoming every day a more urgent necessity. It is a necessity, because every year brings up fresh questions in which the new dominions, though they have no representation in the British Parliament, are as much interested as the United Kingdom, and because it is our cue to welcome and encourage and not to repress that interest. It is a necessity because there is no other means of preserving Imperial questions from the corroding influence of British party politics, and because with all its crudeness and inexperience there is a robustness and a sanity about the colonial attitude on these questions which would be a wholesome corrective to certain tendencies among ourselves. It is a necessity above all because, however numerous and diverse the problems of our Empire are—indeed just because they are so numerous and diverse—we cannot hope to deal with them on any coherent plan, unless there is somewhere in our system a point from which these problems can at least be seen and considered as a whole. The great struggling body needs a central brain, and till the want is supplied we shall not have taken even the first step to reshaping our political machinery and making it less hopelessly inadequate to the new conditions.

Discussion.

Dr. George R. Parkin, C.M.G.: As Lord Milner has told you, we were not informed of the subject he was about to discuss, and therefore anything I may say must be not so much in the way of criticism, as is often the case at these meetings, but rather in the way of supplement to what he has said. We meet here from time to time to discuss questions of Empire. It is what the Institute

exists for. It has occurred to me, therefore, that one might speak for a few moments about some general principles which should lie behind these discussions of Empire, and what we have heard to-night gives me, I think, a sufficient clue for what I want to say. The picture which Lord Milner has drawn of what he has called the amorphous condition of this Empire is a true one, and yet one that has its own compensating features. The thing that always gives me hope about the British Empire is that in every corner it is quivering with life—young life. If it is amorphous it has that quality of life which tends by natural processes to shape itself into forms of life. Not only have we that striking difference Lord Milner has pointed out between the Dependencies which have to be governed and those Colonies which feel they share with this country a singular capacity to govern themselves, but we have extraordinary differences between the Colonies themselves. For instance, Lord Milner has referred to the crude, somewhat ignorant, and somewhat impatient way in which the Colonies sometimes deal with the question of colour. His experience has lain in South Africa. But suppose you lived in Vancouver, where every man that comes in has always been accustomed to come in as a citizen—who builds his house, takes a share in educational burdens, helps to build his church, and enters into all other interests of the community. Suppose that suddenly a steamer arrives with a thousand Asiatics, who squat themselves on the streets and live on a dish of rice. Labour and statesmanship find themselves suddenly confronted with absolutely new conditions, with a population without the sense of citizenship, with industry existing on a lower level. It was feared that these men may come over in tens of thousands. The people of British Columbia were seriously afraid of this new form of difficulty. Second thoughts have put things right, but some excitement was inevitable. The position of the man there having to deal with this question is absolutely different, for example, from that of the Indian official to whom Lord Milner has referred, for the man in Vancouver does not feel he is a ruler of these people, who are inserting themselves into a civilisation with which they have had nothing to do. Nor does it correspond to experience in South Africa, where Asiatics were merely an addition to another coloured population which officials were accustomed to rule. The difficulty of all this is very great, and each difficulty must be judged by its own environment. I consider myself there is great reason for something in the nature of what I will call a Hague Conference of our English-speaking people, British and American, to settle on

reasonable terms the relations we shall have with the great coloured races. The question is fundamental, and is becoming universal, and we want to bring together all our united wisdom to deal with it. Another point. As I said just now, this Institute lives to work for a future of British unity. I sometimes meet people who are despondent because they hear that in Australia or South Africa things are not going as they ought to, or because, as they think, something has gone wrong somewhere else. We must constantly remember the greatness of the object we have behind us. We must expect reverses here and there, and expect leaders whom we have trusted to fall out from time to time, and ideas which have had their day to be replaced by others. But the great cause remains, and as we grow old and our experience proves insufficient to deal with each new case we must expect new and fresh minds to rise up and deal with the new problems. Remember our race has never yet failed to rise to the occasion. As time goes on the cause will find its supporters, too, in the new Colonies as elsewhere. I think all who work for national unity are pledged to be optimists. We must never get discouraged. We have a thousand years of history behind us, and we must have faith in the thousand that lie ahead of us. Nations are slow in growing, and their strength depends somewhat on the slowness of that growth. The glory of this country is that it is able from time to time to adapt and assimilate the new forces which are growing up. For instance, to-day Labour thinks it has come to its own, and some people fear this great Constitution is going to be upset by that. It is not our business to think that at all. On national questions we have convinced the educated and thinking part of the country, and now we must educate the uneducated. I believe we have been neglecting some of the great forces working to this end, and I cannot give a more impressive illustration of what I mean than by referring to what is going on to-day in this great city, where thousands of delegates from all parts of the world are assembled as representing the great Anglican Church. They are bringing together experience from every land and from all the corners of the world, and giving their experience, among other things, on the way in which the white man must meet the coloured man—to penetrate his mind and influence him. Lord Milner has spoken of the pride that belongs to membership of such a great Empire as ours as a cohesive force. I can tell you a mightier power than that. It is the sense of common moral responsibility. We are face to face to-day in the Colonies and Dependencies with most of the

civilised and uncivilised races of the world. What an inspiration does that fact furnish to the schoolmaster and clergyman responsible for the training of youth who in every rank of life are to go and help to mould the moral and social standards of these people! It was my great privilege the other day to address more than a thousand boys in the school of Eton, which sends out so many of the rulers of the world. Afterwards one of the masters came and told me a circumstance which he thought might be of interest. Some reference had been made to the scholarship system of Cecil Rhodes, and he said "I thought you would like to know that when Mr. Watts was painting Cecil Rhodes' portrait he asked him, 'What do you consider is the secret, the real secret, of England's power in all parts of the world,' and what do you suppose the answer was? It was 'The English Village Church.'" That typifies what I mean by the sense of moral responsibility. If you could establish in every village in this country a sense that England is a great mother of nations, building up these new nations in every part of the world—the sense that every soldier and sailor and every man who goes forth from this country is going to strengthen the moral position of Britain in every part of the world—I should not be in the least afraid of the future of the British Empire. Nor should I be afraid of the future of the English Church if the ordinary village parson feels that sense of responsibility. And so I believe that gradually out of all this confusion and amorphous condition is going to come the result we desire. We sometimes, I think, attach too much importance to political, commercial, or party aims. If we could fix in the minds of our people this sense of responsibility as a Nation for the work God has given us to do, the rest would follow as a natural consequence.

Mr. Henry Birchenough, C.M.G.:—I am sure you will all agree we have been very fortunate to-night in having the opportunity of hearing so suggestive and stimulating an address from Lord Milner followed by the eloquent and inspiring speech of Dr. Parkin. I think Lord Milner has spoken at a most opportune moment on the great question of Imperial development. There is no doubt that the Imperial movement has received a temporary setback in the last year or two. A certain lassitude has followed the great exertions of recent times—the Boer War and other events—and people who are easily discouraged have begun to ask themselves what the Empire has done for us. Well, I am personally so far an optimist that I always enjoy a time of depression, because I know it is during depression that true prosperity is really developed.

It is during these quiet times that our great political thinkers and practical administrators, of whom Lord Milner is perhaps the most distinguished, have time to consider these great questions, to lay them before their fellow-countrymen, to stimulate their minds, and give them to think. I do not regret for one moment that during two or three years—I hope it will not be longer—we shall have the opportunity of really reflecting upon many of these problems before they again emerge upon the platform and have to be solved in a more or less rough-and-tumble fashion. I feel sure we were all greatly gratified by those passages in the address referring to the importance of associating the sister States in the administration of dependent portions of the Empire. I am confident this is a point which ought to receive the most careful attention of all who are interested in Imperial development. The claims upon the administrative capacity of these islands are enormous and are increasing. The number of men of first-rate capacity is limited, and yet the demand for them from India and other portions of the Empire is constantly increasing. It is of the utmost importance, even from that point of view, that we should ask the sister States to contribute to the governing class. It is obvious there must be in every Colony many men of gifts and capacity for this kind of work, and that we have only to appeal to them to take their share in Imperial development. It is also clear that this would greatly enrich the life of those colonial communities at present absorbed in their own development by giving a larger life and wider careers to the sons of the sister States. It is a curious thing how silently and almost beyond public observation various parts of the Empire are knitting together and forming closer material relations with each other. What you want now is the knitting up on the moral side, and that I am satisfied can be done by associating the self-governing Colonies, not only with the defence of the Empire, but also with its administration. Lord Milner referred to our policy towards the subject races. I hope that before long some sort of common policy will be adopted throughout the Empire in this matter. One has only to go into countries with a large native population to realise how great are our responsibilities. It was my lot last autumn to visit the territories beyond the Zambesi, and I must confess to having felt—I hope not sentimentally—a certain heart-ache when I saw the native population whom we tax and whose labours we use but for whom we seem to do so little. I hope the time is not far distant when we shall have a common policy, not only on the subject of Asiatic emigration, but also

towards those native races who, after all, though in a more humble position, are our fellow-subjects within the Empire.

Mr. Geoffrey Drage: I propose merely to indicate one or two practical points on which I think we can benefit from the lecture. Lord Milner referred to the desirability of better knowledge and closer relations between different parts of the Empire, and he specifically mentioned Australia and India. Dr. Parkin said we ought all to be optimists about the future. Now there is one point in connection with Australia and India about which some of our great statesmen have been optimists, although there was not then, and is not now, that thorough knowledge we desire to see. I was calling some years ago on Professor Vambéry, and he told me how deeply he had always felt the want of that knowledge in different parts of the British Empire, and how he almost despaired of bringing it about. He told me he went to see Lord Beaconsfield on the subject of the Russian danger on the Indian frontier, and was astonished to find even at that time he took an optimistic view. Lord Beaconsfield was leaning on his stick, and pointing to the map, he said: "See how strong we are getting there; they will come from there to defend us" (indicating Australia). There is none the less reason for us now to seek the diffusion of this knowledge either through the newly constituted Imperial Secretariat, or by the means of this Institute, or by any other way in our power. Lord Milner laid great stress on the disadvantage the old country suffers in losing her citizens when they go out to the Colonies in the fact that they cease to take an active part in the affairs of the Empire. But there is another defect to which we have called attention again and again. A Canadian citizen, if he leaves Canada and goes to Australia, or a citizen of New Zealand, for instance, who goes to Canada, is no longer a British citizen. That shows the necessity of our pressing continuously for a reform of the laws of naturalisation, which differ in every part of our Empire, and which are at this moment one of the obstacles in the way of a common bond of sentiment and action in the Empire. Lord Milner indicated how much he had suffered from the difficulty of getting people in South Africa to understand the Indian problem and people in India to understand the South African problem. Does not that point to the plan advocated again and again in this room—the interchangeability of the Civil Service, the whole principle underlying which reform was recently expressed in three words by Lord Dudley when he spoke about the "mobility of service"? That is a reform which could be obtained by the

Government of the day if we could only bring force and strength enough to bear upon it. Reference has been made to the bonds of Empire. We have always said that the bond of sentiment is strong. It is strong, and so is the bond of race and of religion. But surely there is one influence which has not been mentioned to-night which within the last twenty-five or thirty years has with ever-increasing force taken hold not only of the English-speaking, but of the coloured races, from one end of the Empire to the other, and that is the crown of the United Kingdom. At a time when I regret to say the House of Commons seems to be out of touch with the needs of our fellow-subjects beyond the seas, those fellow-subjects in letters and in speeches never fail to bring home to us that the Crown, as exemplified in the life of the late Queen Victoria and the ever-increasing activity of our present Monarch, always well within the bounds of constitutional action, affords a most powerful link of our Empire from one end to the other. After the wise words from Lord Milner one would like to assure him that one and all of us in this room, and an ever-increasing number outside, are looking forward with good hope to the time when he shall be brought again to take that position which he made his own in the Councils of the Crown.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey: It is just twenty years this very month since I first discussed with the speaker of this evening some of the great problems which we are discussing to-night, and since I first became associated with three gentlemen sitting on this platform, Sir Frederick Young, Dr. Parkin, and Mr. Wilson, in the work of the old Imperial Federation League. I have given much of my life to the study of Imperial problems, but I confess I feel exceedingly loth to address you at the close of this discussion, for the reason that we have not had the opportunity of perusing the address beforehand and preparing observations worthy of the attention of this great audience. We have had a remarkable speech from one who, after all these years, remains an enthusiast in the cause of Imperial unity, and I am told this meeting should not close without a few words from one who, if not an absolute pessimist, is yet at any rate far from being quite so enthusiastic as my friend Dr. Parkin. I have certainly never felt so gloomy as to the future of the Empire as I do now. I have spent a good part of my time for the last twenty years in reviewing the progress of the different navies of the world, and I confess that when I was at my task this year I felt that the British Navy Estimates, and especially the British shipbuilding programme, had

been drawn up rather with regard to the political situation in this country than to our great Imperial interests. I cannot speak with authority about military questions, but I believe our military organisation is far from being in such a good condition as official apologists would lead us to suppose. To refer to some of our great Colonies and Dependencies I would mention South Africa. I very much suspect that the vast majority of this audience are not altogether satisfied with the situation there to-day. There is one in this audience whose name will for ever be associated with one of the most famous corps which ever fought for the British Empire. I had the honour of raising another corps which fought in the war. I do not know what would be the feeling of the gentleman to whom I have alluded, but I can say for myself that I should be very loth again to use my influence with my friends and neighbours to risk their lives for the Empire abroad so long as Imperial interests are at the mercy of party politics in this country. I have spent a good many months of my life in India, and anyone who has read what has been passing there, especially during the last six months, must feel grave anxiety as to what is going to happen during the remainder of the year. I might carry you into other parts of the Empire, but I think I have said enough to show the danger of the attempt to govern a great Empire such as ours so long as Imperial interests are submitted to the electorate in the same confused issue with home political questions, and our Imperial interests are at the mercy of party politics in this country. Lord Milner alluded to the corroding influence of party politics. I started my career twenty years ago a convinced Imperialist. I stand aside from politics now because of that corroding influence, and the longer I live the more I am convinced that the future of the Empire depends more than anything else on the capacity of the race to evolve a better organisation of the methods by which this Empire is governed.

Dr. T. M. Maguire: I had no intention of addressing you to-night, but I am stirred to respond to the appeal of the Chairman by the speech to which we have just listened and also by the speech of my old friend Dr. Parkin. Mr. Brassey is an expert in naval affairs and he acted like a true patriot during the South African War, and has been disappointed, and what he says is deplorable. I could keep you half the night telling you similar tales of party incompetence. Indeed, I have received very serious reports this very morning. I beg you to reflect on the warnings of Lord Milner and of Mr. Brassey. Now, I have a great admiration for Dr. Parkin, but when he can get up and talk so optimistically in this crisis of

our Empire and Race, I am amazed and can only wonder what has become of his foresight and wisdom, such as he employed when he composed the Imperial map which hangs upon my wall. We govern by strength—not with the Church, but with swords—and at the beginning of this twentieth century we have to face not only all the old dangers of a hundred years ago, but also dangers infinitely worse than when Napoleon was gathering his legions against us. When we may have as rivals any day new powers of new species like Japan and the United States and a united Germany, when we are not, as we formerly were, the only Naval Power, but when other Powers have powerful navies that can hold the seas and are ready to fight, when we are not as before capable of living on the produce of our own soil, when we are in touch in every continent with possibly hostile nations of enormous power, at such a time we are told we ought, like the burglar, when he has done "a-kicking of his mother," to go and "listen to the sweet village chimes." Go to church by all means, but go and pray for your warriors and practise self-denial and energy, and aim at the organisation of the Empire. Pride and self-confidence are puerile. Security, as Shakespeare says, is mortals' chiefest enemy. If you want to preserve your Empire, organise betimes. *Si vis pacem, para bellum.* When even the Conservative Government almost abandoned the West Indies, "the centre of the strategic gravity of the world," when great writers declare that we have practically lost command of the Pacific—at such a time we are asked to fold our hands and regard things optimistically and be proud and rely on moral force. You must not have *disjecta membra*, but one united body of the British community. Instead of boasting of the deeds of our ancestors let us do great things ourselves. If our forces had been *disjecta membra* a hundred years ago—a tessellated pavement without cement, like the Territorial fraud that now perplexes us—(laughter)—what would have occurred in the Peninsula and all over the world 1805–1815? You laugh! Well, if you are delighted at the Territorial Army and general organisation, so called, of to-day, you are very easy to please indeed. You will have to bestir yourselves and organise and transform the large amorphous body of British States and possessions displayed on that map into one great vertebrate, well-disciplined, well-correlated unit. Then, having done your best and delivered your souls, go to church and pray, by all means. But, in any case, not only "fear God" but also "keep your powder dry."

The Chairman (Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.): It is now my

duty to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Milner, who has given us an address which provides so much food for thought, and which, through the instrumentality of this Institute and of the Press, will be carried to many thousands of the British race throughout the Empire. Lord Milner is one of our "men of light and leading." He is one of those men who in every age of our history have been the lights and guides of our country. I cannot resist on this occasion quoting a sentence from a speech recently made by a distinguished and eloquent lady, who, in speaking of Lord Milner, said: "He never made a speech which was not the expression of all that was highest, best, most enduring, and most worth fighting for in politics." I entirely endorse those admirable sentiments. In your name I ask you to accept me, as your representative, in joining in according our warmest thanks to Lord Milner for the address to which I have just referred, and which I am sure must have deeply impressed the great audience to whom he has spoken to-night.

Lord MILNER: I have to thank you for the cordial manner in which you have passed this resolution. I do not know whether it is usual for the person who gives the address to make a reply to subsequent criticisms, but I am relieved from the duty of making any lengthened reply, because I was cunning enough to adopt a course which made it almost impossible for people to criticise me effectually. Until I arrived in this room nobody had the least idea what I was going to talk about, and I talked about the last thing anybody expected from me. I notice, however, that though they had but little time to criticise it, subsequent speakers did appreciate my address very justly. Several of them described it as "suggestive." "Suggestive," as we all know, is a polite way of saying "inconclusive," and that is precisely what it was, because what I did in my address was to walk round a great subject without really ever getting at the heart of it. Not that I despair of getting a little nearer to the heart, but I was not in the position to do so to-night. As regards the question of the maintenance of Empire, we have now got to this position—all men of sense who are not absolutely sodden with party politics have come to recognise what is the matter. What is the matter is, that our organisation is hopelessly antiquated, and that unless we can manage to disentangle Imperial problems from local problems, and get them separately dealt with by people specially fitted for it, the whole thing must go to smash. How to effect that disentanglement is just what no man has yet been able to show us a way to. I am not ashamed to

confess I do not see my way; not, I mean, to the main thing. There are a number of minor changes which could be made any day, and are not made—lost opportunities, which I do see clearly enough. Our duty is to clear our minds of cant, realising what the difficulties are and what the dangers are, and to work away until we do find a road. We have heard a great deal to-night about optimism and pessimism. I believe a German philosopher once in his speculations reasoned the Deity out of existence, and then he found he had got to put the Deity back again in order to supply a basis for practical morality. In my case it is very much the same with optimism. When I think things out and realise all the difficulties of Imperial union, above all when I see the feeble way in which we are drifting at present without really trying to tackle any of these difficulties, I agree with Mr. Brassey and Dr. Maguire in feeling pessimistic. But I am obliged to set up optimism again in order to go on at all, and so after all I take Dr. Parkin by the hand and feel he is the sort of man who is going to pull us through. I say I set up optimism again, and then looking round, desiring to find something to buck up my courage, I see one or two things which may be quoted to show that the prospect is not so dark as is generally pictured. I realise all Dr. Maguire says about the immense growth of other countries and the insufficient account we take of it. No man can say anything about the bad effect of party politics upon our national strength and Imperial interests which would be strong enough to satisfy me. As against that I find one or two things which are encouraging. One is that, taking the Empire as a whole, it has, I believe, a greater mass of genuine capable public spirit than any other political body in the world—a greater number of people whole-heartedly devoted to the national cause. More than that, I think among the great body of the nation, both here and in the Colonies, the conception of a really united Empire is rapidly growing. And deeply depressing as it often is to read the speeches of the leaders of our democracy, and especially of its working-class leaders, on any Imperial question, I do not believe the heart of the working classes is with them. I believe that at heart the mass of the people both here and in the Colonies are national and British in spirit, and increasingly so. Therefore, after all, you have these two great assets—that large amount of keen, intelligent, experienced public spirit to which I have referred, and a remarkable soundness of heart in the great body of the people. There are materials here for great advance and progress. If my friend Mr. Brassey tells me we have been

trying for twenty years to make some progress in Imperial organisation, and have achieved remarkably little (though, after all, we did see the Empire stand together in the South African war), I admit his statement regretfully; but still I say, "Try, and try, and try again." It would be so absurd and irrational if with all the ability and goodwill which undoubtedly exists we should finally prove incapable of releasing the management of our supreme national interests from the incubus of party politics.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, said: I would only just remark that, in spite of all, I am, and always have been, an optimist.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

THE Thirty-fifth Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Tuesday, June 23, 1908, and was attended by a large number of guests, representing all parts of the British Empire. The string band of the Royal Marines (Portsmouth Division), conducted by Lieutenant George Miller, M.V.O., played in the Central Hall, and a programme of vocal music was rendered in the Reptile Gallery, under the direction of Mr. P. Mavon-Ibbs, by the following representative artistes, Miss Ada Forrest (South Africa), Miss Violet Elliott (Australia), Mr. Philip Simmons (England), and Mr. Sydney Jarvis (Canada).

The Central Hall was decorated with choice flowers and palms, and refreshments were served throughout the evening in various parts of the building. The guests were received in the Central Hall by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—

Vice-Presidents: The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. *Councillors:* Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B.; The Hon. T. A. Brassey; Mr. F. H. Dangar; Mr. Frederick Dutton; Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Mr. Alfred P. Hillier, B.A., M.D.; Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.; Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G.; Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G.; Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G.; Hon. C. H. Rason; Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B.

GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen. Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., William Drogo Montagu, Duke of Manchester, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

And whereas it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information; by publishing a Journal of Transactions; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

Now know Ye that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial

grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and do by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and His Grace the Duke of Manchester, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. **The Royal Colonial Institute** (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any

such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. And We do hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. There shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. There shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. A General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(*a*) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(*b*) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(*c*) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. The General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. The existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force

until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. The Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. The Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. The Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. **No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution** or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L.S.

CARDEW.

LIST OF FELLOWS.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1897	†A-Ababrelton, Robert, F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., *P.O. Box 33, Pretoria, Transvaal; and Secretary, Lands Commission, P.O. Box 322, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1906	A'Beckett, Arthur W., 33 *Eccleston Square, S.W.; 2 Tanfield Court, Temple, E.C., Junior United Service Club, and Garrick Club.*
1891	Aberdeen, H. E., the Right Hon. the Earl of, K.T., G.C.M.G., *Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin; and Haddo House, Aberdeen, N.B.*
1886	†Acland, Vice-Admiral Sir William A. Dyke, Bart., C.V.O., *Bolham House, Tiverton, Devon; United Service Club, and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1889	Acutt, R. Noble, *Octon, Torquay.*
1886	†Adam, Sir Charles E., Bart., *5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.*
1893	Adams, George, 108 *Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.*
1905	Adams, William H., 16 *Castellain Road, Maida Hill, W.*
1901	Adamson, Sir William, C.M.G., 2 *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
1886	Adler, Isidor H., 2 *New Church Road, Hove, Sussex.*
1887	Agius, Edward T., 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.; and Malta.*
1879	Aitken, Alexander M., *Birchwood, Pitlochry, N.B.*
1886	Alcock, John, 111 *Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.*
1885	†Aldenhoven, Joseph Frank, *Messrs. W. Eldon & Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.*
1907	†Allan, Arthur Campbell, 14 *South Audley Street, W.*
1883	Alldridge, T. J., I.S.O., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., *The Cottage, Harting, Petersfield, Hants.*
1898	†Allen, Arthur A., M.P., 13 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; and Hillside, Swanage, Dorset.*
1880	†Allen, Robert, *Summerhayes, Betchworth, Surrey.*
1907	Allen, William H., 1 *Dean's Yard, S.W.; and Bromham, Bedford.*
1899	Allen, Rev. W. Osborn B., M.A., *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1893	Alsop, Thomas W., *Falkirk Iron Co., 67 Upper Thames Street, E.C.*
1906	†Ampthill, Right Hon. Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford.*

Year of Election.

1880 ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., 3 *Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*
1900 ANDERSON, GEORGE GRAY, 16 *Philpot Lane, E.C.*
1875 †ANDERSON, EDWARD R.
1907 ANDERSON, FREDERICK, 54 *Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1897 ANDERSON, KENNETH S., 5 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1891 ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1905 ANDERSON, WILLIAM BAKER, *Lauresa House, Roehampton, S.W.*
1905 ANSON, CHARLES G. A., *c/o Messrs. Coutts & Co.*, 440 *Strand, W.C.*
1905 ANSON, FREDERICK A., M.A., *The Lodge, Stanton Harcourt, Oxford.*
1906 ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, MAJOR WILLIAM, M.P., *Kilmany, Fife, N.B.*
1904 ARBUCKLE, HON. SIR WILLIAM (*Agent-General for Natal*), 26 *Victoria St.,*
1873 ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.* [*S.W.*
1894 ARBUTHNOT, WM. REIERSON, *Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead.*
1906 †ARBUTHNOT, WILLIAM REIERSON, JUN., *National Club*, 1 *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
1878 †ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Kensington Palace, W.*
1904 ARKELL-HARDWICK, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., *Arkell, Muswell Rd., Muswell Hill, N.*
1900 †ARKWRIGHT, JOHN S., M.P., 56 *St. George's Square, S.W.*
1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON.
1906 ARMSTRONG, RT. HON. LORD, 93 *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Cragside, Rothbury.*
1891 †ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON-, M.P., 30 *Portland Place, W.*
1888 †ARMYTAGE, GEORGE F., 35 *Kensington Court Mansions, W.*
1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 18 *Elvaston Place, S.W.; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1895 †ASHCROFT, EDGAR A., M.I.M.M., M.I.E.E., *Vadheim, Sogn, Norway.*
1891 †ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., *Heathrow Hall, Bath Road, Hounslow.*
1896 ASHTON, RALPH S., B.A., 19 *Belmont Park, Lee, S.E.*
1898 ASPINALL, ALGERNON E., *West India Committee*, 15 *Seething Lane, E.C.*
1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., 1 *Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne.*
1905 †ATKINSON, JOHN, *Western Frontier, viâ Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1892 ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, 57 *Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.*
1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, 10 *Billiter Square, E.C.*
1902 AUERBACH, JULIUS, *Messrs. Dreyfus & Co. Ltd.*, 101 *Leadenhall St., E.C.*
1871 AVEBURY, RT. HON. LORD, 6 *St. James's Sq., S.W.; and* 15 *Lombard St., E.C.*

1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 *Aldridge Road Villas, Bayswater, W.*
1893 BAILEY, ALLANSON, *Rothesay, Lensford Road, St. Albans.*
1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R.; 1 *Akenside Road, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
1882 †BAILWARD, W. A., 64 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1902 BAIN, ROBERT, 126 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1902 BAIN, WILLIAM P. C., *Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge, N.B.*
1908 †BALDWIN, STANLEY, M.P., *Aston Hall, Stourport; and Carlton and United University Clubs, S.W.*
1884 BALFOUR, B. R., *Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.*

Year of Election.

1905 Ballantyne, Robert, 5 *Whittingehame Drive, Kelvinside, Glasgow; and* 50 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1906 Ballardie, George M., 31 *Bassett Road, Notting Hill, W.*

1885 Balme, Charles, 61 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*

1881 †Banks, Edwin Hodge, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*

1892 Barber, Alfred J., *Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N.; and Midland Railway Company of Western Australia,* 14 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1897 Barclay, Hugh Gurney, *Colney Hall, Norwich.*

1894 Barclay, John, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1889 †Baring-Gould, F., *Merrow Grange, Guildford.*

1884 Barnard, H. Wyndham, 62 *St. George's Square, S.W.*

1883 Barratt, Walter, F.G.S., *Armsyde, Padstow.*

1907 Barton, Ronald K., *Brookwood Mount, Knaphill, Woking.*

1894 Batley, Sidney T., 16 *Great George Street, S.W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*

1904 Batty, James H., 40 *Harley House, Marylebone Road, N.W.*

1897 Bayliss, Thomas A., *The High House, King's Norton, Birmingham.*

1885 †Bazley, Gardner Sebastian, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*

1906 Beadle, Charles, F.R.G.S.

1879 Bealey, Samuel, 55 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*

1893 †Bear, George A., 3 *Stormont Terrace, Mannamead, Plymouth.*

1890 Beare, Samuel Prater, *The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.*

1890 Beare, Prof. T. Hudson, B.Sc., *Engineering Laboratory, The University, Edinburgh.*

1885 †Beattie, John A. Bell, *Gordon Lodge, St. Andrews, N.B.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.*

1884 Beattie, Wm. Copland, *The Wilderness, Milltimber, Aberdeenshire, N.B.*

1899 †Beauchamp, The Right Hon. Earl, K.C.M.G., 13 *Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*

1896 †Beck, A. Cecil, M.P., *Harrold Hall, Bedford.*

1904 Bedford, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., 15 *Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Woburn Abbey, Beds.*

1901 Bedford, Edward, C.E., *Delbrook, Picardy Road, Belvedere, Kent.*

1884 Bedwell, Commander E. P., R.N., 33 *Church Street, Southport; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*

1884 Beetham, George, 7 *Wetherby Gardens, S.W.; and Wellington, New Zealand.*

1889 Begg, F. Faithfull, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*

1906 Beit, Otto, 49 *Belgrave Square, S.W.*

1900 Belilios, Raphael E., 134 *Piccadilly, W.*

1900 Bell, Robert M., 2 *Cardigan Gate, Richmond, Surrey.*

1890 Bell, Thomas, 47 *Belsize Avenue, N.W.*

1902 Bell, William, *St. Margaret's, Beulah Road, Tunbridge Wells; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1906 Bennett, Alderman Arthur, J.P., *Paddington House, Warrington.*

1886 †Benson, Arthur H., 62 *Ludgate Hill, E.C.*

1891 Benson, Major-General F. W., C.B., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Radnor House, Salisbury.*

1894 †Berlein, Julius, 39 *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*

1898 Berrill, W. J., *Messrs. Gordon & Gotch,* 15 *St. Bride Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1885 †Bertrand, Wm. Wickham, *Westbourne Station, Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.*

1883 †Bethell, Charles, *Cheam Park, Cheam, Surrey; and* 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.*

1884 Bevan, Francis Augustus, 1 *Tilney Street, Mayfair, W.*

1881 Bevan, William Armine, 11 *The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.*

1904 Bewley, Robert, 16 *Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.*

1894 Bhumgara, Jamsitjee S., 8 *Loudoun Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*

1886 Biddiscombe, J. R., *Elmington,* 91 *Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.; and* 101 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1889 †Billinghurst, H. F., 7 *Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.*

1891 †Binnie, George, 4D *Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.*

1895 Birbeck, John, *Stillyans Tower, Horeham Road, Sussex.*

1868 Birch, Sir Arthur N., K.C.M.G., *Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.*

1897 Birchenough, Henry, C.M.G., 79 *Eccleston Square, S.W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1898 Birt, F. Beckett, *The Copse, Wimbledon, S.W.*

1902 Bishop, Albert E., 1 *Metal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*

1887 Black, Surgeon-Major Wm. Galt, 2 *George Square, Edinburgh.*

1890 Blackwood, George R., *St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1882 †Blagrove, Colonel Henry J., C.B., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1888 †Blake, Sir Henry A., G.C.M.G., *Myrtle Grove, Youghal, Ireland.*

1883 Bleckly, Charles Arnold, 61 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*

1902 †Blyth, Rt. Hon. Lord, 33 *Portland Place, W.; and Blythwood, Stansted, Essex.*

1902 Bohn, Henry, 17 *Holland Villas Road, W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1881 Bois, Henry, 5 *Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*

1898 Bolton, John, 15 *Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.*

1897 †Booth, Alfred E., *Finsbury Circus Buildings,* 18 *Eldon Street, E.C.*

1905 Booth, Rt. Hon. Charles, F.R.S., D.C.L., 24 *Gt. Cumberland Place, W.*

1883 †Borton, Rev. N. A. B., M.A., *Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.*

1894 Bosanquet, Richard A., *Bank House, Windsor.*

1886 †Bostock, Senator Hon. Hewitt, *The Ranch, Monte Creek, British Columbia.*

1889 †Bostock, Samuel, *Lainston, near Winchester.*

1890 Boswell, W. Albert, 4 *Campden House Terrace, W.*

1882 †Boulton, Harold E., M.A., M.V.O., 64 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1882 †Boulton, Sir Samuel B., Bart., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*

1889 Bourne, H. R. Fox, *Albany House, Caterham, Surrey.*

1892 Bourne, Robert William, C.E., 18 *Hereford Square, S.W.*

1899 †Bowden-Smith, Admiral Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B., 16 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S W.*

1904 Bowman, George Millar, *Logie, Cupar, N.B.*

1903 Bowring, Colonel F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., C.B., 6 *Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.*

1906 Boxall, Edward T., 62 *London Wall, E.C.*

1904 Boyle, Colonel Gerald E., 48 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.*

1885 †Boyle, Frank, *Que-que, Rhodesia.*

Year of Election.

1904 Boyle, Lewis C., *Imperial Hotel, Barnstaple.*

1887 †Bradberry, Thomas R., 3 *Copthall Buildings, E.C.*

1898 Bramston, Sir John, G.C.M.G., C.B., 18 *Berkeley Place, Wimbledon, S.W.*

1905 Brassey, Leonard, *Apethorpe, Wansford, Northants; and* 40 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*

1878 Brassey, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.B., 24 *Park Lane, W.*

1889 Brassey, The Hon. Thomas Allnutt, *Park Gate, Battle.*

1902 Braund, Frederick W., 96 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1908 Breakell, J. Edwin, 14a *Mentone Mansions, Fulham Rd., S.W.*

1888 Breitmeyer, Ludwig, *c/o Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co.,* 1 *London Wall Buildings, E.C.*

1907 Brenan, Byron, C.M.G., 10 *Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*

1908 Brennan, Louis, C.B., *Woodlands, Gillingham, Kent.*

1874 Bridge, H. H., *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*

1881 Bridges, Rear-Admiral Walter B., *c/o Messrs. Woodhead & Co.,* 44 *Charing Cross, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1884 Bright, Charles E., C.M.G., 98 *Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.*

1882 Bright, Samuel, 5 *Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*

1886 Briscoe, William Arthur, *Longstowe Hall, Cambs.*

1905 Brock, John E., *c/o Messrs. Beckett, Son & Morton, Suffolk House, E.C.; and Standerton, Transvaal.*

1889 Brocklehurst, Edward, J.P., *Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.*

1907 Brodie, James H., *Royal Automobile Club,* 119 *Piccadilly, W.*

1898 Brooke, Major-General Edward T., 65 *Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.*

1900 Brooke, Stopford W. W., M.P., 34 *De Vere Gardens, W.*

1897 †Brookman, Hon. George, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1879 †Brooks, Herbert, 17 *Prince's Gardens, S.W.; and* 11 *St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*

1888 Brooks, H. Tabor, 11 *St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*

1906 Brown, Edward O. Forster; M.E., *Springfort, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*

1896 Brown, James B., *Hamersly, Frensham, Farnham.*

1881 Brown, Thomas, 119 *Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*

1884 Brown, Thomas, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*

1890 Brown, William, M.A., M.B., 40 *Highburgh Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow.*

1905 Brown, Wm. Carnegie, M.D., 32 *Harley Street, W.*

1892 Browne, Arthur Scott, *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*

1907 Browne, Gerald M., 7 *Walbrook, E,C.*

1888 Browne, Leonard G., *Springfield, Parkstone, Dorset.*

1906 Browne, Colonel Robert A., 13 *Queen's Terrace, Southampton.*

1898 Browning, Arthur Hervé, 16 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1877 Browning, S. B., *Roby, Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*

1904 Bruce, Colonel Sir David, C.B., F.R.S., R.A.M.C., *War Office, Whitehall, S.W.*

1884 Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., *Arnot Tower, Leslie, N.B.*

1895 Bruce-Joy, Albert, R.H.A., F.R.G.S., *The Studio, Beaumont Road, West Kensington, W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*

1892 Bruning, Conrad, 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1906 †Brunner, John F. L, M.P., 23 *Wetherby Gardens, S.W.*
1884 Buchanan, Benjamin, 2 *Ulster Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1889 Buchanan, James, 6 *Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.; and* 24 *Holborn, E.C.*
1896 Buckland, James.
1898 †Buckland, Thomas, *c/o Bank of New South Wales,* 64 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1902 Bulkeley, Captain Henry, 41 *Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.; and* 11 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.*
1886 Bull, Henry, 1 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.; and* 28 *Milton Street, E.C.*
1902 Bull, James, 1 *Albion Road, Clapham, S.W.*
1869 Bulwer, Sir Henry E. G., G.C.M.G., 17A *South Audley Street, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1900 Burn, John, 17 *Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, W.*
1908 Burney, Malcolm d'Arblay, 3 *Southampton Row, W.C.*
1897 Burstall, John F., 57 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1889 Burt, Frederick N., *Inworth Grange, Kelvedon, Essex.*
1890 Butterworth, Arthur R., 7 *Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.; and* 47 *Campden House Road, W.*
1894 †Buxton, Noel E, *Brick Lane, E.*
1878 Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, Bart., G.C.M.G., 2 *Prince's Gate, S.W.; and Warlies, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
1897 †Buxton, T. F. Victor, M.A., J.P., *Woodredon, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
1898 Byrne, J. O, 12 *New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
1903 Byron, John, *Wyefield,* 4 *The Knoll, Beckenham; and* 4 *East India Avenue, E.C.*

1902 Cadbury, Richard, *Rose Hill, Worcester.*
1903 Caillard, Sir Vincent H. P., J.P., 42 *Half Moon Street, W.*
1904 Caird, James, 112 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1904 †Caldecott, Rev. Professor Alfred, D.D., 1 *Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.*
1890 †Caldicott, Harvey, *Sports Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1889 Calvert, James, *Highfield, Dane Hill, Sussex.*
1896 Cameron, Sir Ewen, K.C.M.G., 41 *Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1895 †Cameron, Major Maurice A., R.E., C.M.G., 27 *Brunswick Gardens, W.*
1881 †Campbell, Allan, 21 *Upper Brook Street, W.*
1880 Campbell, Finlay, *Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.*
1894 Campbell, Gordon H., *c/o Messrs. Weddel & Co.,* 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1902 Campbell, Henry E., *Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co.,* 61 *Gracechurch St., E.C.*
1896 Campbell, J. Stuart, 1 *Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1884 †Campbell, W. Middleton, 23 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
1908 Campbell, William Finlay, *Brantridge Forest, Balcombe, Sussex.*
1893 Campbell-Johnston, Conway S., 3 *Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, S.W.*
1905 †Campbell-Johnston, Malcolm, 2 *Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
1897 Cappel, Sir Albert J. Leppoc, K.C.I.E., 27 *Kensington Court Gardens, W.*
1897 Carlill, Arthur J. H., *Exchange Chambers,* 24 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1891 Carrington, Right Hon. Earl, K.G., G.C.M.G., 53 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
1883 †Carrington, Sir John W., C.M.G., *Kentons, Tilehurst Road, Reading.*
1888 Carruthers, John, M. Inst. C.E., 19 *Kensington Park Gardens, W.*

Year of Election.

1880 †Carter, William H., B.A., 7 *Ironmonger Lane, E.C.*
1885 Cautley, Colonel Henry, R.E., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1879 Chadwick, Osbert, C.E., C.M.G., 16 *West Halkin Street, S.W.*
1885 Challinor, E. J., 7F *Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.*
1889 †Chambers, Frederick D.
1892 †Chaplin, Holroyd, B.A., 2 *Holland Villas Road, W.*
1900 Chapman, Major William E., 49 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
1883 †Charrington, Arthur F., *East Hill, Oxted, Surrey; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1885 †Charrington, Hugh Spencer, *Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.*
1894 †Cheadle, Frank M., 3 *Flower Villas, Whalebone Lane, Chadwell Heath, Essex.*
1868 Christian, H.R.H. Prince, K.G., G.C.V.O., *Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.*
1884 Christian, Owen S., *The Lodge, Waterbeach, Cambridge.*
1894 Church, Walter, *Kilmartin, Liss, Hants.*
1895 †Churchill, Colonel Mackenzie, *The Grantleys, St. Mark's, Cheltenham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1883 Clarence, Lovell Burchett, *Coaxden, Axminster.*
1888 Clark, Alfred A., *Firfield, Weybridge Heath, Surrey; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1872 Clark, Charles, 45 *Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
1903 Clark, Cumberland, 29 *Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.*
1897 †Clark, Edward G. U., *Lapsewood, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*
1905 Clark, Ernest, 1 *Coleherne Court, S.W.*
1900 Clark, Lieut.-Colonel Sir James R. A., Bart., C.B., F.R.C.S.E. *Braywick Grove, Maidenhead.*
1891 Clark, Jonathan, 1A *Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.*
1903 †Clarke, General Sir Charles Mansfield, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 20 *Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
1890 Clarke, H.E. Colonel Sir George Sydenham, R.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., *Government House, Bombay.*
1884 †Clarke, Henry, J.P., *Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.*
1886 Clarke, Colonel Sir Marshal J., R.A., K.C.M.G., *The Lodge, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.*
1889 †Clarke, Strachan C., *Messrs. J. Morrison & Co.*, 5 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1882 †Clarkson, J. Stewart, *c/o Messrs. Finney, Isles & Co., Brisbane, Queensland.*
1886 †Clayton, Reginald B. B., 88 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1893 Cleghorn, Robert C., 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1902 Clougher, Thomas R., "*Toronto Globe*," 225 *Strand, W.C.*
1906 †Clunis, R. Ross, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1896 †Coates, Major Edward F., M.P., 99 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
1903 Coates, Joseph, 79 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1881 Cobb, Alfred B., 11 *Hillmarton Road, Camden Road, N.*
1903 Cobb, E. Powys, *Nythfa, Brecon.*
1895 Cochrane, Hon. Thomas H., M.P., *Crawford Priory, Springfield, Fife, N.B.*
1898 Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., M.D., K.C.M.G., 10 *Gatestone Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1905 Coghlan, Timothy A., I.S.O. (*Agent-General for New South Wales*), 125 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1901 †Cohen, Charles Waley, 11 *Hyde Park Terrace, W.*

1886 †Cohen, Nathaniel L., 11 *Hyde Park Terrace, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.*

1891 Colebrook, Albert E., 44 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*

1885 Coles, William R. E., 1 *Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.*

1900 Collard, John C., 16 *Grosvenor Street, W.*

1888 †Colley, The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, *Stockton Rectory, Rugby.*

1902 Collier, Rev. Henry N., M.A., *The Vicarage, East Finchley, N.*

1882 †Collum, Rev. Hugh Robert, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., 35 *Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W.*

1880 Collyer, William R, M.A., I.S.O., *Hackford Hall, Reepham, Norfolk.*

1882 Colmer, Joseph G., C.M.G., 29 *Eldon Road, W.*

1872 Colomb, Rt. Hon. Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G., *Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; 75 Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1894 Colquhoun, Archibald R., 25 *Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.*

1907 Colvin, Ian Duncan, 193 *Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh.*

1902 Compton, George W., *Lansdowne, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*

1905 Connaught, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of, K.G., G.C.M.G., *Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.; and Bagshot Park, Surrey.*

1889 Connor, Edwin C., *Holmhurst, Sherbrook Avenue, Maxwell Park, Glasgow; and Belize Estate and Produce Co., 27 Austin Friars, E.C.*

1899 Conybeare, Rev. Wm. James, M.A., *Cambridge House*, 131 *Camberwell Road, S.E.*

1880 Coode, J. Charles, C.E., 19 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W.*

1874 †Coode, M. P., *c/o Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.*

1901 Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch, B.A., LL.M., 3 *Mount Street, W.*

1886 †Cooke, Henry M., 12 *Friday Street, E.C.*

1903 Cooke-Taylor, Richard Whateley, F.S.S., F.R.Hist.S., *High Trees, Chepstow.*

1882 Cooper, Rev. Charles J., 20 *Hertford Street, Cambridge.*

1899 Cooper, Richard A., *Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted.*

1884 Cooper, Robert Elliott, C.E., 44 *Princes Gate, S.W.; and* 8 *The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.*

1891 Cooper, William C., *Whittlebury Lodge, Towcester.*

1895 Cording, George, 304 *Camden Road, N.W.*

1887 Cotton, Sydney H., 1*a Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W.*

1892 Courthope, William F., *National Club*, 1 *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*

1907 Courtis, Edward, *Tavy Cleave, Campden Road, South Croydon.*

1904 †Coutts, William Scott, 3 *Bricket Road, St. Albans; and* 2 *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*

1907 †Coward, Edward Maurice, *Lyncroft, Ascot.*

1902 Cowie, Archibald, *Barrs, Cardross, N.B.*

1885 Cowie, George, 11 *Courtfield Road, S.W.; and* 113 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1885 Cox, Alfred W., 30 *St. James's Place, S.W.*

1889 Cox, Frank L., 118 *Temple Chambers, E.C.*

1896 Cox, George Curling, *c/o T. L. Crown, Esq., Edgemoor, Harrogate Road, Ripon.*

1888 †Coxhead, Colonel J. A., R.A., C.B., *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*

Year of Election.

1887 †Crawley-Boevey, Anthony P., *Birchgrove, Crosswood, Aberystwyth; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1896 Creagh, Charles Vandeleur, C.M.G., 32 *Charlton Road, Blackheath, S.E.*

1896 Cressey, George H., M.R.C.S., *Oak Manor, Tonbridge.*

1895 Crew, Josiah, *Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, W.C.*

1885 Crichton, Robert, *The Mardens, Caterham Valley.*

1886 Critchell, J. Troubridge, 12 *Walpole Terrace, Brighton.*

1903 Crookshank, Edgar M., J.P., *Saint Hill, East Grinstead.*

1897 Cross, Andrew L., 19 *Murrayfield Avenue, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.*

1889 Crow, James N. Harvey, M.B., C.M., *Ardrishaig, Argyleshire.*

1890 Cuff, William Symes, 34 *Lambolle Road, Hampstead, N.W.*

1901 Culver, Robert, 34 *Newark Street, Stepney, E.*

1890 Cuningham, Granville C., 37 *Craven Hill Gardens, W.*

1896 Cunliffe, Wm. Gill, *c/o B. E. A. Fibre and Investment Co.*, 25 *Austin Friars, E.C.*

1906 Cunningham, Andrew, 15 *Bramham Gardens, S.W.*

1892 †Curling, Robert Sumner, 92 *Mount Street, W.*

1874 Currie, Sir Donald, G.C.M.G., 4 *Hyde Park Place, W.*

1882 †Curtis, Spencer H., 24 *Longridge Road, Earl's Court, S.W.*

1906 *Curzon of Kedleston, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1 *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*

1905 Custance, Admiral Sir Reginald N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., 42 *Half Moon Street, W.*

1897 Czarnikow, Cæsar, 103 *Eaton Square, S.W.*

1884 Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, M.A., C.V.O., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*

1899 D'Amico, Carmelo D., M.D., M.R.C.S., 34 *Brunswick Square, W.C.*

1894 Dangar, D. R., *Holkham, Inner Park Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.*

1880 Dangar, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.*

1903 †Dangerfield, James.

1883 Daniell, Colonel James Legeyt, *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1900 Darbyshire, Edward, *Stoneleigh, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*

1887 D'Arcy, William Knox, 42 *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.*

1889 Darley, Cecil W., I.S.O., M.Inst.C.E., 5 *Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W.*

1897 Darnley, Right Hon. the Earl of, *Cobham Hall, Gravesend.*

1902 Daubney, Horace, *Leeuw House, Wilford Lane, W. Bridgford, Nottingham.*

1904 Davidson, Leybourne F., *York Villa, Cullen, N.B.*

1899 †d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Osmond E., *Somerhill, Tonbridge, Kent.*

1884 Davis, Charles Percy, 23 *Lowndes Street, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1901 Davis, Vice-Admiral E. H. M., C.M.G., *Rathedmond, Amherst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1897 †Davson, Edward R., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*

1878 †Davson, Sir Henry K., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*

1880 Davson, James W., 42 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*

1903 Daw, John W., *Walreddon Manor, Tavistock, Devon.*

1904 †Dawes, Henry Halford, 112 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1907 | Dawes, Richard C. Hope, 31 *Lithos Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
1904 | Dawes, William C., *Mount Ephraim, Faversham, Kent.*
1882 | †Dawson, John Eugene, F.R.G.S., 4 *Park Place, St. James's, S.W.*
1883 | †Dawson, Rankine, M.A., M.D., 35 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
1906 | Day, Ven Archdeacon Charles V. P., M.A., *The Abbey School, Beckenham.*
1902 | Deane, Hermann F. W., M.A., F.S.A., *Gower Lodge, Windsor.*
1891 | †Debenham, Ernest R., 17 *Melbury Road, Kensington, W.*
1883 | Debenham, Frank, F.S.S., 1 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
1880 | †De Colyar, Henry A., K.C., 24 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
1897 | Deed, Walter, C.E., *Newquay, Bigbury, Kingsbridge, Devon.*
1898 | d'Egville, Howard H., 2 *Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
1881 | Delmege, Edward T., 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1905 | De Mattos, Edgar Guy, *Swiss Cottage, Dacre Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
1904 | De Nordwall, Charles F., 2 *Observatory Gardens, W.; and A. E. G. Electrical Co. of South Africa,* 605 *Caxton House, S.W.*
1885 | †Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., *Belgrave Mansions, S.W.; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.*
1882 | D'Esterre, J. C. E., *Elmfield, Hill, Southampton.*
1890 | †De Villiers, Jacob N., *Bel Air, Avenue Road, Sevenoaks.*
1895 | Devitt, Thomas Lane, 12 *Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.*
1902 | Dewsbury, Frederick, 36 *Newgate Street, E.C.*
1896 | Dickinson, James W., *Queensland National Bank,* 8 *Princes Street, E.C*
1883 | Dickson, Raynes W., 23 *Cambridge Road, Hove, Sussex.*
1898 | Diespecker, Captain Rudolph, *Adstock House, Winslow, Bucks.*
1900 | Dietzsch, Ferdinand, 652 *Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.*
1903 | Dillon, Cormac Cronly, 88 *Maida Vale, W.*
1906 | Dixon, Frank H., *c/o Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher & Co.,* 2 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1889 | Dobree, Harry Hankey, 6 *Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
1891 | Dobson, Hon. Alfred, C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Tasmania*), 5 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and* 64 *Lexham Gardens, W.*
1902 | Dobson, William H., 24 *Pleydell Avenue, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1882 | Donne, William, 18 *Wood Street, E.C.*
1894 | Doolette, George P., 9 *St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, E.C.*
1894 | Douglas, Alexander, 83 *St. Mark's Road, W.*
1908 | Douglas, Admiral Sir Archibald L., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *Newnham Hook, Winchfield; and United Service Club, S.W.*
1905 | Douglas, Sir Arthur Percy, Bart., 6 *Glendower Place, S.W.*
1894 | Douglas, John A.
1901 | Douglas, Robert Langton, M.A., 110 *Piccadilly, W.*
1897 | Dowling, Joseph, *The Nunnery, Rusper, Horsham.*
1889 | Drage, Geoffrey, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
1890 | Drayson, Walter B. H., *Daneshill, Stevenage.*
1901 | Drysdale, George R., *c/o Australian Mortgage Co.,* 13 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1868 | †Ducie, Right Hon. the Earl of, G.C.V.O., *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.*
1905 | Dudgeon, Sir Charles John. *c/o Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank,* 31 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1894 | †Dudley, H.E. Right Hon. the Earl of, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Government House, Melbourne, Victoria.*

Year of Election.

1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, 2 *Downie Terrace, Crail, Fife, N.B.*
1889 DUNCAN, JOHN S., *Natal Bank,* 18 *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
1895 †DUNCAN, ROBERT, M.P., *Whitefield, Govan, N.B., and* 9 *Inverness Terrace, W.*
1892 DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1903 DUNDAS, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON CHARLES L., M.A., *Charminster Vicarage, Dorchester.*
1885 DUNDONALD, LIEUT.-GENERAL THE EARL OF, K.C.V.O., C.B., 34 *Portman Square, W.*
1894 †DUNELL, OWEN R., *Garboldisham Manor, East Harling, Norfolk; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1885 DUNN, SIR WILLIAM, BART, *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1885 †DUNN-YARKER, H. W., 12 *Eversley Park, Chester.*
1878 †DUNRAVEN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., C.M.G., 10 *Connaught Place, W.; Kenry House, Putney Vale, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
1896 DURRANT, WM. HOWARD, *Ellery Court, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and* 26 *Milton Street, E.C.*
1897 †DURLACHER, ALFRED F., *Crosby, Waldegrave Park, Twickenham.*
1880 †DUTTON, FRANK M., 74 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1880 DUTTON, FREDERICK, *Birch Hall, Windlesham, Surrey.*
1887 DYER, CHARLES, 31 *The Drive, Hove, Sussex.*
1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *The Pentlands, Park Hill Road, Croydon; and* 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, *c/o Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., Temple Chambers, E.C.*
1902 DYMOCK, WILLIAM, 9 *Kensington Court Place, W.*

1905 EARNSHAW, HENRY, *Tantallon, Park Hill Road, Shortlands, Kent.*
1895 EATON, HENRY F, 95 *Parliament Hill Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, N.W.*
1895 ECKERSLEY, JAMES C., M.A., *; Carlton Manor, Yeadon, Leeds; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, 18 *Park Lane, W.*
1894 EDE, N. J., *Oakhurst, Netley Abbey, Hants.*
1907 EDGAR, EDGAR GALSTAUN, 4 *Kensington Court, W.*
1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.; and Prinknash Park, Painswick, Stroud.*
1904 EDWARDS, HARRY WOODWARD, 12 *Park Road, Beckenham.*
1890 EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., 9 *Wilbraham Place, S.W.*
1876 †EDWARDS, S.
1906 EGERTON, PROFESSOR HUGH E., 14 *St. Giles', Oxford.*
1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, 21 *Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1906 ELGIN & KINCARDINE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 18 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Broom Hall, Dunfermline, N.B.*
1889 ELIAS, COLONEL ROBERT, *Rendham Barnes, Saxmundham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1905 †ELLIOT, MAJOR E. H. M., *Wolfelee, Hawick, N.B.*
1905 ELLIS, HENRY VAUGHAN, 19 *St. Andrew's Mansions, Dorset Street, W.*

Year of Election.

1889 Elwell, Wm. Ernest, *Heyford Hills, Weedon.*
1902 Elwell, William R. G., 3 *Downside Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1895 Emett, Frederick W., 22 *Birch Grove, Ealing Common, W.*
1886 †English, Frederick A., *Addington Park, East Croydon.*
1885 Erbsloh, E. C., 21 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
1904 Everson, Walter H., *c/o Puranice Foods, Ltd.*, 34 *Percy Street, W.*
1885 Ewart, John, *Messrs. James Morrison & Co.*, 5 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1907 †Ewing, William, 137 *West George Street, Glasgow.*
1896 Eyles, George Lancelot, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., 12 *Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.*

1898 Fairbairn, Andrew D., 64 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1883 Fairclough, R. A., 25 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
1899 Fairfax, Charles B., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1885 †Fairfax, E. Ross, *Macquarie, Tunbridge Wells.*
1889 †Fairfax, J. Mackenzie, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1900 †Farrar, Sidney H., 4 *London Wall Buildings, E.C.*
1890 Fawcett, William, 76 *Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
1883 Fawns, Rev. J. A., *c/o Messrs. H. Meade-King & Son, Bristol.*
1895 Fearnsides, John Wm., 4 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
1879 Fell, Arthur, M.P., 46 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1900 Fenton, Rev. Herbert O., B.A., 69 *Culverley Road, Catford, S.E.*
1893 Ferguson, A. M., *Frognal House, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.*
1891 Ferguson, John A., *Green Bank, Tunbridge Wells.*
1883 Fergusson, Colonel John A., *St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1889 Fernau, Henry S., 21 *Wool Exchange, E.C.*
1899 Festing, Major Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1898 Fife, His Grace the Duke of, K.T., G.C.V.O., 15 *Portman Square, W.*
1906 Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B., K.C., G.C.M.G., 31 *Phillimore Gardens, W.*
1889 Finlayson, David, 48 *Redcliffe Square, S.W.*
1895 †FitzGerald, William W. A., *Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, Ireland; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1891 Finucane, Morgan I., M.R.C.S.E., 10 *Ashley Place, Victoria Street, S.W.*
1905 Flegg, James Minter, *Fairview, Stanmore; and* 3 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
1881 Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G., 9 *Sydney Place, Onslow Square, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1900 Flint, Joseph, C.M.G., *Rosemount, Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead, Surrey; and The Niger Company, Ltd., Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.*
1901 Flower, Alfred, 23 *Bucklersbury, E.C.*
1884 Flux, William, *Waterton, Cirencester.*
1901 Forgan, Thomas H., *The Ley, Northwich.*
1889 Forlong, Captain Charles A., R.N., *Gore Vale, Emsworth, Hants.*
1868 Fortescue, The Hon. Dudley F., 9 *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
1898 Foster, Arthur L., *Sandy, Limpsfield, Surrey.*
1890 Fowlie, William, 15 *Coleman Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1904 Fox, Francis Douglas, M.A., M.Inst.C.E., 19 *Kensington Square, W.*
1902 Fox, Henry Wilson, 4 *Halkin Street, S.W.*
1907 Fox-Symons, Robert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Ph., 95 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1907 Foxwell, Douglas L., 28 *Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
1888 Francis, Daniel, 21 *Lindfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1903 †Fraser, John C., *Bracknowe, Dundee; and Messrs. Stephen, Fraser & Air, 65 London Wall, E.C.*
1905 Freeman, Reginald F. Lyne, 12 *Tachbrook Street, Victoria Station, S.W.*
1900 †Fremantle, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G., 44 *Lower Sloane Street, S.W.*
1908 French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope*), 100 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1898 Frere, The Ven. Archdeacon Hugh Corrie, *Roydon Rectory, Diss, Norfolk.*
1901 Fuller, Sir Thomas E., K.C.M.G. 25 *Bloomsbury Place, Brighton.*
1883 Fuller, W. W., 50 *Brondesbury Road, N.W.*
1881 Fulton, John, 26 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*

1898 Galbraith, John H., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1885 Game, James Aylward, *Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 2 Eastcheap, E.C.*
1889 Gammidge, Henry, *Standard Bank of South Africa*, 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1902 Gardiner, Edward B., 4e *Bickenhall Mansions, Portman Square, W.*
1907 Gardner, Rev. Richard Titley, M.A., *Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.*
1879 †Gardner, Stewart, *New South Road, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1894 Garnett, William J., *The Red House, Narborough, Leicester.*
1890 Garrison, W. Herbert, F.R.G.S., 46 *Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.*
1891 Gatty, Sir Stephen H., 45 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
1891 George, David, *Bank of New South Wales*, 64 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1902 George, Major F. Nelson, *Lovell House, Crawley; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1902 Gibbings, Major Henry Cornwall C., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
1905 †Gibbons, William Pike, J.P., *Ruiton House, Dudley.*
1891 Gibson, Frank Wm., 8 *Finsbury Square, E.C.*
1882 †Giffen, Sir Robert, K.C.B., F.R.S., *Chanctonbury, Haywards Heath.*
1898 Gilbert, Alfred, *Mutual Life Association of Australasia*, 5 *Lothbury, E.C.*
1899 †Gilbertson, Charles, 16 *Gloucester Walk, Kensington, W.*
1886 †Gilchrist, William, *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa*, 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1882 †Gilchrist, William Oswald, *Oakley Hall, Basingstoke.*
1902 Gilfillan, Samuel, 2 *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
1897 Gillanders, James, 41 *Tooley Street, S.E.*
1903 Gillespie, William, 23 *Crutched Friars, E.C.*
1907 Gilmour, S. Carter, 3 *Vernon Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C.*
1903 Ginsberg, Israel, 84 *Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*

Year of Election.

1903 Girdlestone, Nelson, *c/o Messrs. H. Chaplin & Co., 9 Fenchurch St., E.C.*
1889 Girdwood, John, J.P., 121 *Oakwood Court, W.*
1883 Glanfield, George, *Hale End, Woodford, Essex.*
1902 Glantawe, Right Hon. Lord, *The Grange, Swansea.*
1892 Glasgow, Rt. Hon. The Earl of, G.C.M.G., *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B.*
1883 Glenesk, Right Hon. Lord, 139, *Piccadilly, W.*
1902 Goad, Samuel, 35 *Vicarage Road, Hastings.*
1888 Godby, Michael J., *c/o Union Bank of Australia,* 71 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1888 †Godfrey, Raymond, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. (*late of Ceylon*), 79 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1894 Godsal, Captain William, R.E., *Wootton Bassett S.O., Wilts.*
1894 Godson, Edmund P., *Castlewood, Shooter's Hill, Kent.*
1869 Godson, George R., *Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.*
1899 Goldie, Right Hon. Sir George T., K.C.M.G., *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1891 Goldmann, C. Sydney, 424 *Salisbury House, E.C.*
1880 Goldney, Sir John T., J.P., *Monks Park, Corsham, Wilts.*
1885 Goldring, A. R., *Transvaal Chamber of Mines,* 202 *Salisbury House, E.C.*
1882 Goldsworthy, Major-General Walter T., C.B., *Yaldham Manor, Wrotham, Kent.*
1908 Gonsalves, George, A.M.Inst.C.E., 30 *College Road, Bromley, Kent.*
1907 Goodman, R. Gwelo, 22 *St. Ann's Villas, Notting Hill, W.*
1885 Goodman, Sir William Meigh, K.C., *Clavadel, Pit Farm Road, Guildford.*
1893 Goodsir, George, *Messrs. W. Weddel & Co.,* 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1890 †Gordon, Charles G., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Church Farm, Antingham, North Walsham.*
1885 †Gordon, George W., *The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.*
1904 †Gordon, John William, 11 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
1893 †Gordon, John Wilton, 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.*
1892 Gow, William, 13 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
1886 †Gowans, Louis F.
1908 Gower, Robert Vaughan, *Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.*
1886 Graham, Sir Frederick, K.C.B., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1885 †Grant, Cardross, *Bruntsfield, Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
1884 Grant, Henry, *Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
1903 Grant, William Tarver, *Blenheim Club,* 12 *St. James's Square, S.W.*
1891 Gray, Benjamin G., 4 *Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1881 Gray, Robert J., 27 *Milton Street, E.C.*
1898 †Gray, Robert Kaye, M.Inst.C.E., *Lessness Park, Abbey Wood, Kent.*
1907 Green, Frederick, 13 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1908 Green, Frederick Daniel, 13 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1888 Green, Major-Gen. Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
1881 †Green, Morton, J.P., 320 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1902 Greener, Charles E., *St. Mary's Square, Birmingham.*
1901 Greig, Henry R. W., *Spynie, Elgin, N.B.*
1905 Grenfell, R. N., 16 *George Street, Mansion House, E.C.*
1882 Greswell, Rev. William H. P., M.A., *Dodington Rectory, near Bridgwater, Somerset.*

Year of Election

1882 GRETTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE LE M., 49 *Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1889 †GREY, H E. RT. HON. EARL, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Ottawa, Canada.*

1906 †GREY, GEORGE, *Falloden, Christon Bank, Northumberland.*

1897 GRIEVE, NORMAN W., 20 *Eastcheap, E.C.*

1876 GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 4 *Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.*

1903 GRIFFITH, W. L., *Canada Government Office*, 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1887 †GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, *Oldwell, Penylan, Cardiff.*

1907 GRIGSON, EDWARD SNAPE, 16 *Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.*

1885 GRINLINTON, SIR JOHN J., *Rose Hill, Middle Wallop, Stockbridge, Hants.*

1879 GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., *Eltham, Kent.*

1892 GULL, SIR WILLIAM CAMERON, BART., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*

1886 †GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, *Hampton Poyle Rectory, Oxford.*

1885 GWYN, WALTER J., 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.*

1887 GWYTHER, J. HOWARD, 13 *Lancaster Gate, W.*

1891 †HAGGARD, EDWARD, 6 *Porchester Place, Oxford Square, W.*

1898 HAINES, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR F. PAUL, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1897 HALCROW, JAMES, 18 *Coleman Street, E.C.*

1899 HALLIDAY, JOHN, 5 *Holland Park, W.; and Chicklade House, near Salisbury.*

1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26 *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*

1905 HAMBLING, WILLIAM G. A., *Forest House, Queen's Road, Reading.*

1900 HAMILTON, CAPTAIN JAMES DE COURCY, R.N., 82 *Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.*

1902 HAMILTON, FREDERICK H., 10 *Austin Friars, E.C.*

1885 †HAMILTON, JAMES G., *c/o Post Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1908 HANBURY-TRACY, MAJOR THE HON. ALGERNON H. C., C.M.G., 25 *Bryanston Square, W.*

1889 HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S W.*

1884 HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, *Notton House, Chippenham.*

1891 HANLEY, THOMAS J., 66 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*

1905 HANNAN, CHARLES J., F.C.I.S., *Swan Brewery, Blackburn.*

1905 HANSON, CHARLES A., 39 *Hans Mansions, S.W.*

1888 HARDIE, GEORGE, 17 *Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.*

1892 HARE, REGINALD C., *Western Australian Government Office*, 15 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1903 †HARE, SHOLTO H., F.R.G.S., 7 *Lifield Place, Clifton, Bristol.*

1897 HAREWOOD, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.V.O., *Harewood House, Leeds.*

1898 HARPER, REGINALD TRISTRAM, *Church Hill House, Merstham, Surrey; and Royal Societie Club, 63 St. James's Street, S.W.*

1900 HARRIS, REV. EDWARD, D.D., *Bullinghope Vicarage, Hereford.*

1895 HARRIS, WALTER H., C.M.G., 29A *Cornhill, E.C.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, 197 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*

1889 HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*), *Grove Avenue, Yeovil.*

Year of Election.

1886 †Harrison, General Sir Richard, R.E., G.C.B., C.M.G., *Ashton Manor, Dunsford, Exeter.*

1884 Harrold, Leonard Frederick, 57 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*

1893 Harrower, G. Carnaby, *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*

1889 Harry, Captain Thomas Row, *Morwenstow, St. Ives, Cornwall.*

1881 †Harsant, Sydney B., 90 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1896 Hart, E. Aubrey, *Spencer House, Adelaide Road, Surbiton.*

1901 Harvey, Thomas Edwin, *Kenmore, Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, N.*

1884 Harwood, Joseph, 90 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1902 Haslam, Lewis, M.P., 8 *Wilton Crescent, S.W.*

1886 †Haslam, Ralph E., 113 *Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.*

1881 Hatherton, Right Hon. Lord, C.M.G., 55 *Warwick Square, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*

1902 Hawker, Rev. Bertram R., M.A., *c/o National Provincial Bank of England,* 208 *Piccadilly, W.*

1893 †Hawthorn, Reginald W. E., *P.O. Box* 1125, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1900 †Hawthorn, Walter, *The Harbour, Rhyl.*

1902 †Hay, Major Arthur E., *Late R.A.,* 25 *Sheffield Terrace, Campden Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1896 †Hay, Colonel Charles, *Robin's Croft, Chilham, Canterbury.*

1886 Hay, Sir James Shaw, K.C.M.G., 42 *Lexham Gardens, W.*

1899 Hayes-Sadler, Colonel Sir James, K.C.M.G., 73 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*

1892 Hayman, Henry, 18 *Pembridge Square, W.; and* 3 *Coleman Street, E.C.*

1890 Haynes, T. H., 1 *Endsleigh Terrace, Tavistock; and Montebello Islands, North-West Australia.*

1882 Hayward, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*

1903 Head, James, 40 *Lowndes Square, S.W.; and Inverailort, Inverness-shire.*

1899 Healey, Gerald E. Chadwyck, B.A., 20 *Rutland Gate, S.W.*

1890 Heath, Commander George P., R.N., 30 *Bramham Gardens, S.W.*

1888 Hector, Alexander.

1901 Hedges, George A. M., 43 *Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W.*

1886 Hedgman, W. James, *Santa Clara, Highland Road, Bromley, Kent.*

1906 Heeles, Matthew G., 11 *Kensington Gore, S.W.*

1887 Hegan, Charles J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1893 Heinekey, Robert B., 36 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*

1897 †Henderson, George T., 7 *Billiter Square, E.C.*

1903 Henderson, James A. Leo, Ph.D., F.G.S., 120 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1889 Henderson, J. C. A., 120 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1908 Henderson, Admiral Wm. Haunam, 12 *Vicarage Gardens, Kensington, W.*

1897 †Henning, Rudolf H., 2 *Mount Street, W.*

1907 Henty, Walter, 32 *Eaton Square, S.W.*

1886 Hepburn, Andrew, 24 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*

1884 Heriot, Major-General James A. Mackay, R.M.L.I., *c/o Messrs. Stilwell & Sons,* 42 *Pall Mall, S.W.*

1883 †Hervey, Dudley F. A., C.M.G., *Westfields, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.*

1895 Hervey, Matthew W., M.Inst.C.E., *East Bilney Hall, East Dereham, Norfolk.*

1895 Hervey, Valentine S., 54 *Kensington Court, W.*

Year of Election.

1884 Hesse, F. E., *Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Co., Limited, Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.*

1902 Heydeman, Harry, A.M.I.Mech.E., 3 *Piccadilly, Manchester.*

1902 Hiddingh, P. C. v.D. P., *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa,* 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*

1905 Hill, Sir Clement Lloyd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.P., 13 *Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W.*

1887 Hill, Edward C. H., 52 *Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.*

1880 †Hill, James A., 19 *Jones Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1906 Hill, Thomas A., M.A., J.P., *Normanton House, Plumtree, Nottingham.*

1897 †Hillier, Alfred P., B.A., M.D., *Markyate Cell, Dunstable.*

1895 †Hillman, Valentine A., C.E., *Moorambine,* 38 *Woodstock Road, Redland Green, Bristol.*

1897 Hillson, John C., *The Bungalow, Symond's Yat, Ross, Herefordshire.*

1886 †Hilton, C. Shirreff B., 41 *Roland Gardens, S.W.*

1903 Hime, Lieut.-Colonel Right Hon. Sir Albert H., K.C.M.G., 61 *Burton Court, Chelsea, S.W.*

1902 Hind-Smith, Wm. Wilson, F.R.G.S., *Tamworth,* 196 *Kingshall Road, Beckenham.*

1904 †Hindlip, Right Hon. Lord, *Hindlip Hall, Worcester; and* 52 *Mount Street, W.*

1883 †Hindson, Eldred Grave.

1883 Hingley, Sir George B, Bart., *High Park, Droitwich.*

1905 Hitchcock, Walter M., 48 *The Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.*

1888 Hoare, Edward Brodie, *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey.*

1903 Hoather, Charles A., *Broomfield House, Kidmore Road, Caversham Heights, Reading.*

1906 Hoblyn, Charles D., 25 *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*

1898 †Hodgson, Gerald Tylston, B.A., *Blantyre, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*

1879 †Hodgson, H. Tylston, M.A., *Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*

1886 Hoffmeister, C. R., 64 *Queensborough Terrace, W.*

1895 Hogan, James F.

1887 †Hogarth, Francis, *Sackville House, Sevenoaks.*

1891 Hogg, Henry Roughton, 2 *Vicarage Gate, Kensington, W.; and Cheniston, Upper Macedon, Victoria.*

1901 Holland, Alfred R., 56 *Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.*

1906 Holmes, Frank, *c/o Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank,* 31 *Lombard Street, E.C.*

1880 Holmested, Ernest A., *Falkland House, Linden Road, Bedford*

1908 Hood, James N., *Woodside, Muirfield Road, Inverness.*

1906 Hooke, Rev. Daniel Burford, *Bonchurch Lodge, Barnet.*

1888 Hooper, George N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., *Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.*

1884 Hopkins, Edward, *Claremont, Nutfield, Surrey.*

1884 Hopkins, John, *Little Bounds, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells; and* 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*

1890 Hopkins, T. Hollis, *Leconfield, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.; and* 9 *Fore Street Avenue, E.C.*

1907 Hopwood, Sir Francis J. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., 13 *Hornton Street, Kensington, W.*

1879 Hora, James, 123 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and* 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1903 Hordern, Lieut. Lionel H., R.N., *Chart Lodge, Weybridge.*
1905 Horn, Frederick J., 8 *Arthur Street West, London Bridge, E.C.*
1892 Horn, Thomas Sutherland, 6 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1895 Horn, Wm. Austin, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1906 Houlder, Alfred H., 146 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1906 Houlder, Augustus F., 146 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1876 †Houstoun, George L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
1886 Hughes, George, F.C.S., 155 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1881 †Hughes, John, F.C.S., 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1880 †Hughes, Commander R. Jukes, R.N., *Whiddon, Newton Abbot.*
1884 †Hull, W. Winstanley, *St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.*
1893 Humby, Henry G., M.Inst. C.E., 50 *Campden Hill Court, Kensington, W.*
1902 Hunt, Frank, *Earls Colne, Essex.*
1904 Hutchinson, H. Charles, *Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.*
1896 Hutton, Lieut.-General Sir Edward T. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Field Place, Horsham; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1907 †Hutton, J. Arthur, *British Cotton Growing Association*, 15 *Cross Street, Manchester.*
1897 Hyams, Frank, 128 *New Bond Street, W.*

1900 Ibbs, Percy Mavon, 25 *Wellington Square, S.W.*
1889 †Ievers, George M., *Ballinagarde, Limerick, Ireland.*
1902 †Imroth, Gustav, 427 *Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.*
1881 Ingram, Sir William J., Bart., 65 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1907 Inskipp, Percy S., *British South Africa Co.*, 2 *London Wall Buildings, E.C.*
1880 Irvine, Thomas W., 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
1893 Irwell, Herman, 11 *Park Square West, Regent's Park, N.W.; and* 24 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
1884 Isaacs, Jacob, 9a *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*

1903 Jackson, Lieut.-Colonel Andrew M., *Victoria Chambers, Hull.*
1886 †Jackson, James, J.P., *The Homemead, Heacham, Norfolk.*
1890 Jackson, Robert E., *St. Albans Priory, Wallingford.*
1889 †Jackson, Sir Thomas, Bart., *Stansted House, Stansted, Essex.*
1901 Jacobs, John I., 10 *Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1886 Jacomb, Reginald B., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1900 James, R. Boucher, *Hallsannery, Bideford.*
1890 †Jamieson, William, *care of Broken Hill Proprietary Company*, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1897 Jarvis, Lieut.-Colonel A. Weston, C.M.G., M.V.O., 66 *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
1898 Jeans, Richard W., *Bank of Australasia*, 4 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1905 †Jebb, Richard, 32 *Hanover House, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1894 Jefferson, Harry Wyndham, 26 *Austin Friars, E.C.*
1884 †Jeffray, R. J., 46 *Elm Park Road, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1905 Jenkins, Hon. John G. (*Agent-General for South Australia*), 28 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1890 Jenkinson, William W., 6 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*

1895 Jennings, Gilbert D., 28 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*

1889 Jerningham, Sir Hubert E. H., K.C.M.G., 91 *Jermyn Street, S.W.; and Longridge Towers, Berwick.*

1890 †Jersey, Right Hon. the Earl of, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Osterley Park, Isleworth; and Middleton Park, Bicester.*

1903 Johnson, Captain J. Viner, *St. Julians, Milborne Port, Somerset.*

1884 Johnson, Frederick Wm., A.M. Inst. C.E., *Pilgrim Croft, Hollingbourne, Maidstone.*

1894 Johnson, Godfrey B., 8 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1896 Johnson, L. O., 1 *Snow Hill, E.C.*

1902 Johnston, George Lawson, 29 *Portman Square, W.*

1906 Johnstone, Edward, *Cambridge House*, 131 *Camberwell Road, S.E.*

1893 Jones, Sir Alfred L., K.C.M.G., *Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Colonial House*, 20 *Water Street, Liverpool.*

1907 Jones, Frederick R., *Prospect Lodge, London Road, Tunbridge Wells.*

1884 †Jones, Henry, *Bramley Dene, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.*

1899 Jones, Captain Henry M., V.C., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1884 Jones, Sir W. H. Quayle, *Barton Mere, Bury St. Edmunds.*

1889 Jones, William T., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1907 †Jonsson, F. L., *c/o Bank of Africa*, 113 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1898 Joshua, Abram, 12 *Collingham Gardens, S.W.*

1886 Joslin, Henry, *Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.*

1889 Justice, Major-General W. Clive, C.M.G., *Hinstock, Farnborough, Hants.*

1898 †Kaufman, Charles, 12 *Berkeley Street, W.*

1890 Kearton, George H., *Hurst Dene, Ore, Sussex.*

1885 Keep, Charles J., 96 *Hazelville Road, Hornsey Lane, N.*

1902 Keep, Ronald, *Woollet Hall, North Cray, Foots Cray, S.O., Kent.*

1903 Kehrmann, L., *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa*, 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C*

1871 Keith-Douglas, Stewart M., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1877 Kennedy, John Murray, *Knockralling, Dalry, Galloway, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.*

1898 †Kennedy, Pitt, 14 *Pembridge Place, W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*

1888 Kent, Robert J., 24 *Portland Place, W.*

1896 †Kenyon, James, *Walshaw Hall, Bury.*

1894 Keswick, James J., *Verdley Place, Fernhurst, Sussex.*

1881 †Keswick, William, M.P., *Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.*

1903 Key, Rev. Sir John K. C., Bart., *Little Wittenham Rectory, Abingdon.*

1874 Kimber, Sir Henry, Bart., M.P., 79 *Lombard Street, E.C.*

1907 King, Charles, *Courtlees, Westhall Road, Upper Warlingham, Surrey; and* 20 *Eastcheap, E.C.*

1905 †King, Henry Douglas, 52 *Queensborough Terrace, W.*

1901 †Kingdon, Henry F., *Quethiock, Castle Road, Horsell, Woking.*

1886 Kinnaird, Right Hon. Lord, 1 *Pall Mall East, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1907 KINGSTON, CLEMENT U., *Australian Mortgage Co.*, 13 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1902 KIRKCALDY, NORMAN M., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S.
1906 KIRKWOOD, MONTAGUE, *Stoner House, Petersfield.*
1906 KIRKWOOD, TOWNSEND M., 12 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*
1898 KITCHING, HENRY, J.P., *The Grange, Great Ayton, Yorks.*
1903 KITCHING, JOHN, *Oaklands, Kingston Hill, Surrey; and Branksome Hall, Darlington.*
1899 KLEIN, WALTER G., 24 *Belsize Park, N.W.*
1902 †KRAUSS, HENRY J., 101 *Hatton Garden, E.C.*
1891 KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., *Maldon Court, Maldon, Essex.*

1883 LAGDEN, SIR GODFREY Y., K.C.M.G., *The Croft, Walton-on-Thames*
1891 †LAING, JAMES ROBERT, 7 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
1895 LAMINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 26 *Wilton Crescent, S.W.*
1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1905 LANDAU, MAX, 47 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1887 LANE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RONALD B., K.C.V.O., C.B., *Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.*
1881 LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield, Reigate.*
1883 †LANSDOWNE, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Lansdowne House*, 54 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Bowood, near Calne, Wiltshire.*
1876 †LARDNER, W. G., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., 27 *Eaton Square, S.W.; Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1892 LAWSON, ROBERTSON, 34 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1894 LEAKE, WM. MARTIN, *Ceylon Association*, 61 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1896 LEE, ARTHUR M., *Brynbanon, Bala, Wales.*
1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, 24 *Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.*
1899 LEECHMAN, CHRISTOPHER A., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1896 LEESON, WILLIAM F., 33 *Oakhill Court, East Putney, S.W.*
1889 LE GROS, GERVAISE, *Seafield, Jersey.*
1892 LE MAISTRE, JOHN LE B., *Messrs. G. Balleine & Co., Jersey.*
1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., 24 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1902 †LEVER, WM. HESKETH, M.P., *Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Chester; and* 41A *Upper Thames Street, E.C.*
1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
1899 LEVY, B. W., *Messrs. D. Cohen & Co.*, 17 *Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
1885 LEWIS, ISAAC, 14 *Stratton Street, W.; and Threadneedle House, E.C.*
1905 LIKELY, HASTINGS, 16 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
1907 †LILFORD, RT. HON. LORD, *Lilford Hall, Oundle, Northants.*
1907 LILIENFELD, RICHARD, 6 *Bryanston Square, W.*
1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, *Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.*
1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, 8 *Cavendish Square, W.*

Year of Election.

1874 Littleton, The Hon. Henry S., *Lovelands, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom.*
1888 Livesey, Sir George, *Shagbrook, Reigate.*
1888 Llewelyn, Sir Robert B., K.C.M.G., *Hartley Wintney, Hants.*
1900 †Lloyd, Arthur, 12 *Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.*
1890 Lloyd, F. Graham, 40 *King Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
1899 †Lloyd, Frank, *Coombe House, Croydon; and* 4 *Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.*
1881 Lloyd, Richard Duppa, 2 *Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.*
1887 †Loewenthal, Leopold, 126 *Princes Road, Liverpool.*
1886 †Longstaff, George B., M.A., M.D., *Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twitchen, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.*
1889 Loring, Arthur H., 18 *Nevern Square, S.W.*
1886 †Lothian, Maurice John, *Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.*
1884 Love, William McNaughton, 8 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
1899 Lowe, Samuel, *Meadowbank, Hadley Wood, Middlesex.*
1877 Lubbock, Sir Nevile, K.C.M.G., 20 *Eastcheap, E.C.; and* 65 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
1907 †Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.M.G., C.B., 77 *St. George's Road, S.W.*
1886 Lumgair, George, *Kildare, Hove Park Villas, Hove, Sussex.*
1886 Lyall, Roger Campbell, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
1879 †Lyell, Captain Francis H., 2 *Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1907 Lynch, Captain C. W. D., *c/o London & Westminster Bank,* 1 *St. James's Square, S.W.*
1904 Lynn, Hugh Spencer, 118 *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
1885 †Lyon, George O., *Eton, Berwick, Victoria.*
1906 Lyttelton, The Right Hon. Alfred, K.C., M.P., 16 *Great College Street, S.W.*
1886 †Lyttelton, The Hon. G. W. Spencer, C.B., 49 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*

1905 Maby, Joseph, *The Oaklands, White Cross Road, Hereford.*
1904 MacAlister, G. Ian, *Royal Institute of British Architects,* 9 *Conduit Street, W.*
1885 Macalister, James, *Ethelstane,* 32 *Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1885 †Macan, J. J., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., *Crossgates, Cheam, Surrey; and Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1901 †Macartney, Rev. Hussey B., M.A., 78 *Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.*
1899 MacCaw, William J. M., M.P., 194 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1896 Macdonald, George, 2 *Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, N.*
1900 †Macdonald, Hector, 481 *Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1873 †Macfarlan, Alexander, *Rosemount, Tain, N.B.*
1889 †Macfarlane, James G., *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad St. Avenue, E.C.*
1889 †Macfie, John W., *Rowton Hall, Chester.*
1881 Mackay, A. Mackenzie, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
1893 Mackay, Donald, *Reay Villa, Bodenham Road, Hereford.*
1897 †Mackay, Sir James L., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1907 Mackay, John C., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Bitterley, Ludlow.*

Year of Election.

1885 †Mackenzie, Colin.
1890 Mackenzie, Sir George S., K.C.M.G., C.B., 23 *Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.*
1908 Mackie, John, *Authors' Club, 4 Whitehall Court, S.W., and Rottingdean, Brighton.*
1899 †Mackinnon, Duncan, 16 *Hyde Park Square, W.*
1902 Mackintosh, Duncan, 5 *Adamson Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
1896 †MacLeay, Sinclair, *Messrs. D. Macneill & Co., Winchester House, E.C.*
1905 Macmaster, Donald (K.C. of Canada), 1a *Cockspur Street, S.W.*
1887 Macmillan, Maurice, *St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W.C.*
1892 Macphail, Alexander J., 35 *Lewisham Park, S.E.*
1882 MacRosty, Alexander, *West Bank House, Esher.*
1883 McArthur, Wm. Alexander, 15 *George Street, Mansion House, E.C.*
1892 †McConnell, Arthur J., 8 *Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1893 McConnell, Frederick V., *Camfield Place, Hatfield, Herts.*
1883 McDonald, James E., 4 *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
1882 McDonell, Arthur W., 2 *Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
1882 McEacharn, Sir Malcolm D., *Overstone Park, Northampton; and Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.*
1882 McEuen, David Painter, 24 *Pembridge Square, W.*
1898 McFarlane, William, *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., 43 Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1899 McGaw, John Thoburn, *Broomhall, Warnham, Horsham.*
1879 McIlwraith, Andrew, *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.*
1884 McIntyre, J. P., 3 *New Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1905 McKenzie, Frederick A., 15 *Museum Mansion, Great Russell Street, W.C.*
1886 McLean, Norman, *West Hall, Sherborne, Dorset.*
1899 Maguire, Thomas Miller, M.A., LL.D., 10 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
1895 Malcomson, David, *care of Messrs. Coutts & Co., 440 Strand, W.C.*
1883 Manley, William, 50 *Croydon Grove, Croydon.*
1901 †Manners, Charles, *Lords Wood Lane, Luton, Chatham.*
1892 Marden, William, 5 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1886 Marks, David, *c/o National Provincial Bank, 88 Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1904 Marlborough, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., *Blenheim Palace, Woodstock.*
1885 Marsden, The Right Rev. Bishop, D.D., *Dyrham Lodge, Clifton Park, Bristol.*
1881 Marshall, Ernest Luxmoore, 9 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1889 †Marshall, Henry B., 3 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
1901 Marshall, Legh R. H., M.B., *Blackie House, University Hall, Edinburgh.*
1908 Marshall, Thomas F., 154 *Gresham House, E.C.*
1882 †Martin, Francis, *The Grange, Wroxham, Norfolk.*
1889 Martin, James, *Sunnyside, 58 Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
1884 Mathers, Edward P., 6 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.; and* 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1886 †Matheson, Alex. Perceval, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
1901 Mathieson, James Francis, M.A., 13 *Langland Gardens, Finchley Road, N.W.*
1893 Maton, Leonard J., B.A., 15 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
1886 Matthews, James, *Lemington Hall, Scotswood R.S.O., Northumberland.*

Year of Election.

1894 MAURICE, JOHN A., *Elm Grove, Dawlish.*
1894 MEAD, FREDERICK, *The Moorings, St. Albans.*
1903 †MEDHURST, FRANCIS HASTINGS, 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1899 †MEESON, EDWARD TUCKER, R.N., 17 *Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Norbiton.*
1899 †MEESON, FREDERICK, 17 *Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Norbiton.*
1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4 *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*
1886 MELHUISH, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1906 MELLISS, JOHN C., M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Dencwood, Hollycroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
1906 MERCER, WM. ALEXANDER, 85 *London Wall, E.C.*
1907 MERTON, THOMAS D., *Elcomleigh, Mayfield Road, Weybridge.*
1892 MESSER, ALLAN E., 14 *Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.*
1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., *Gloucester House, Stonebridge Park, N.W.*
1904 METCALFE, JOSEPH, *c/o Bryant Trading Syndicate, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., J.P., *c/o Union Bank of Australia,* 71 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1899 †MICHAELIS, MAX, *Tandridge Court, Oxted, Surrey.*
1905 MICHELL, SIR LEWIS L., *Powyslea, Hatfield Road, St. Albans.*
1889 MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, 9 *Warwick Square, S.W.*
1901 MILLER, EDWARD H., 142 *Long Acre, W.C.*
1903 MILLER, JAMES, *The Cottage, Highwood Hill, Mill Hill, Middlesex; and* 2 *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
1901 †MILLIGAN, GEORGE, *Messrs. Debenhams, Limited,* 18 *St. Helen's Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1907 †MILLS, LIEUT.-COLONEL DUDLEY A., R.E., *Broadlands, Grouville, Jersey; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1897 †MILLS, THOMAS, *Longdown House, Sandhurst, Berks.*
1895 MILNER, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 47 *Duke Street, St. James', S.W.; Brooks's Club, S.W.; and Sturry Court, Canterbury.*
1901 MILNER, THOMAS J., 25 *Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.*
1898 MINTO, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., *Government House, Calcutta; and Minto House, Hawick, N.B.*
1902 MITCHELL, ERNEST J. D., M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., IF *Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, W.*
1898 †MITCHELL, JAMES, *Lanherne, Shillingford Hill, Wallingford, Berks.*
1895 †MITCHELL, JOHN STEVENSON, 8 *Chiswell Street, E.C.*
1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 4 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
1907 MOFFAT, ROBERT UNWIN, C.M.G., M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box* 27, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1885 †MOIR, ROBERT N., 5 *Lyncroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1895 MOLTENO, PERCY ALLPORT, M.P., 10 *Palace Court, Bayswater, W.*
1904 MONK-BRETTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.B., 16 *Princes Gardens, S.W.; and Conyboro, Lewes.*
1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 7 *Belsize Avenue, N.W.*
1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 4 *Powis Gardens, Bayswater, W.*
1903 MONTGOMERY, RT. REV. BISHOP H. H., D.D., *Society for Propagation of the Gospel,* 15 *Tufton Street, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1894 †Moon, Edward R. P., 6 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
1885 Moore, Arthur Chisolm, 23 *Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*
1903 Moore, Major Arthur T., R.E., *The Grange, Gillingham, Kent.*
1891 Moore, York T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C P., 14 *Lewisham Hill, S.E.*
1903 Moorhead, Edward.
1883 †Moorhouse, Edward, *care of Bank of New Zealand*, 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1887 Moor-Radford, Alfred, 59 *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.; and* 2 *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
1885 Moreing, Charles Algernon, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Moore Place, Esher.*
1903 Morgan, Benjamin H., *Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.*
1891 Morgan, Lieut.-Colonel A. Hickman, D.S.O., 14 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
1894 †Morgan, Gwyn Vaughan, 5 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
1900 Morgan, Penry Vaughan, 7 *Park Lane, W.*
1868 Morgan, Septimus Vaughan, 37 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and* 42 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1900 Morgan, Alderman Sir Walter Vaughan, Bart., 2 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
1903 Morse, Gilbert, *Crown Brewery, Lowestoft.*
1897 †Morrell, John Bowes, 30 *St. Mary's, York.*
1900 Morrison, James K., 10 *Eton Road, South Hampstead, N.W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1887 †Morrison, John S., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1886 Morrison, Walter, *Malham Tarn, Settle; and* 77 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1904 Morton, Richard F., 38 *Grange Crescent, Sharrow, Sheffield.*
1904 Mosely, Alfred, C.M.G., *West Lodge, Hadley Wood, Barnet.*
1902 Mosenthal, George J. S., 190 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1885 Mosenthal, Harry, 19 *Green Street, W.*
1896 Moulsdale, William E., 24 *Chapel Street, Liverpool.*
1888 Moysey, Henry L., I.S.O., *c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co.*, 65 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1906 Mugford, Captain Samuel, 9 *Marine Road, Eastbourne.*
1902 Muller, Robert.
1897 Munn, Winchester, *Laverstoke, near Whitchurch, Hants.*
1907 Munro, James, 68 *Merchiston Avenue, Edinburgh.*
1902 Murdoch, John, 52 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1896 Mure, Sir Andrew, 4 *McLaren Road, Newington, Edinburgh.*
1899 Murray, The Hon. Alexander O. (Master of Elibank), M.P., *Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire; and Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1885 †Murray, Charles, *Eastcote Place, Pinner, Middlesex.*
1901 Murray, The Hon. Charles G., *Ovington House, Ovington Square, S.W.; and Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1904 Murray, Colin A., I.S.O., *c/o National Provincial Bank, Folkestone.*
1901 Murton, Sir Walter, C.B., *Saxbys, Chislehurst; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1901 †Musgrave, Captain Herbert, R.E., *Hurst-an-Clays, East Grinstead.*

1875 †Nairn, John, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1906 Nathan, Frank B., 29 *Brudenell Avenue, Leeds.*

Year of Election.

1889 | NATHAN, GEORGE I., *c/o Messrs. I. Salaman & Co.*, 46 *Monkwell Street, E.C.*

1887 | †NATHAN, JOSEPH E., 23 *Pembridge Gardens, W.*

1885 | NATHAN, LOUIS A., *Dashwood House*, 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.*

1881 | NATHAN, N. ALFRED, 28 *Finsbury Street, E.C.*

1886 | †NEAME, ARTHUR, *Woodlands, Selling, Faversham.*.

1894 | NEIL, WILLIAM, 35 *Walbrook, E.C.*

1888 | †NEISH, WILLIAM, *The Laws, Dundee; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.*

1903 | NELSON, SEPTIMUS G., *Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Greenwich Road, S.E.*

1881 | NELSON, SIR E. MONTAGUE, K.C.M.G., 3 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*

1893 | NELSON, HAROLD, 14 *Dowgate Hill, E.C.*

1904 | NESBITT, ROBERT C., 26 *Palace Court, W.; and* 7 *Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.*

1882 | NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*

1889 | NESTLE, WILLIAM D., *Winterbourne, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey.*

1888 | NEUMANN, SIGMUND, 146 *Piccadilly, W.*

1896 | †NEWMARCH, JOHN, *Chasewood, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*

1886 | NICHOL, ROBERT, 57 *Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.*

1904 | †NICHOLAS, WILLIAM, F.G.S., *c/o National Bank of Australasia*, 123 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1891 | NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., *Homestead, Great Missenden, Bucks.*

1903 | NICHOLLS, HORACE W., 9 *Amherst Avenue, Ealing, W.*

1896 | NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Bank of Egypt*, 26 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1907 | NICHOLS, CHARLES LEE, 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1889 | †NIVISON, ROBERT, 76 *Cornhill, E.C.*

1878 | NORTH, FREDERIC WILLIAM, F.G.S., 142 *Portsdown Road, W.*

1894 | NORTHCLIFFE, RT. HON. LORD, 36 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Elmwood, St. Peters, Kent.*

1891 | †NORTHESK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 6 *Hans Crescent, S.W.*

1904 | OAK, WILLIAM PERCIVAL, M.Inst.C.E., 4 *Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*

1906 | O'FARRELL, THOMAS A., J.P., 30 *Lansdowne Road, Dublin.*

1898 | †OLIVER, LIONEL, 13 *Merchant Street, Rangoon, Burma.*

1897 | OMMANNEY, CHARLES H., C.M.G., 3 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*

1888 | OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., *The Old Rectory, Finchampstead, Wokingham.*

1889 | ONSLOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 7 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.; and Clandon Park, Guildford.*

1904 | OPPENHEIMER, BERNARD, 7G *Bickenhall Mansions, W.*

1903 | ORFORD, CHARLES T., 43 *Bloomsbury Square, W.C.*

1907 | †ORR-EWING, MALCOLM H., *Parkwood, West Malvern.*

1904 | OSBORN, EDWARD B., 41 *Grove End Road, N.W.*

1883 | †OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, *Harbury Hall, Leamington.*

1897 | OSTROROG, COUNT STANISLAUS J., F.R.G.S., 5 *Netherton Grove, Chelsea S.W.*

1889 | OTTERSON, ALFRED S., 8 *St. George's Court, South Kensington, S W.*

1872 | OTWAY, RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1904 | OWEN-JONES, JOHN, *Trigfa, Shortmead Street, Biggleswade.*

Year of Election.

1902 †Paliologus, Augustus L.

1897 Palmer, Capt. Richard E., *Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey.*

1899 †Palmer, Thomas.

1880 Parbury, Charles, 3 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*

1889 †Parfitt, Captain James L., *Logan, Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, N.E.*

1879 Parfitt, Captain William, 62 *Foyle Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.*

1890 †Parker, Sir Gilbert, M.P., 20 *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; and Homestall, East Grinstead.*

1889 †Parker, Henry, *Vale View Cottage, Tring Hill, Tring.*

1893 †Parkin, George R., C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., 17 *Waterloo Place, S.W.*

1885 Parkington, Sir J. Roper, J.P., D.L., 24 *Crutched Friars, E.C.; 6 Devonshire Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1902 Parkinson, Thomas W., M.D., 77 *Sloane Street, S.W.*

1907 Partridge, W. A. M., C.E., 5 *Heene Terrace, West Worthing.*

1897 Parr, Rev. Edward G. C., 1 *Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1888 Pasteur, Henry, *Wynches, Much Hadham, Herts.*

1886 †Paterson, J. Glaister, 27 *Pembridge Gardens, Bayswater, W.*

1902 Paterson, James Gowans, *Billiter Buildings, E.C.*

1887 †Patterson, Myles, *Southover, Tolpuddle, Dorchester; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1898 Paul, Alexander, 32 *Upper Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.*

1881 †Peace, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 83 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1877 Peacock, George, 27 *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*

1885 †Peake, George Herbert, B.A., LL.B., *Bawtry Hall, Yorks.*

1877 †Pearce, Edward, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1896 †Pearson, Sir Weetman D., Bart., M.P., 16 *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; and Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex.*

1896 †Pemberton, Colonel Ernest, R.E., 6B *The Albany, Piccadilly, W.*

1903 Peel, The Hon. George, M.A., 3 *Cleveland Square, St. James's, S.W.*

1894 Pender, Sir John Denison, K.C.M.G., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.*

1907 Penfold, Harold L., *St. John's College, Cambridge; and Bendigo, Victoria.*

1886 †Pennefather, F. W., LL.D., *Rathsallagh, Colbinstown, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.*

1884 Penney, Edward C., 8 *West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*

1907 Penney, Frederick Gordon, *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*

1899 Perceval, Spencer A., 16 *Southsea Terrace, Southsea.*

1892 Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G., 20 *Copthall Avenue, E.C.*

1895 Perks, Sir Robert Wm., Bart., M.P., Assoc.Inst.C.E., 11 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*

1880 Perring, Charles, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1902 Perry, Robinson G., *Glendyne, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.*

1879 †Petherick, Edward A., 18 *Hopton Road, Streatham, S.W.*

1884 †Phillips, Lionel, *P.O. Box* 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1901 Pickwoad, Robert W., 16 *Comeragh Road, West Kensington, W.*

1897 Piper, William F., *c/o J. A. Smallbones, Esq.*, 27 *Milton Street, E.C.*

1907 Pitcher, Colonel Duncan G., 101 *Inverness Terrace, W.*

1897 Pitts, Thomas, C.B., *St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.*

1888 †Plant, Hon. Edmund H. T., M.L.C., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

Year of Election.

1882 PLEYDELL, T. G., 63 *St. James's Street, S.W.; and East Sussex Club, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*

1905 †POLLOCK, SIR FREDERICK, BART., 21 *Hyde Park Place, W.*

1897 †PONSONBY, REV. S. GORDON, *The Rectory, Devonport; and 57 St. James's Street, S.W.*

1900 PONTIFEX, ARTHUR R., *South Lynch, Hursley, Winchester.*

1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., *Old Lodge, Salisbury.*

1892 PORTER, ROBERT, 37 *Chalmers Street, Edinburgh.*

1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*

1873 PRANCE, REGINALD H., *The Ferns, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.*

1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., *Woolacombe, Park Hill, Carshalton, Surrey.*

1904 PRATT, EDWIN A., *Mount Bank, Farnborough, S.O., Kent.*

1901 PRATT, J. JERRAM, *The Eagles, West Hill, Highgate, N.*

1885 PREECE, SIR WM. HENRY, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., *Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon, S.W.*

1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, *Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.*

1898 †PRICE, HENRY J.

1906 PRIESTLEY, W. E. BRIGGS, M.P., 65 *Vicar Lane, Bradford.*

1886 PRILLEVITZ, J. M., 2 *Coleman Street, E C.*

1891 PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GORDON D., R.E., K.C.B., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1882 PROBYN, SIR LESLEY, K.C.V.O., 79 *Onslow Square, S.W.*

1899 PROBYN, LIEUT.-COLONEL CLIFFORD, J.P., 55 *Grosvenor Street, W.*

1901 PUCKLE, HENRY LEONARD, *North Queensland Insurance Co., Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*

1894 PULESTON, SIR JOHN HENRY, 2 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*

1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, *Walliscote, St. Luke's Park, Torquay.*

1907 QUARITCH, BERNARD A., 34 *Belsize Grove, Hampstead, N.W.*

1905 QUILTER, FREDERIC R., *c/o Westminster Industrial and Finance Developments, Ltd., Caxton House, S.W.*

1899 QUILTER, SIR W. CUTHBERT, BART., *Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge.*

1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, *Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and Union Club, S.W.*

1888 RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 & 71 *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*

1905 RALEIGH, SIR THOMAS, K.C., K.C.S.I., 75 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1881 RALLI, PANDELI, 17 *Belgrave Square, S.W.*

1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, *Howletts, Canterbury.*

1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Siddinghurst, Chiddingfold, Godalming.*

1889 †RANDALL, EUGENE T., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.*

1880 †RANKIN, SIR JAMES, BART., *Bryngwyn, Hereford.*

1906 RASON, HON. CORNTHWAITE H. (*Agent-General for Western Australia*), 15 *Victoria Street.*

1885 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, 96 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1894 RAWES, LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. WOODWARD, R.A., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1905 | Rawson, Wm. Stepney, M.A., M.I.E.E., 23 *Fitzroy Square, W.*

1892 | Readman, James Burgess, D.Sc., *Staffield Hall, Kirkoswald, S.O., Cumberland.*

1881 | †Reay, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 6 *Great Stanhope Street, W.*

1894 | Reeves, Hugh Wm., 42 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1896 | Reeves, Hon. William Pember (*High Commissioner for New Zealand*), 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1893 | Reid, Edward V., *Messrs. Dalgety & Co.*, 94 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1893 | Rennie, George B., 20 *Lowndes Street, S.W.*

1883 | Rennie, George Hall, 6 *East India Avenue, E.C.*

1900 | †Renton, J. H., *Aspley Guise, S.O., Beds.*

1902 | Reynolds-Ball, Eustace A., B.A., 16 *Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.; and* 27 *Chancery Lane, W.C.*

1903 | Reynolds, Edward C., *National Bank of South Africa, London Wall Buildings, Circus Place, E.C.*

1897 | †Richards, George, 20 *Hyde Park Place, W.*

1898 | Richardson, Captain Ernald E., J.P., *Glanbrydan Park, Carmarthenshire.*

1907 | Richardson, Newman, 7 *Cleve Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*

1878 | Richmond, James, *Delvine, Murthly, Perthshire, N.B.*

1902 | Riddell, Patrick, *Messrs. F. Bailey & Co.*, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*

1895 | Ridgeway, Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1896 | Rippon, Joseph, 33 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1891 | Rivington, W. John, "*British Trade Journal*," 24 *Mark Lane, E.C.; and* 21 *Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*

1894 | Roberts, G. Q., M.A., *St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.*

1902 | Roberts, James, *Perran House, Perranporth R.S.O., Cornwall.*

1895 | Roberts, Richard Nevill, 29 *Finchley Road, N.W.*

1907 | Robertson, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Donald, K.C.S.I., *Mylor House, Ascot.*

1902 | Robertson, Sir George Scott, K.C.S.I., M.P., 2 *Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.; and Bevere Cottage, Claines, Worcester.*

1869 | Robinson, Major-General C. W., C.B., *Beverley House*, 38 *Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.; and Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1903 | Robinson, Frederick A., A.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., 54 *Old Broad St., E.C.*

1906 | Robinson, Sir J. Clifton, J.P., *Keith House, Porchester Gate, W.; and* 16 *Great George Street, S.W.*

1894 | †Robinson, Sir Joseph B., Bart., *Dudley House, Park Lane, W.*

1889 | †Robinson, Thomas B., *Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.*

1878 | Robinson, Sir William, G.C.M.G., 28 *Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*

1905 | Roger, George, 75 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and* 4 *Lloyds Avenue, E.C.*

1898 | Rollo, The Hon. Gilbert, 50 *South Eaton Place, S.W.*

1885 | Rome, Robert, 2 *Harewood Place, Hanover Square, W.*

1888 | †Ronald, Byron L., 14 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.*

1897 | Root, John, Jun., *Uplands, Banstead Road, Ewell.*

1906 | Roper, Edward Wm., *c/o Bank of New Zealand*, 1 *Queen Victoria St., E.C.*

Year of Election.

1888 Roper, Freeman, M.A. Oxon., *Forde Abbey, Chard.*
1878 Rose, B. Lancaster, 1 *Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1879 Rose, Charles D., M.P., 53 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Hardwick House, Pangbourne, Reading.*
1906 Rose, Thomas L. Marwood, *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
1881 †Rosebery, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.G., K.T., 38 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.*
1905 Ross, Arthur, *St. Clements, Carshalton Road, Sutton, Surrey.*
1905 Ross, Arthur, Jun., F.I.C., F.C.S., 1 *Glengall Road, Peckham, S.E.*
1905 Ross, James W. G., *Silverdale, Babington Road, Streatham, S.W.*
1880 Ross, John, 119 *Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*
1881 †Roth, H. Ling, *Briarfield, Shibden, Halifax.*
1883 †Rothschild, A. A., *c/o Messrs. Deutsch, Schlesinger & Co., Warnford Court, E.C.*
1894 Rothwell, George, 5 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
1906 †Rowe, Henry Vincent, 48 *Onslow Square, S.W.*
1890 Royds, Edmund M., *Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1881 †Rudd, Charles D., 8 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
1899 Rudd, Frank M., *New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1883 †Runchman, M. S., 3 *Adams Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1879 Russell, Captain A. H., *Fyning House, Rogate, Petersfield.*
1875 Russell, G. Grey, *c/o Messrs. Weddel & Co.*, 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1907 Russell, Patrick N., *c/o Agent-General for Transvaal*, 72 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1875 Russell, Thomas, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.*
1898 Russell, Thomas J., *London & Westminster Bank*, 41 *Lothbury, E.C.*
1891 Russell, Wm. Cecil, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.*
1889 Rutherford, H. K., *Saloms Court, Banstead, Epsom.*

1885 Saalfeld, Alfred, *The Elms, Bickley, Kent.*
1881 †Saillard, Philip, 87 *Aldersgate Street, E.C.*
1902 Samuel, Sir Edward L., Bart., 3 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
1902 Samuel, Henry, 11 *Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.*
1898 Sandeman, Alastair C., 62 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1887 Sandover, William, *Ashburton, Richmond Hill, Surrey; and* 3 *Lloyds Avenue, E.C.*
1873 Sassoon, Arthur, C.V.O., 12 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1891 †Saunders, Frederic J., F.R.G.S., *Cambridge House, Harmondsworth, Yiewsley, Middlesex.*
1899 Saunders, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G., 47 *The Drive, Hove, Sussex; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1897 Savill, Walter, 9 *Queen's Gardens, West Brighton.*
1904 Sawtell, Rev. William Arthur, 46 *Park Road North, South Acton, W.*
1883 Sawyer, Ernest E., M.A., C.E., 20 *Devonshire Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.*
1895 Scammell, Edward T., 61 *Marmora Road, Honor Oak, S.E.*
1885 †Scarth, Leveson E., M.A., 84 *Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.*
1900 Schiff, Arthur, 501 *Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
1905 Schilling, Frank J., 4 *Stratford Place, W.*
1896 Schlich, William, Ph.D., C.I.E., F.R.S., 29 *Banbury Road, Oxford.*

Year of Election.

1897 Schmidt, Robert F. W., Ph.D., F.R.G.S., 39 *Clarendon Road, Putney, S.W.*

1885 Schwartze, C. E. R., M.A., 8 *Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1884 Sconce, Captain G. Colquhoun, 1 *Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1885 Scott, Archibald E., *Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*

1886 Scott, Charles J., *Hilgay, Guildford.*

1885 Scott, Walter H., M.Inst.C.E., *Park Road, East Molesey.*

1904 Scrivener, F. A., *Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney*, 18 *Birchin Lane, E.C.*

1893 Scrutton, James Herbert, 9 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*

1906 Sebag-Montefiore, Robert M., B.A., *East Cliff Lodge, Ramsgate.*

1905 †Sedgwick, Alfred M., 105 *Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.*

1908 Seely, Lieut.-Colonel John E. B., D.S.O., M.P., 29 *Chester Square, S.W., and Brook House, Isle of Wight.*

1904 Sellar, Gerard H. Craig, 75 *Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Littlegreen, Petersfield, Hants.*

1890 *Selous, Frederick C., *Heatherside, Worplesdon, Surrey.*

1891 Semple, James C., F.R.G.S., *Cranhurst, Beechwood Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.*

1887 Senior, Edward Nassau, 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1871 Serocold, G. Pearce, 156 *Sloane Street, S.W.*

1898 Settle, Lieut.-General Sir Henry H., R.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1907 Shand, Alexander Allan, 62 *Beulah Hill, S.E.*

1888 Shand, John Loudoun, 24 *Rood Lane, E.C.*

1900 Sheldrick, John S., 96 *Gresham House, E.C.*

1898 Shelford, Frederic, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., 35A *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*

1907 †Shelford, William H., 24 *Gloucester Place, W.*

1907 Shennan, Watson Douglas, *Christ's College, Cambridge.*

1885 Sherlock, William H., *West View, Caterham, Surrey.*

1874 Shipster, Henry F., 10 *Ladbroke Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1887 †Shire, Robert W., *Penrith*, 11 *Terrapin Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.*

1883 Short, Charles, *Office of "The Argus,"* 80 *Fleet Street, E.C.*

1885 Sidey, Charles, 8 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Campden Hill, W.*

1905 Sidey, James W., *Rotherhurst, Rotherfield, Tunbridge Wells.*

1883 †Silver, Colonel Hugh A., 23 *Redcliffe Square, S.W.*

1883 †Simpson, Major Frank, *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1892 †Simpson, T. Boustead, 59 *Rutland Gate, S.W.*

1888 †Sinclair, Augustine W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Rock House, South Petherton, Somerset.*

1885 Sinclair, David, 14 *Palace Court, W.; and* 19 *Silver Street, E.C.*

1895 Skinner, William Banks, *Scotswood, Arkley, High Barnet.*

1896 Slade, George, 18 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*

1887 †Slade, Henry G., F.R.G.S., *Heytesbury, Wilts.*

1894 Sladen, St. Barbe Russell, 1 *Delahay Street, S.W.*

1899 Slatter, Edmund M., *Hawkmoor, Bovey Tracey, Devon.*

Year of Election.

1891 †Smart, Francis G., M.A., *Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.*
1901 Smart, William, *Standard Bank of South Africa,* 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1901 Smith, Alexander Currie, *Rokeby, Surbiton.*
1888 Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G., *The Garden House, Wheathampstead, St. Albans.*
1889 †Smith, D. Johnstone, 142 *St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.*
1900 Smith, Daniel Warres, *Birkby House, Bickley, Kent.*
1898 Smith, Edwin, *Coburg Hotel, Carlos Place, W.*
1872 Smith, Sir Francis Villeneuve, 19 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1895 Smith, Lt.-Colonel Sir Gerard, K.C.M.G., *Holford House, Baldock, Herts.*
1880 †Smith, Joseph J., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1905 Smith, Lindsay Clive.
1896 Smith, Richard Tilden, 4 *Copthall Avenue, E.C.*
1887 Smith, Thomas, 35 *Northcote Avenue, Ealing, W.*
1907 Smith, Thomas F., *Melford Lodge, Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey.*
1898 Smith, The Hon. Wm. F. D., M.P., 3 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.*
1880 †Smith, Sir Willliam F. Haynes, K.C.M.G., *Queen's Acre, Windsor.*
1887 Smith-Rewse, Eustace A., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1893 Smyth, Rev. Stewart, *St. Mark's Vicarage, Silvertown, E.*
1901 Snell, Charles R.
1881 †Somerville, Arthur Fownes, *Dinder House, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1907 Solomon, Hon. Sir Richard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Agent-General for Transvaal*), 72 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1896 †Sonn, Gustav, 428 *Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.*
1874 Soper, Wm. Garland, B.A., J.P., *Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1886 Spanier, Adolf, 30 *Maresfield Gardens, N.W.*
1905 Sparrow, Reginald G., *Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham.*
1899 †Speak, John, *The Grange, Kirton, Boston.*
1889 Spence, Edwin J., *Totara,* 20 *Lunham Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1905 Spence, William R., *Sunnyside, Hildaville Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.*
1902 Spensley, Howard, *Westoning Manor, Ampthill.*
1888 Spicer, Sir Albert, Bart., M.P., 10 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.*
1887 Spiers, Felix William, 68 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
1905 Sproule, Milton, *Moxon Co. Ltd*, 81 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
1881 Squires, William Herbert, *Hilton, Worcester Road, Malvern Link.*
1893 Stamford, Right Hon. the Earl of, *Dunham Massey Hall, Altrincham.*
1891 Stanford, Edward, 12 *Long Acre, W.C.*
1895 †Stanford, William, *Radcot, The Loan, Colinton, Midlothian, N.B.*
1903 Stark, W. Emery, F.R.G.S., *Rydal Lodge, New Park Road, Clapham Park, S.W.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.*
1905 Starkey, Richard Wm., *Penmaen, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.*
1904 Statham, William, *The Redings, Totteridge, Herts.*
1900 †Stead, Alfred, 4 *Chelsea Court, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1896 | Steinthal, Anton E., 7 *Harley Street, W.; and c/o Messrs. A. Goetz & Co.*, 20 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1902 | Stephen, Noel Campbell, 61 *Stanhope Gardens, S.W.*

1902 | Stephen, Thomas, 65 *London Wall, E.C.*

1896 | Stevens, Charles W., 16 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*

1882 | Stewart, Charles W. A., 2 *Marchmont Road, Richmond, Surrey.*

1905 | Stewart, Harold C., *Ebor House, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.*

1905 | Stewart, Josiah, 94 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1881 | Stewart, Robert M., 5 *Sandrock Road, Tunbridge Wells.*

1907 | †Stewart, Wm. Burton, 3 *Rutland Gate, S.W.*

1874 | †Stirling, Sir Charles E. F., Bart., *Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1899 | Stokes, Alfred Parker, 13 *Bruton Street, W.; and* 13 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1877 | Stone, Frederick W., B.C.L., *Holms Hill House, Ridge, Barnet; and* 10 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*

1901 | Stone, Herbert, F.L.S., *Bracebridge Street, Birmingham.*

1893 | Stoneham, Allen H. P., 30 *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*

1900 | Stopford, James T. A., *St. Catherine's End Farm, Ruislip, Uxbridge.*

1907 | †Storey, Charles B. Coverdale, 24a *Portland Place, W.*

1875 | †Strangways, Hon. H. B. T., *Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset.*

1873 | †Strathcona and Mount Royal, Right Hon. Lord, G.C.M.G. (*High Commissioner for Canada*), 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1898 | Street, Arthur, 8 *Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C*

1880 | †Street, Edmund, *Brighstone, Newport, Isle of Wight.*

1900 | Stronge, W. Cecil, 34 *Westbourne Gardens, Folkestone.*

1888 | †Struben, Frederick P. T., *Spitchwick Manor, Ashburton, Devon.*

1895 | †Stuart, Colonel J. A. M., C.B., C.M.G., *Dalvenie, Banchory, N.B.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1896 | Sturt, Major-General Charles S., *Muddiford House, Barnstaple.*

1904 | Sueter, Commander Murray F., R.N., 31 *Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W.*

1904 | Sutherland, David A., F.I.C., F.C.S., 26 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1891 | Sutton, Arthur Warwick, *Bucklebury Place, Woolhampton, Berks.*

1902 | Sutton, Ernest P. Foquet, *Holme Park, Sonning, Reading.*

1891 | Sutton, Leonard, *Hillside, Reading.*

1896 | Sutton, M. H. Foquet, *Broad Oak, Reading.*

1896 | Sutton, Martin J., *Holme Park, Sonning, Reading.*

1883 | Swanzy, Francis, *Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.*

1889 | †Sykes, George H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Glencoe*, 64 *Elmbourne Road, Tooting Common, S.W.*

1897 | †Sykes, Robert D.

1902 | Sytner, Albert H., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*

1883 | Talbot, Major-General, the Hon. Sir Reginald, K.C.B., 12 *Manchester Square, W.*

1885 | †Tallents, George Wm., B.A., 49 *Warwick Square, S.W.*

1883 | Tangye, George, *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and* 35 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1902 | Tarté, Ernest E. F., *The Hythe, Staines.*

Year of Election.

1908 Taunt, George, 20 *Copthall Avenue, E.C.*
1888 †Taylor, James B., *Sherfield Manor, Basingstoke.*
1905 Taylor, Robert H., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., 230 *Lewisham High Road, St. John's, S.E.*
1881 †Taylor, Theodore C., M.P., *Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.*
1831 †Taylor, W. P., 32 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
1893 Tegetmeier, Charles G., 2 *Sussex Gardens, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.*
1905 †Tennyson, Right Hon. Lord, G.C.M.G., *Aldworth, Haslemere; and Farringford, Freshwater.*
1901 Tennyson-Cole, Philip, 61A *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
1896 Terry, John H., *Elmcote, Barnet.*
1896 †Tew, Herbert S.
1903 †Thomas, D. C. J., *Arlington, Bassett, Southampton.*
1898 Thomas, Rev. E. J. Mollard, *The Manse, Brixham, Devon.*
1881 Thomas, John Collett, *Trewince, Portscatho, Cornwall.*
1902 Thomas, Keith J., 86 *Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.*
1904 Thomas, Vivian, 86 *Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.*
1892 *Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, K.C.B., I.S.O., LL.D., *British Museum, W.C.*
1890 †Thompson, Sydney, *Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.*
1889 Thomson, Alexander, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
1897 Thomson, Alexander, *Burgie House, Forres, N.B.*
1906 †Thornhill, Thomas B. Clarke-, 3 *Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Rushton Hall, Kettering.*
1886 Thorne, Sir William, M.L.A., *Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony; and Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., 11 New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.*
1907 Tickle, Arthur H., 11 *Mount Street, W.*
1908 Tilby, Aubrey Wyatt, *Keston, Hayes S.O., Kent.*
1903 Tillotson, John Lever, *Heathfield, Bebington, Cheshire.*
1897 Timson, Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Rowland, V.D., F.R.G.S., *c/o Messrs. W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted.*
1883 †Tinline, James Madder, *Cliffden, Teignmouth.*
1892 Tippetts, William J. B., 27 *Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, S.W.; and* 11 *Maiden Lane, E.C.*
1882 Tomkinson, George Arnold, B.A., LL.B., 60 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1900 Tottenham, Henry Loftus, 1 *The Boltons, S.W.*
1905 †Touche, George A., 26 *Collingham Gardens, S.W.; and Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1884 †Town, Henry, 1031 *Robson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1897 Townend, Thomas S., *c/o "Argus" Office, 80 Fleet Street, E.C.*
1892 Townsend, Charles, J.P., *St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1887 Tozer, Hon. Sir Horace, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Queensland*), 1 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1889 †Traill, Gilbert F., *Broadlands, Tunbridge Wells.*
1884 †Travers, John Amory, *Tortington, Arundel.*
1888 Treacher, Sir William H., K.C.M.G., *Lawday Place, Farnham, Surrey.*
1885 Trinder, Oliver J., 87A *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1903 Troup, James, 53 *Abingdon Court, Kensington, W.*
1905 Tucker, Frederick N., *Northwood, Camberley.*
1903 Tuke, James, *British Linen Bank, Threadneedle Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1899 | Turner, Frederick Wm., *The Grange, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.; and* 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1885 | Turner, Gordon, *Colonial Bank,* 13 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1883 | Turner, Hon. John H. (*Agent-General for British Columbia*), 818 *Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*

1905 | Turner, Robert J., J.P., 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*

1896 | Tustin, J. E., A4 *The Albany, Piccadilly, W.*

1886 | Twynam, George E., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 31 *Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1898 | Tyser, Henry Erskine, 16 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*

1904 | †Usher, Sir Robert, Bart., 37 *Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.*

1883 | †Valentine, Hugh Sutherland, 86 *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1888 | Vaughan, R. Wyndham, M.Inst.C.E., *Dunmore, St. Catherine's Road, Southbourne, Christchurch, Hants.*

1888 | Veitch, James A., *Ernstowe, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.*

1902 | Verdon, Arthur, A.M.Inst.C.E., 12*a Evelyn Mansions, S.W.*

1907 | Verney, Frederick Wm., M.P., 12 *Connaught Place, W.*

1895 | Vernon, Hon. Forbes G., *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*

1901 | Vincent, William, *Kimberley Waterworks Company,* 20 *Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.*

1907 | Vogel, Julius L. F., *Hillersdon, East Molesey, Surrey.*

1880 | Voss, Hermann, *Anglo-Continental Guano Works,* 15 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1886 | Voss, Houlton H., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1884 | Waddington, John, *Ely Grange, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.*

1897 | Wadham, Wm. Joseph, 17 *Portelet Road, Old Swan, Liverpool.*

1887 | Waghorn, James,

1894 | Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of, K.G., G.C.M.G., *Marlborough House, S.W.*

1897 | Walker, Edmund, 8 *Langland Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*

1875 | Walker, Sir Edward Noel, K.C.M.G., 52 *Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.*

1897 | †Walker, Frank, 36 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*

1895 | †Walker, Henry de Rosenbach, M.P., *Melton Lodge, Swanage, Dorset.*

1906 | Walker, Sir James Lewis, C.I.E., 7 *Grosvenor Street, W.*

1885 | †Walker, Robert J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., 3 *Grand Parade, West Hoe, Plymouth.*

1887 | Walker, Russell D., *North Villa, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.*

1903 | Wallace, George W., *Commercial Bank of Australia,* 1 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1900 | Wallace, Professor Robert, F.L.S., F.R.S.E., *The University, Edinburgh.*

1889 | Wallace, T. S. Downing, *Langton House, King's Road, Hove.*

1882 | Wallis, H. Boyd, *Graylands, near Horsham.*

1891 | Walpole, Sir Charles G., M.A., *Broadford, Chobham, Woking.*

Year of Election.

1901 WALTON, JOSEPH, M.P., *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Glenside, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.*

1896 WARBURTON, SAMUEL, *Trenton, 4 Harrington Villas, Preston Park, Brighton.*

1905 WARE, FABIAN, 64 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1889 WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Uva Lodge, 49 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.*

1900 WASON, JOHN CATHCART, M.P., 40 *Grosvenor Road, S.W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1885 †WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 49 *Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*

1895 WATERHOUSE, P. LESLIE, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., 1 *Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.*

1894 WATKINS, CHARLES S. C., *Ivy Bank, Mayfield, Sussex.*

1896 †WATSON, COLONEL SIR CHARLES M., R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., 16 *Wilton Crescent, S.W.*

1901 WATSON, JOHN A. S., *Ellangowan, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*

1884 WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 10 *Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and* 15 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1891 WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., *Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co.,* 14 *George Street, Mansion House, E.C.*

1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., 3 *Edith Road, West Kensington, W.*

1906 WEBB, C. AUGUSTUS, *New England Co.,* 1 *Hatton Garden, E.C.; Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.; and* 40 *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.*

1880 WEBB, HENRY B., *Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey.*

1892 WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*

1893 †WELSTEAD, LEONARD, *Oakhyrst, Caterham, Surrey.*

1869 WEMYSS AND MARCH, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23 *St. James's Place, S.W.*

1892 WEST, REV. HENRY M., M.A., *Sacombe Rectory, Ware.*

1878 †WESTBY, EDMUND W., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1875 WESTERN, CHARLES R., *Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*

1897 †WESTRAY, JAMES B., 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1877 WETHERELL, WILLIAM S.

1880 WHARTON, HENRY, 30 *Hans Mansions, S.W.*

1888 WHEELER, ARTHUR H., *Glenside, Haywards Heath.*

1902 WHITE, MAJOR THE HON. ROBERT, 16 *Stratton Street, W.*

1885 †WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., *Northwold, Lansdown, Cheltenham.*

1908 WHITNEY, EDWARD, *c/o Australian Mortgage Co.,* 13 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1897 WHITTLE, JAMES LOWRY, 11 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*

1891 †WHITTY, HENRY TARLTON, *Dewhurst Lodge, Wadhurst, Sussex.*

1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 *Milk Street Buildings, E.C.*

1902 †WHYTOCK, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Fowlie & Boden,* 15 *Coleman Street, E.C.*

1896 †WILKINS, THOMAS, 19 *Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.; and* 21 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*

1889 WILKINSON, RICHARD G., *Bank of Adelaide,* 11 *Leadenhall Street E.C.*

1896 WILLATS, HENRY R., *Spa Hotel, Tunbridge Wells.*

1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., *Redthorn, Rodway Road, Roehampton, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1907 Williams, Arthur E., 74 *Blenheim Gardens, Cricklewood, N.W.*
1895 Williams, His Honour Mr. Justice Condé (*of Mauritius*), 4 *Park Crescent, Worthing.*
1884 Williams, Sir Hartley, 93 *Cadogan Gardens, S.W.*
1895 Williams, Colonel Robert, M.P., 36 *Chester Square, S.W.; and Bridehead, Dorchester.*
1889 †Williamson, Andrew, 27 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1905 Williamson, John Bruce, 64 *Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1887 †Williamson, John P. G., *Rothesay House, Richmond, Surrey.*
1886 Wills, John Tayler, B.A., 23 *Savile Row, W.; and* 2 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
1905 Willson, Beckles, 60 *Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.; and Royal Societies Club*, 63 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
1891 Wilson, Rev. Bernard R., M.A., *The Vicarage, Portsea, Portsmouth.*
1886 Wilson, Colonel Sir David, K.C.M.G., *Messina, Tiverton.*
1899 †Wilson, D. Landale, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1901 Wilson, James H. Charnock, *King's Leigh, Wembley, N.W.*
1886 †Wilson, John, 86 *Westmoreland Road, Bromley, Kent.*
1906 Wilson, Maurice F., M.Inst.C.E., 11 *Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1881 †Winchilsea, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, *Harlech, Merioneth.*
1902 Wing, William, *King's Chambers, Angel Street, Sheffield.*
1900 Wingfield, Sir Edward, K.C.B., *Mulbarton Hall, Norwich.*
1902 †Wingfield, Maurice E., *Cranleigh House, Addlestone.*
1868 †Wolff, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 28 *Cadogan Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1891 Wood, Alfred, *The Tyrol*, 120 *Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1908 Wood, Alfred G. Edwin, *The Tyrol*, 120 *Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1894 Wood, George, 27 *Northdown Road, Margate.*
1899 †Wood, Peter F., *Camden Lodge, Lubbock Road, Chislehurst.*
1906 Wood, T. Alexander, *Penshurst, Prince of Wales's Road, Carshalton, Surrey.*
1900 Wood, Thomas, *Cornwallis House, Cornwallis Gardens, Hastings.*
1894 Wood, Thomas Lett, *Woodlands, Sotwell, Wallingford.*
1890 Woodall, Corbet, C.E., 95 *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
1896 Woodgate-Jones, W., M.A., *Marlpits, Edenbridge.*
1882 †Woods, Arthur, 18 *Lancaster Gate Terrace, W.*
1884 †Woollan, Benjamin M., *Sherwood Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
1890 †Woollan, Frank M., *Charlton, Heath Drive, Hampstead.*
1907 Wragg, Sir Walter D.C.L., *Sirmio, Port St. Mary, Isle of Man.*
1903 †Wren, Charles H., 54 *Onslow Gardens, Highgate, N.*
1903 Wright, Arthur G., *c/o Messrs J. Buttery & Co*, 7 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1896 Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George, M.P., 35 *Park Lane, W.*
1897 †Wynter, Andrew Ellis, M.D., M.R.C.S., 17 *Eastfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*

1892 Yerburgh, Robert A., 25 *Kensington Gore, S.W.*
1869 †Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., 205 *Coleherne Court, S.W.*
1888 Young, Colonel Sir John S., C.V.O., 13 *Gloucester Street, S.W.*
1890 Yuille, Andrew B., *Belvenue, Bridge of Allan, N.B.*

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.

1889 Abbott, David, 470 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1884 †Abbott, Philip William, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1895 †Abbey, Henry, *Ideal Farm, Sydenham, Natal.*
1901 Abbit, W., B.A., *The College, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1905 Abraham, Edward A. V., *America Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1906 Abraham, Lionel A., *Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
1906 Abrams, Arthur B, *Public Works Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1883 †Aburrow, Charles, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 534, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 Acheson-Gray, Arthur, *P.O. Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
1891 †Acland, Henry Dyke, *Ashburton, New Zealand.*
1908 Acland, Hugh T. Dyke, F.R.C.S., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1906 Acton-Adams, Herbert, *Tipapa, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1883 Acton-Adams, William, J.P., *Tipapa, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1897 Acutt, Cotton, *Connington, Mooi River, Natal.*
1905 Acutt, Courtney, *P.O. Box* 1342, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 †Acutt, Ernest Leslie, C.M.G., *Acutt's Arcade, Durban, Natal.*
1893 Acutt, Leonard, *Aberfoyle, Tongaat, Natal.*
1901 Adams, Arthur R., *Goodwood, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1901 Adams, Edward C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
1894 Adams, Percy, *Barrister-at-Law, Nelson, New Zealand.*
1906 †Adis, N. N., 16 *Collyer Quay, Singapore.*
1896 †Adlam, Joseph C., *P. O. Box* 2998, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 †Adler, Henry, *P. O. Box* 1059, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 Agar, Walter J., *Lawrence Estate, Norwood, Ceylon.*
1895 †Agbebi, Rev. Mojola, M.A., Ph.D., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1897 †Ainsworth, H. S., *Belvedere, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1903 Aitchison, Peter Lugton.
1908 Albertyn, Charles F, M.D., *c/o Colonial Orphan Chamber and Trust Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1888 Albrecht, Henry B., *Brynbella, Willow Grange Station, Natal.*
1897 Alcock, Randal J., 460 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1902 Aldous, Rev. Percival M., M.A., *The Rectory, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
1896 †Alexander, Abraham D., *P. O. Box* 76, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1908 Alexander, C. W., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902 Alexander, J. M., *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1902 Alexander, Captain Scott, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1908 Alexander, Morris, *Barrister-at-Law*, 117 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1881 Alison, James, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 †Allan, Sir Hugh Montagu, C.V.O., *Ravenscraig, Montreal, Canada.*
1901 †Allard, J. H., *Tanjong Malim, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1905 †Allardyce, Kenneth James, *Native Department, Suva, Fiji.*

Year of Election.

1901 ALIARDYCE, H.E. W. L., C.M.G., *Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1883 †ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., *Dunedin, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1882 ALLEN, THAINE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1904 ALLIN, CEPHAS D., *The University, Minneapolis, U.S.A.*

1905 ALLISON, THACKERAY J., 241 *West Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1880 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.*

1900 ALLT, ALLEN B., *Customs Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1892 ALSOP, DAVID G. E., *Messrs. Bligh & Harbottle, 504 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1904 ALTMAN, GRANVILLE J., *North Borneo Trading Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo.*

1907 AMAN, EDWARD G., *c/o Messrs. Blake, Lash & Cassels, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, Canada.*

1907 †AMOS, THOMAS N, *Public Works Department, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1892 ANDERSON, C. WILGRESS, J.P., *Department of Lands and Mines, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1907 ANDERSON, CHARLES A. M., *P.O. Box 14, Mombasa, British East Africa.*

1902 ANDERSON, DANIEL ELIE, M.D., 121 *Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris.*

1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, *Messrs. Anderson, McKenzie & Co., Montreal, Canada.*

1900 ANDERSON, GEORGE C.

1908 ANDERSON, GEORGE E., *Plantation Leonora, West Coast, British Guiana.*

1906 †ANDERSON, GILBERT, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1894 ANDERSON, JAMES, J.P., *Bandarapola, Matale, Ceylon.*

1904 ANDERSON, JAMES, M.L.A., *P.O. Box 9, Vryheid, Natal.*

1881 †ANDERSON, REV. JAMES F., B.A., B.Sc., B.D., *St. John's, Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1904 ANDERSON, H.E. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Singapore.*

1904 ANDERSON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore.*

1901 ANDERSON, MURDOCH, *National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1902 †ANDERSON, THOMAS J., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1889 ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., *c/o Union Castle S.S. Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1898 ANDREWS, M. STEWART, *Director of Telegraphs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1891 †ANDREWS, THOMAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1893 †ANGUS, JAMES, *Rooty Hill, New South Wales.*

1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., 100 *William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1902 ANSON, EDWARD R., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1902 ANSON, HON. FRANK C. M., *Treasurer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1891 ANTHONISZ, HON. JAMES O., *Auditor-General, Singapore.*

1896 ARCHER, HON. F. BISSET, *Treasurer, Bathurst, Gambia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1904 ARCHER, LEONARD A., *Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*

1902 ARCHER, WILLIAM H. D., *Brickendon, Longford, Tasmania.*

1900 †ARCHIBALD, R. BRUCE, J.P., *Roxborough, Tobago, West Indies.*

1899 ARCHIBALD, WILLIAM, *Roxborough, Tobago, West Indies.*

1900 ARDERNE, HENRY RALPH, *P.O. Box 536, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1901 ARMBRISTER, PERCY W. D., *Resident Justice, Inagua, Bahamas.*

1898 ARMSTRONG, CHARLES N., 261 *Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.*

Year of Election.	
1889	†Armstrong, George S., M.L.A., *Inanda, Victoria County, Natal.*
1907	Armstrong, Jack P., *W.B.M. Consulate, Leopoldville, Congo Free State.*
1887	Armytage, Bertrand, 472 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1881	Armytage, F. W., 472 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1890	Arnell, C. C., 524 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1907	Arnett, Edward John, *Resident, Zaria, Northern Nigeria.*
1899	Arnott, G. W. Campbell, 114 *Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1905	Arthur, John, *Messrs. Brabant & Co., Brisbane, Queensland.*
1908	†Arthur, Richard, M.D., M.L.A., *Military Road, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1877	Arundel, John Thomas, *South Sea Islands.*
1896	Ashe, Evelyn O., M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1907	Aspinall, Alexander Raymond, M.A., *Park Town School, Wellington Road, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905	Aspinall, Herbert H., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1902	Aspinall, Walter F., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1883	Astles, Harvey Eustace, M.D., 445 *St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
1896	Astrop, John H., *P.O. Box* 430, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1880	†Atherstone, Guybon D., M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1900	†Atherton, Thomas W. T., *Ashanti Consols, Ltd., Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
1885	†Atkinson, A. R., 14 *Brandon Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1887	Atkinson, Hon. J. Mitford, M.E.C., M.B., *Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.*
1889	†Atkinson, R. Hope (*J.P. of N. S. Wales*), 332 *South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York, U.S.A.*
1901	Atlee, Percy Stephenson, *Hotel de Paste, Pierrefitte, Nestelas, France.*
1902	†Attridge, Henry, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1904	Attwell, Charles G., *Portswood, Green Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1907	Auld, J. Paton, *Provincial Engineer*, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E, *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1893	†Auret, John George, *Advocate, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905	Austin, Edward N. L., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1901	Austin, Henry Boase, J.P., *St. Andrew's Street, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1908	Austin, John Alfred, F.R.G.S., *Kansanshi, North-Western Rhodesia.*
1905	Babbs, Arthur T., *Rhodes Building, St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1900	Badock, Percy T., 10 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1883	Badnall, Herbert Owen, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Woodstock, Cape Colony.*
1907	Bagge, Stephen S., C.M.G., *Provincial Commissioner, Naivasha, British East Africa.*
1884	†Bagot, George, *Rugby, St. Thomas, Barbados.*
1891	†Bagot, John, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1889	†Bailey, Abe, M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 50, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1902 †Bailey, Amos, *Woodstock, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 Bailey, Edward T., M.Inst.M.E., M.I.M.M.
1904 Bailey, Captain Henry E., W.A.F.F., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1901 Bailey, William J. George, *c/o African Gold Dredging and Mining Concessions, Limited, Ancobra River, via Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1907 Bailey, Wm. Maurice, *c/o African Gold Dredging and Mining Concessions, Limited, Tomento Camp, via Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1904 †Baillie, F. W., *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1907 †Bain, Major Andrew, *Chief Commissioner of Constabulary, Northern Nigeria.*
1884 Bainbridge, Captain William.
1887 †Baird, A. Reid, *Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1896 Baird, Robert Tweed, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia; and Brisbane, Queensland.*
1900 Baker, Alfred, *Messrs. Mansfield & Co., Singapore.*
1905 Baker, Alfred John, *Government Primary School, Greytown, Natal*
1898 †Baker, William G., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
1882 Bakewell, John W., *Korratta, Mount Lofty, Crafers, South Australia.*
1900 Bakewell, Leonard W., *Fitzroy Terrace, Fitzroy, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1903 Bale, His Honour Chief Justice Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., 115 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1884 †Balfour, Hon. James, M.L.C., *Windella, Kew, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1904 Balfour, John Fordyce, *c/o Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore.*
1903 Ball, Thomas A., *Lahat Dato, British North Borneo.*
1905 †Ball, Thomas J., J.P., *P. O. Box 2536, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884 †Ballard, Captain Henry, C.M.G., *Durban, Natal.*
1887 †Balme, Arthur.
1893 Bam, Captain Sir Pieter C. van B., M.L.A., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895 Bandaranaike, Maha Mudaliyar Sir Solomon Dias, C.M.G., *Horogolla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
1906 Bangley, Leonard, *Assistant Resident Magistrate, Bethel, Transvaal.*
1887 †Bankart, Frederick J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1891 †Bankier, Frank M., *Laverton P.O., Western Australia.*
1904 †Bannister, Charles R.
1901 †Barber, George H., *c/o R. J. Endean, Esq., Claude's Bungalow, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1891 Barber, Hilton, J.P., *Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
1900 Barber, Walter M., 92 *Langley Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1903 Barbour-James, John A., *Postmaster, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1892 Barff, H. E., *Registrar, Sydney University, New South Wales.*
1904 Barker, Francis Henry, *Orari, South Canterbury, New Zealand; and Christchurch Club.*
1899 Barker, Henry E., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony (Corresponding Secretary)*
1895 †Barklie, T. W. S., *Local Government Board, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1886 Barnard, Samuel, J.P., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1905 Barnes, Alfred H., *Town Hall, Muizenberg, Cape Colony.*
1887 Barnes, J. F. Evelyn, C.M.G., C.E, *Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of Election.

1890 †Barnes, Robert S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Durban Club, Natal*

1883 †Barnett, Capt. E. Algernon.

1900 Barnett, Frederick J., *British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Western Pacific.*

1904 Barnett, Louis E., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *Stafford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1905 Barns, E. W., M.A., *The College, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1898 Barraut, Edward H., *Resident, Kudat, British North Borneo.*

1891 †Barrett, Charles Hugh, *P.O. Box* 335, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1884 †Barr-Smith, Robert, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1883 Barr-Smith, Thomas E., *Birksgate, Glen Osmond, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1895 †Barry, Arthur J., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*

1907 †Barth. His Honour Judge Jacob W., M.A., *Mombasa, British East Africa.*

1902 Barthorp, John Granville, *Silverhope, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*

1908 Barton, Percival F., *The Treasury, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1880 Barton, William, *Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1892 Batchelor, Ferdinand C., M.D., *care of Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1902 †Bateman, Percy H., 1/2 *Union Buildings, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1902 Bateman, Walter Slade, *Prisons Department, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 Bates, G. Dudley, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1908 Bathgate, Douglas.

1907 Battiscombe, E - , *Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nyeri, British East Africa.*

1895 Batty, James A., *P.O. Box* 208, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1906 †Baughan, Francis Wm., *Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Zanzibar.*

1904 Bay, Aaron, *P. O. Box* 5513, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1904 Bayly, Cecil, *c/o Corporation of Western Egypt, Qara, viâ Kharga Junction, Upper Egypt.*

1905 Baxendale, Walter, *P.O. Box* 169, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1885 †Baynes, Hon. Joseph, C.M.G., M.L.C., J.P., 239 *Chapel Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1893 Baynes, William, *Settle, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1906 Beale, Octavius C., 474 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1898 †Bealey, Richard Nowell, *Haldon, Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*

1891 Beanlands, Rev. Canon Arthur, M.A., *Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, British Columbia.*

1880 Beard, Charles Halman, *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*

1893 Beaufort, His Honour Chief Justice Leicester P., M.A., B.C.L., *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*

1901 Beaumont, Hon. Mr. Justice William Henry, 6 *Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1889 †Beck, Charles Proctor, *Sunny Side, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*

1886 †Beckett, Thomas Wm., *Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1904 Beddoes, Alfred B., *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*

1889 †Beddy, William Henry, *Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.*

1908 Beecroft, William A., *Havelock North, New Zealand.*

Year of Election

1906 Beeston, Philip E., *Chartered Bank of India, Tientsin, China.*
1905 Beetham, Hugh H., *Brancepeth, Masterton, New Zealand.*
1877 Beetham, William H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1898 †Beit, William, *Ascot, Toowoomba, Queensland.*
1905 Belcher, Ernest A., B.A., *High School, Durban, Natal.*
1908 Bell, Adam, *c/o Chartered Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1897 Bell, Alexander, *Mangatiparu, Morrinsville, Waikato, New Zealand.*
1893 Bell, Anthony, *Montreux Club, Montreux, Switzerland.*
1903 Bell, Hon. Archibald G., M.I.C., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1896 Bell, Fred, *P.O. Box* 112, *Durban, Natal.*
1896 Bell, F. H. Dillon, *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1902 Bell, H.E. Sir Henry Hesketh, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1886 Bell, Lt.-Col. John W., C.M.G., *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1895 †Bell, Wm. H. Somerset, *P.O. Box* 4284, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 Bellamy, Charles Vincent, M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Lagos, Southern Nigeria* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1893 Beningfield, James J., *Esplanade, Durban, Natal.*
1901 Beningfield, Lt.-Col. R. W., 20 *St. Andrew's Street, Durban, Natal.*
1904 Bennett, Arthur L., *Sycamore Lodge, Digby, Nova Scotia.*
1905 Bennett, Charles E., *Ancobra River Transport Co., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1888 †Bennett, Chris., *Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.*
1885 Bennett, Courtenay Walter, C.I.E., *H.B.M. Consulate-General, New York, U.S.A.*
1903 Bennett, Richard C., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 Bennett, Thomas, M.Inst.C.E., *Kilham House, Muizenberg, Cape Colony.*
1902 Bennett, Thomas Randle, *Magistrate, Umgeni Division, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1905 Bennett, Wm. Ernest, *Roseires, Sudan.*
1897 Bennett, Hon. William Hart, *Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1907 †Bennie, Alexander B., M.A., M.B., B.S., *c/o Bank of Victoria, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1896 †Bennie, Andrew, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1875 Bensusan, Ralph, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1902 Bentley, Edmund T., *Durban Club, Natal.*
1902 Beor, William Michael, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
1907 Beresford, Marcus H. de la Poer, I.S.O., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1901 Berkeley, Henry S., *Assistant Resident, Northern Nigeria.*
1903 Berkeley, Humphry, *Barrister-at-Law, Suva, Fiji.*
1908 Bernays, Charles E., 45 *Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1900 Berning, Frederick S., *Attorney-at-Law, Kokstad, Cape Colony.*
1898 Bernstein, Leon J., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1903 Bert, Albert J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 Bertram, Hon. Mr. Justice Anton, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1901 †Bertram, Charles Fuller, *Galtcemore Farm, Pokwani Station, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony.*
1893 Bertram, Robertson F., *High Constantia, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
1905 Best, Senator Hon. Robert W., 352 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1901 Beswick, J. H., *New Kleinfontein Co., Benoni, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1887 †Bethune, George M., *Enmore, East Coast, British Guiana.*
1888 †Bettelheim, Henri, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1891 †Bettington, J. Brindley, *Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.*
1906 Bevan, James F., *Auditor-General, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1907 Beves, Gordon, *P.O. Box* 4806, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 Beyers, F. W., M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 174, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 Biancardi, Lieut.-Colonel N. Grech, C.V.O., A.D.C., *The Palace, Malta.*
1884 †Bickford, William, 44 *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1901 Biddles, Frank, *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1881 †Biden, A. G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889 †Biden, William, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1884 Bidwell, John O., J.P., *Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1907 Biggar, Wm. Hodgins, K.C., 726 *Pine Avenue, Montreal, Canada.*
1900 Bigge, Philip Matthew, *Mount Brisbane, Esk, Queensland.*
1900 Binnie, Thomas I., C.E., *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1877 Birch, A. S., *Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1906 Birch, George E., *c/o The Governor's Office, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 Birch, Hon. James Kortright, *Resident Councillor, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1893 Birch, William C. Caccia, *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*
1873 Birch, William John, *Thoresby, Marton, New Zealand.*
1887 †Birch, William Walter, *Surrey House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1906 Birtwistle, Charles A., *Commercial Intelligence Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1906 Bishop, Hon. Robert K., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1891 Black, Ernest, M.D., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1900 Black, John H., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1898 †Black, Steuart G., *Glenormiston, Noorat, Victoria.*
1889 †Blackburn, Alfred L., *Messrs. W. Anderson & Co., Lower St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1886 Blackwood, Robert O., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1889 †Blaine, Sir C. Frederick, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889 †Blaine, Herbert F., K.C., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1899 Blair, Dyson, *Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Suva, Fiji.*
1907 Blair, M. Cameron, M.D., *Senior Medical Officer, Southern Nigeria.*
1908 Blaie, R. H. Balfour, *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1903 †Blakeley, R. H., *P.O. Box* 102, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 Bland, Hon. R. N., *Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
1902 Blane, William, M.I.M.E., *P.O. Box* 2863, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 Bleloch, Robert, *P.O. Box* 3692, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 Bleloch, William, *P.O. Box* 3692, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 Blenkiron, James E., *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1903 Blick, Graham T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Broome, Western Australia.*
1889 †Blow, John Jellings.
1905 Boag, George L., *Ferro-Carril Lorca á Baza, Aguilas, Provincia de Murcia Spain.*
1906 Boby, Hugh Woods, *Que-que, Rhodesia.*
1903 Bodle, Lieut.-Colonel William, C.M.G., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

Year of Election.

1890 †Body, Rev. Professor C. W. E., D.C.L., *General Theological Seminary, New York.*

1890 †Boggie, Alexander, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1881 Bois, Frederic W., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1892 Bois, Sir Stanley, *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1905 Bolt, Frederick William, M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 133, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1901 Bolt, William James, *High Street, Ros'yn, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1898 Bolton, Fred W., *Farleigh Plantation, Mackay, Queensland.*

1901 Bolus, Gilham, 42 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1906 Bolus, Percy R., M.B., M.R.C.S., *Fox Bay, Falkland Islands.*

1906 Bonham-Smith, Robert, *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*

1896 †Bonar, Thomson, M.D., 114 *Via de Babuino, Piazza di Spagna, Rome.*

1906 Bonell, Thomas H. M., B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1902 Bonner, George, *San Carlos, Falkland Islands.*

1898 Bonython, Hon. Sir J. Langdon, *King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1904 Boodson, Hyman, *P.O. Box* 3004, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1891 Booker, J. Dawson, *c/o National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1901 Booth, Charles Spencer, *Wellington, New Zealand.*

1900 Booth, Ferdinand Robert, *P.O. Box* 1037, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1895 Booth, Karl E. O., *P.O. Box* 1037, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 †Booth, Hon. Robert M., M.L.C., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Naduruloulov, Rewa, Fiji.*

1902 †Borghese, Edward C., *Taquah & Abosso G. M. Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*

1908 Born, Hon. Edward T., M.E.C., M.B., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*

1907 Borron, James M., *Mango Island, Fiji.*

1885 †Borton, John, *Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.*

1896 †Boss, Aaron A., *P.O. Box* 562, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1903 Botha, Hercules P., *Wolvefontein, Kroonstad, Orange River Colony.*

1889 Botsford, Charles S., *P.O. Box* 679, *Peterboro', Ontario, Canada.*

1905 Bottoms, George, *Taquah and Abosso Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*

1883 Bourdillon, Edmund.

1900 Bourhill, Henry, *c/o J. Sinclair, Esq.*, 283 *Pine Street, Durban, Natal.*

1892 †Bourke, Edmund F., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1892 †Bourne, E. F. B., *Norfolk Island, via Sydney, New South Wales.*

1903 Bourne, Captain Henry R. M., *Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1906 Boutell, Francis H. Chevallier, 564 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*

1887 †Bovell, His Honour Chief Justice Sir Henry A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1907 Bowden, Cyril H., F.R.G.S., *Casa Leone, Strada Collegio, Sliema, Malta.*

1904 Bowden, Wm. Davis, M.A., *Assistant District Commissioner, Sierra Leone.*

1882 †Bowen, Hon. Charles Christopher, M.L.C., *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1904 †Bowen, Edward, *The Towers, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1886 †Bowen, William, *5 Rainsford Street, St. Kilda, Victoria.*

1905 †Bower, David J., *East London, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election

1900 †Bowker, F. G. Hinde, *British American Corporation, Vancouver British Columbia.*

1904 Bowles, Lionel O., C.E., F.R.G.S.

1907 Bowring, Hon. Charles Calvert, C.M.G., M.L.C., *The Treasury, Nairobi, British East Africa.*

1900 †Bowyer-Bower, T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Obuassi, Gold Coast Colony.*

1906 Boyce, Austin A. Rodney, *Survey Department, Khartum, Sudan.*

1893 Boyd-Carpenter, H., M.A., *Ministry of Public Instruction, Cairo, Egypt (Corresponding Secretary).*

1889 Boyle, H.E. Sir Cavendish, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1881 †Boyle, Moses, *Monrovia, Liberia.*

1901 †Bracken, T. W., *Government Railways, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1879 Bradfield, Hon. John L., *The Grotto, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*

1883 Bradford, W. K., *Divisional Council Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*

1904 Bradley, Godfrey T., M.I.Mech.E., *c/o Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1901 Bradshaw, Herbert E., *c/o Messrs. Lynch Bros., Ahwaz, Persia.*

1900 Braham, I. F., *The Development Co., Monrovia, Liberia.*

1898 Brain, Herbert S., *Customs Dept., Larnaca, Cyprus.*

1893 Braine, C. Dimond H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Irrigation Dept., Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1900 Braithwaite, Nathaniel, *Punta Gorda, Toledo, British Honduras.*

1886 Branday, J. W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1902 Bratt, James H. Davson, *Treasurer, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*

1884 †Braud, Hon. Arthur, M.C.P., *Mon Repos, British Guiana.*

1901 †Bray, Edward L., *Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*

1908 Brierley, Arthur J., *Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1903 Bright, Harold P., *Messrs. Allen, Wack & Co., P.O. Box 2, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*

1890 †Brink, Andries Lange, *P.O. Box 287, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1908 Brink, Arend, *c/o De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1908 Brittan, Wm. Guise, *Cashmere Hills, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1896 †Britten, Thomas J., *P.O. Box 494, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 Broad, Arthur J., *Mauritius Assets Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1903 Broad, Charles, J.P., *P.O. Box 3525, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1901 Broad, Wallace, B.A., F.G.S., *c/o Shanghai Club, Shanghai, China.*

1905 Broadbent, Walter G., 74 *Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1899 Broadrick, E. G., *1st Magistrate, Singapore.*

1904 Brockman, Edward L., C.M.G., *Federal Secretary, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*

1896 Brodrick, Harold, *P.O. Box 3060, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1901 Brodrick, Lancelot, *P.O. Box 24, Wepener, Orange River Colony.*

1899 Brookman, Benjamin, Jr., *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1906 Brooks, Edward, M.B., C.M., *Ryhope, Lower Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania.*

1897 Brooks, George L., *Superintendent of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1889 Brooks, James Henry, M.R.C.S.E., *Henley Villa, Mahé, Seychelles.*

1907 †Brooks, W. Alvin, *Nigeria Bitumen Corporation, Epe, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

Year of Election.

1903 | Brooks, William, 17 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1901 | Broome, Henry Arthur, *Sociedad Esplotadora de Tierra del Fuego, Ultima Esperanza, Punta Arenas, Chile.*
1901 | Brothers, C. J., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1892 | †Brothers, C. M., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1901 | Broun, Alfred Forbes, *Forests Department, Khartum, Sudan.*
1901 | Brown, Captain Andrew F., *P.O Box* 23, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1903 | Brown, David A. Murray, *Sungei Nebong, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1903 | Brown, Edgar J., M.B., B.S., *Ormonde College, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1896 | Brown, Edmund A. B., *Kuala Lumpor, Federated Malay States.*
1896 | Brown, James J., 1 *South View Villas, Havre des Pas, Jersey.*
1903 | Brown, James E. Myles, M.B., Ch.B., *District Surgeon, Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1884 | Brown, John Charles, J.P., 406 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
1888 | Brown, John E., *Glenavon, Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
1892 | Brown, J. Ellis, *P.O. Box* 39, *Durban, Natal.*
1893 | Brown, J. H., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1889 | †Brown, John Lawrence, *Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*
1900 | †Brown, Sir John McLeavy, C.M.G.
1904 | †Brown, Lawrence C., *Kuala Lumpor, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1894 | †Brown, Hon. Leslie E., M.L.C., *Messrs. Brown & Joske, Suva, Fiji.*
1889 | Brown, His Honour Mr. Justice Richard Myles, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1907 | †Brown, Robert, *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1906 | Brown, Thomas D. C., *P.O. Box* 967, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1908 | †Brown, Thomas Douglas, *Lower Burdekin, Queensland.*
1902 | Brown, Professor W. Jethro, LL.D., *The University, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1902 | Brown, Major William H., *Rock Life Assurance Co., Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892 | Brown, Hon. William Villiers, M.L.C., *Townsville, Queensland.*
1895 | †Browne, Everard, *Cororooke, Colac, Victoria.*
1880 | †Browne, Hon. C. Macaulay, C.M.G., M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
1902 | Browne, Nicholas E., J.P., *Wilberforce Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1895 | †Browne, Sylvester, *Minembah, Whittingham, New South Wales.*
1889 | †Browne, Thomas L., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1897 | Brownell, William P., *Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1889 | †Bruce, George.
1890 | †Bruce, J. R. Baxter, 20 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1900 | Bruce, Robert Hunter, *Amoy, China.*
1904 | Bruce, William J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
1886 | †Brunner, Hon. Ernest August, M.L.A., J.P., *Eshowe, Natal.*
1895 | Brunton, Major John Spencer, J.P., *Winslow, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 | Bryant, Alfred, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893 | †Bryant, Alfred T., *The Treasury, Singapore.*
1897 | †Bryant, Joseph, J.P., *Mount Magnet, viâ Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1880 | Buchanan, Hon. Sir E. John, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Cape Town Cape Colony.*
1883 | Buchanan, Walter Clarke, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1886 | †Buchanan, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.

1897 | Buckle, Athanasius, J.P., *Carlton House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1897 | Buckley, G. A. McLean, *Lagmhor, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
1905 | Bulau, Louis, *Rose Belle Estate, Mauritius.*
1901 | Bull, Charles, *c/o A. F. FitzHerbert, Esq., Waimarama, Feilding, New Zealand.*
1897 | †Bullen, Wm. Alfred, *Star Life Assurance Society, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1881 | *Bult, C. Mangin, *Avis, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1907 | Bult, Frederic W., *Attorney-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1902 | Bulteaux-Carr, Louys A., *Bel Air, Bois de la Pomponette, Lagny, Seine-et-Marne, France.*
1901 | Burbank, John E., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1892 | Burbury, Edward P., *New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1903 | Burchell, Herbert C., *Sydney, Nova Scotia.*
1899 | Burdon, Major J. Alder, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.G.S., *Resident, Sokoto Province, Northern Nigeria.*
1906 | †Burdwan, The Maharaja Dhiraj of, *The Palace, Burdwan, Bengal, India.*
1888 | Burgess, Hon. W. H., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1905 | Burnham, Mather H., *c/o 1st National Bank, Douglas, Arizona, U.S.A.*
1905 | †Burns, Colonel James, *Parramatta, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1903 | Burrell, Percy, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
1903 | Burrows, Donald, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1894 | Burt, Albert Hamilton, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Port of Spain, Trinidad*
1903 | †Burt, Andrew, M.Inst.M.E., M.A.I.M.E., *P.O. Box* 208, *Shanghai, China.*
1882 | Burt, Hon. Septimus, K.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1903 | Burton, Alfred R. E., *P.O. Box* 6431, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 | Burton, William, *Fiji Club, Suva, Fiji.*
1892 | Busby, Alexander, J.P., *Cassilis, New South Wales.*
1893 | Bush, Robert E., *Clifton Downs, Gascoyne, Western Australia.*
1903 | Busk, Charles W., *Nelson, British Columbia.*
1901 | †Buss, Rev. Arthur C., M.A., *Germiston, Transvaal.*
1889 | Bussey, Frank H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 | Butler, Francis A., J.P., *Police Department, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1886 | Butler, Henry, 248 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1903 | Butler-Wright, William.
1888 | Butt, J. M., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1887 | Butt, John H., *c/o Langlaagte Estate Gold Mining Co., P.O. Box* 98, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 | Butterworth, Frank Nestle, C.E., *c/o Post Office, Labuan.*
1898 | Button, Hedley L. W., *Brisbane Street, Launceston, Tasmania* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1902 | Byrde, F. T., *c/o The Development Co., Monrovia, Liberia.*

1893 | †Caccia, Anthony M., M.V.O., *Dehra Dun, United Provinces, India.*
1892 | †Cain, Hon. William, M.L.C., *South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1878 | †Cairncross, John, J.P., *De Hoop, Somerset West, Cape Colony.*
1907 | Caldecott, Wm. A., B.A., F.C.S., *Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, P.O. Box* 1167, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1899 Calder, Charles W., *Messrs. Couche, Calder & Co., Fremantle, Western Australia.*

1905 Calder, William, *Baku, Russia.*

1884 Calder, William Henderson, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1908 Caldwell, D. R , *Auckland, New Zealand.*

1883 Callcott, John Hope, I.S.O.

1903 Calverley, Major E. Leveson, *Government Offices, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1904 Cameron, Donald C., *Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1900 Cameron, William M., *Advocate, P.O. Box 3, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1874 Campbell, A. H., 17 *Manning Arcade, Toronto, Canada.*

1899 Campbell, Archibald M., *Loudoun, Berea, Durban, Natal.*

1906 Campbell, Hon. Colin H., K.C., *Inveraray, Winnipeg, Canada.*

1902 Campbell, David Wm., *Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Montreal, Canada.*

1890 Campbell, James P., *Barrister-at-Law*, 15 *Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1906 Campbell, Major John Cathey, *Chief of Police, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*

1896 †Campbell, Hon. Marshall, M.L.C., *Mount Edgecumbe, Natal.*

1906 Campbell, William, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*

1893 Campbell-Johnston, Augustine, *Garvanza, California, U.S.A.*

1900 Campbell-Johnston, Harry F., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1902 Canning, Arthur R., *c/o Tasmanian Consols, Mathinna, Tasmania.*

1886 Cape, Alfred J., *Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1895 Cargill, H. E., *Villa Pescatore, Frascati, Rome.*

1889 †Cargill, Henry S., *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*

1908 Cargill, Sidney R., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1889 †Cargill, Walter, *care of Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1898 Carmody, P., F.I.C., F.C.S., *Government Analyst, Port of Spain, Trinidad* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1906 Carpenter, John A., *c/o Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Samarai, Papua, via Australia.*

1905 Carrick, Aitken, 18 *Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1884 †Carruthers, David, *East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1891 Carruthers, George F., 471 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*

1908 Carruthers, Thomas B., *P.O. Box* 261, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1886 Carter, Charles Claudius, J.P., *General Post Office, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1878 Carter, H.E. Sir Gilbert T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Barbados.*

1905 Cartwright, Hon. John D., M.L.C., *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1899 †Caruana-Gatto, Contino A., B.A., LL.D., *Assistant Crown Advocate*, 59 *Strada Levante, Valletta, Malta.*

1903 Caselberg, Alfred, *Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1878 †Casey, Hon. J. J., C.M.G., K.C., *Ibrickane, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*

Year of Election

1901 Cashel, Captain Rowan, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1902 Caskie, Alexander, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
1895 †Castaldi, Evaristo, 171 *Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta.*
1886 Cator, George C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1893 Catto, John.
1906 Caulfield, William F., *P.O. Box* 608, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1888 †Centeno, Leon, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1906 Cecil, Lt.-Colonel Lord Edward H., D.S.O., *Ministry of Finance, Cairo, Egypt.*
1887 Chabaud, John A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1882 †Chadwick, Robert, *Camden Buildings,* 418 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893 *Chailley-Bert, Joseph, 44 *Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.*
1892 Chalmers, Nathaniel, *Labasa, Fiji.*
1902 Chalmers, Nathaniel, Jun., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Amabele-Butterworth Railway, Komgha, Eastern Province, Cape Colony.*
1902 †Chambers, Arthur F., *British Consulate-General, San Francisco, U.S.A.*
1907 †Chambers, Bernard, *Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.*
1886 Chambers, John Ratcliffe, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
1907 †Chambers, T. Mason, *Tauroa, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1902 †Chamberlayne, Major Tankerville J., 10 *Via Landino, Florence, Italy.*
1902 Champion, Charles Wm., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1907 Chaplin, Charles Montague, *Grenfell, Saskatchewan, Canada.*
1899 †Chaplin, Thomas W., *P.O. Box* 53, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1890 Chapman, Charles W., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1897 Chapman, H. B. H., M.Inst.C.E., *Arica and Tacna Railway, Tacna, Chile.*
1907 †Chase, Richard W., *Llanillo, Walgett, New South Wales.*
1888 Chater, Hon. Sir C. Paul, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
1889 †Chaytor, John C., *Spring Creek, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
1883 †Cheesman, Robert Suckling, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
1904 Cheke, George O. M.
1907 Chesterton, Frederick, *Dark Horse Mine, Que-que, Rhodesia.*
1896 Chesterton, Lewis B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 †Chewings, Charles, Ph.D., F.G.S., 85 *Edward Street, Norwood, South Australia.*
1874 †Chintamon, Hurrychund.
1893 Chisholm, James, *Crossfield, Alberta, Canada.*
1887 Chisholm, James H., *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1880 †Chisholm, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1904 Chomley, Charles H., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1897 Chrisp, Captain Thomas, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1896 Christian, Charles, *Port Tewfik, Suez.*
1888 Christison, Robert, *Lammermoor, Prairie, Townsville, Queensland.*
1908 Christison, Robert Alexander, *Lammermoor, Prairie, Townsville, Queensland.*
1905 †Christlieb, Andrew C., *Oshogbo, Southern Nigeria.*
1905 Chrystal, James H., *Dropmore, Seymour, Victoria.*
1907 Churchill, Alec F., *Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*

Year of Election.

1889 †Churchill, Frank F., M.L.A., *Wildcroft, Ennersdale, Natal.*
1901 †Churchill, Fraser E., *Brymedura, Manildra, New South Wales.*
1884 Churchill, Captain John Spencer, C.M.G., *Dominica, West Indies.*
1906 Chute, Mervyn L., A.M.I.Mech.E., *Railway Department, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1906 Clark, Archibald McCosh, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1902 †Clark, Charles Crabb, 424 *Point Road, Durban, Natal.*
1902 †Clark, Douglas, *Senekal, Orange River Colony.*
1902 Clark, Francis W., M.D., *Medical Officer of Health, Hong Kong.*
1889 †Clark, Gowan C. S., C.M.G., *Government Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895 Clark, John Murray, K.C., M.A., LL.B., 16 *King Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
1902 Clark, Robert Douglas, M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Victoria Club, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1882 †Clark, Major Walter J., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1900 †Clarke, A. Rutter, *Universal Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1885 †Clarke, Alfred E., *Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1887 Clarke, His Honour Chief Justice Sir Fielding, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1899 Clauson, Major Hon. John E., R.E., C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1895 Clayton, Arthur G., *Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1888 †Cleveland, Frank, *Balingup, Western Australia.*
1900 †Cleveland, Robert A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *District Medical Officer, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1882 Clifford, Sir George Hugh, Bart., *Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1896 Clifford, Hon. Hugh, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1908 Clough, James A., M.B., L.S.A., *Government Medical Officer, Southern Nigeria.*
1907 Clubbe, Charles P. B., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 195 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898 †Clucas, Evan C., J.P., *Kia Ora, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1903 †Coates, Arthur R., *Suva, Fiji.*
1905 Cochrane, Frank S., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1889 Cock, Cornelius, J.P., *Peddie, Cape Colony.*
1881 Cockburn, Samuel A., *Cape Gracias á Dios, Nicaragua (viâ New Orleans).*

1880 Codd, John A., *Toronto, Canada.*
1894 Codrington, Robert, *Administrator, Livingstone, North-Western Rhodesia.*
1906 †Coghlan, H. Lake, 5 *Raffles Place, Singapore.*
1902 Cogill, William H., *African Banking Corporation, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1897 Cohen, Abner, J.P., *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
1895 Cohen, H. Hirschel, *c/o P.O., Auckland, New Zealand.*
1883 Cohen, Neville D., *care of Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.*
1902 Coker, William Z., *Kumasi House, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1897 †Cole, Nicholas, *West Cloven Hills, Camperdown, Victoria.*
1894 Cole, Wm. O'Connor, 24 *Soldier Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

Year of Election.

1892 †Coleman, James H., *Waititirau, Napier, New Zealand.*
1907 Colenbrander, Benjamin, J.P., *Nkandhla, Zululand, Natal.*
1905 Coles, Rev. Charles E., Ph.D.
1903 Collet, Hon. Wilfred, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Belize, British Honduras.*
1907 Collett, John Wallace, M.D., L.R.C.P.&S., *Government Medical Officer, Forcados, Southern Nigeria.*
1905 Collett, Vivian, *P.O. Box* 315, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1905 Collier, F. J., *P.O. Box* 734, *Durban, Natal.*
1898 †Collier, Herbert, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1892 †Collier, Jenkin, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria; and Australian Club.*
1907 Collins, Archie, *Eastern Telegraph Co., Mahé, Seychelles.*
1906 Collins, Edward William, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 Collins, Ernest E., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906 Collins, George Churton, *Commerce Court, Durban, Natal.*
1902 †Collins, Harry, *Club Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1900 Collins, Henry M., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1907 Collins, Henry Ramsay, J.P., A.M.Inst.C.E., "*Mercury Office*," *Durban, Natal.*
1902 Collins, James A., *Registrar of the High Court, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1905 Collins, Captain Robert Muirhead, R.N., C.M.G., *Melbourne Club, Victoria.*
1903 Collyns, Arthur Shuchburgh, *Nelson Club, Nelson, New Zealand.*
1903 Colquhoun, Daniel, M.D., 44 *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1884 †Colquhoun, Robert A.
1876 Comissiong, Hon. W. S., K.C., M.E.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
1908 Condell, C. F., *Inspector of Schools, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1903 Conder, Harold, *Beaufort Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1898 Conigrave, B. Fairfax, 5 *Ingle Chambers, Hay St., Perth, Western Australia.*
1898 †Conlay, Wm. Lance, *Kuala Lumpor, Federated Malay States.*
1898 Conway, Alexander, J.P., *Glenorchy, Cheltenham, near Feilding, New Zealand.*
1902 †Cooch Behar, His Highness the Maharajah of, G.C.I.E., C.B., *Cooch Behar, India.*
1906 Cook, Alfred Leslie, *P.O. Telegraphs, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1891 Cook, E. Boyer, J.P., *Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.*
1903 Cook, Frederick J., *Waterworks Department, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 Cooke, John, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1908 Cooke, Hon. Samuel W., *Murndal, Branxholme, Victoria.*
1889 Cooley, William, *Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.*
1895 †Coope, Captain J. C. Jesser, *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1908 Cooper, Alexander, *Sylhet, India.*
1895 Cooper, Arnold W., J.P., F.R.M.S., *Richmond, Natal.*
1890 Cooper, His Honour Chief Justice Sir Pope A., K.C.M.G., *Brisbane Queensland.*
1904 †Cooper, Richard Henry, *Hilton Road, Natal.*

Year of Election.

1905 Cooper, Rev. Canon Wm. Henry, *Temora, New South Wales.*
1900 Copland-Crawford, W. E. B., *Divisional Commissioner, Asaba, Southern Nigeria.*
1900 Copland, Charles A., *Director of Public Works, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1902 Copley, Wm. Dawn, *P.O. Box* 260, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1905 Corbally, Louis, 37 *Nind Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 †Corbet, Everard P., *Tweedie, Natal.*
1901 Corderoy, John W., *P.O. Box* 22, *Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
1902 †Cordner, E. J. K.
1889 †Cordner-James, John H., A.M.Inst.C.E.
1882 Cork, His Honour Philip C., C.M.G., *Government House, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1892 Corner, Charles. M.Inst.C.E., *Resident Engineer, Rhodesian Railways, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1906 Cornish, The Right Rev. Charles E., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Bishopsbourne, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1896 †Cornish-Bowden, Athelstan H., *Surveyor-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1906 †Corpe, James R., *Kingston Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1902 †Cort, James E., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1901 Coryndon, R. T., *Resident Commissioner, M'babane, Swaziland, South Africa.*
1905 Cotton, Alfred J., *Hidden Vale, Grandchester, Queensland.*
1902 Cotton, E. P., *Director of Surveys, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1886 Cottrell, Henry E. P , A.M.Inst.E.
1906 Cottrill, Gilbert St. John, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 Coubrough, A. Adair, M.L.C., *Levuka, Fiji.*
1895 †Couldery, William H., J.P., *c/o Queensland National Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 †Cousin, Robert, *Prestea Block A. Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1903 Coussey, Charles L. R. P., *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1903 Cowen, Charles, Senior, *P.O. Box* 614, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895 Cowern, William, *Hawera, New Zealand.*
1889 †Cowie, Alexander, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1896 †Cowley, W. H., *care of General Post Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1902 Cowper, Sydney, C.M.G., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1882 Cox, Hon. Charles T., C.M.G., *Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1901 †Cox, George Lionel, *Ouvah Kellie, Lindula, Ceylon.*
1902 Cox, Senator Hon. George A., *Toronto, Canada.*
1897 Cox, Sir Lionel.
1902 Cox, Sydenham E. S., *P.O. Box* 3669, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887 †Crafton, Ralph C., *Bulkeley Station, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1906 Craig, E. H. Cunningham, B.A., F.G.S., *Burma Oil Co , Rangoon, Burma.*
1906 Craig, Robert Wm., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1892 †Craigen, William, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1897 Cramer, Hermann J., *Punta Gorda, British Honduras.*
1901 †Crart, Wm. Samuel, 244 *Commercial Road, Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of Election.

1875 Crawford, Lieut.-Colonel James D., *Stock Exchange, Montreal, Canada.*
1907 Crawford, Robert, 259 *William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1906 †Creasy, Harold T., *Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1906 Creelman, Adam R., K.C., 85 *Redpath Street, Montreal, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1884 †Creewell, Jacob, *P.O. Box* 469, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 Creswell, Alfred T., *G.P.O. Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1904 †Crewe, Col. Hon. Charles P., C.B., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1901 Crofts, Charles J., M.Inst.C.E., *Point, Natal.*
1896 †Croghan, John G., M.D., *Klipriversoog, Transvaal.*
1896 Crombie, Frank E. N., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1903 Crompton, Robert, *Suva, Fiji.*
1898 Crosby, Captain Arthur J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 †Crosby, Hon. William, M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1891 †Cross, John Wm , J.P., R.M., *The Residency, Newcastle, Natal.*
1898 †Crosse, Thomas, *Woodland, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1886 Crump, G. Cresswell, *Bucksteep, Goombungee, Queensland.*
1901 Cubitt, Major Thomas A., R.A., D.S.O., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1887 Cuddeford, William, *Auditor, St George's, Grenada.*
1901 Cullen, Commander Percy, C.M.G., R.N.R.
1905 †Cullinan, Thomas M., M.L.A., *Premier Diamond Mining Co., P.O. Box* 148, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884 †Culmer, Hon. James William, M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1899 Culpeper, Samuel A. H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1903 Cumberland, F. Barlow, *Dunain, Port Hope, Ontario, Canada.*
1895 Cundall, Frank, F.S.A., *Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1902 Cundill, Thomas J., 31 *Searle Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1892 Cunningham, A. Jackson, *Lunyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.*
1906 Cunningham, J. R. Balfour, *P.O. Box* 4636, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 †Currie, Oswald J., M.B., M.R.C.S.E , 24 *Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1903 †Currie, Richard, *P.O. Box* 614, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 †Currie, Walter, *P.O. Box* 220, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1904 Curry, Robert H., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1903 Cuthbert, Hon. Sydney, M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*

1905 Dain, C. K., *Assistant Treasurer, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1902 Dainton, Arthur E., *Public Works Department, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1906 Dakins, Edward Hamilton, *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1904 Dalgety, David, *c/o Messrs. Mackay & Norman, Beechworth, Victoria.*
1890 †Dalrymple, Thomas, *East London, Cape Colony.*
1879 Dalton, E. H. Goring.
1884 Dangar, Albert A., *Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898 †Daniels, Charles W., M.B., M.R.C.S.E.
1900 Darby, Walter G., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1895 †Darbyshire, Benjamin H., *Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*

Year of Election.

1903 Darling, John, M.P., 64 *Kent Terrace, Norwood, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1902 †Darlot, Leonard H., *Perth, Western Australia.*

1901 Darragh, Rev. John T., B.D., *St. Mary's, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1904 Davenport, Howard, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1902 Davenport, James E., *P.O. Box* 155, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1905 Davey, Arnold E., *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1887 †Davey, Thomas J., 17 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1906 Davey, Tom H., *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1902 Davidson, A. A., A.I.M.M., F.G.S., *Casilla* 6, *Valparaiso, Chile.*

1886 †Davidson, H.E. W. E., C.M.G., *Government House, Mahé, Seychelles* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1881 Davidson, W. M. (*late Surveyor-General*), *Oxley, Brisbane, Queensland*

1898 Davies, Hon. Charles E., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1899 Davies, Clement, *P.O. Box* 155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1901 Davies, Frank A. O., *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1904 Davies, Henry.

1889 Davies, Major J. G., C.M.G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1899 †Davies, Leama Robert, *Karridale, Western Australia.*

1897 Davies, Philip V., *Karridale, Western Australia.*

1886 †Davies, Sir Matthew H., 436 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1886 †Davies, Maurice C., J.P. *Commercial Bank Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*

1897 †Davies, Walter Karri, *P.O. Box* 2040, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1906 Davies, William H., *College House, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1904 Davis, Charles, *P.O. Box* 160, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1908 Davis, Charles G. H., *G.P.O., Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1873 †Davis, N. Darnell, C.M.G.

1875 †Davis, P., "*Natal Witness*" *Office, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1907 Davis, Moss, *Princes Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1902 Davis, Steuart Spencer, *The Treasury, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1907 Davy, Joseph Burtt, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., *Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box* 434, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1905 Dawe, John Grosvenor, *c/o Messrs. Erbe, Wegener & Co , Grand Bassam, Ivory Coast.*

1889 Dawes, Richard St. Mark, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Gawler, South Australia.*

1906 Dawes, William J., *P.O. Box* 301, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1897 Dawson, A. W., *c/o James Dawson, Esq., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1893 †Dawson, W. H., *c/o P.O. Rangoon, Burma.*

1907 Dawson, Wm. Alison, *Geraldine, New Zealand.*

1904 †Day, George Bert, *Resident Engineer's Office, Government Railways, Famagusta, Cyprus.*

1882 Day, William Henry, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1907 Deakin, Hon. Alfred, M.P., 20 *Walsh Street, South Yarra, Melbourne Victoria.*

1902 Deale, Arthur, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1907 Dean, Wm. Markham, *Port Stephens, Falkland Islands.*

1905 Deans, John, *Riccarton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1899 Dease, Patrick Paget, C.E., *Les Sapins, Dinan, France.*
1907 De Beer, Robin B.
1905 †De Boissière, Raoul F., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Suva, Fiji.*
1897 De Hamel, Major H. Barry, *Police Department, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1904 De Kok, Karel B., *P.O. Box* 24, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882 De Lamarre, Louis Bert, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1897 †De Lautour, Brigade-Surgeon Lt.-Colonel Harry A., M.R.C.S., *Reed Street, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1903 De Lissa, Osborne L.
1892 De Mercado, Charles E., J.P., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1895 Delgado, Benjamin N., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1874 Denison, Colonel George T., *Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.*
1904 Dennett, R. E., *Forests Department, Benin City, Southern Nigeria.*
1889 †Denny, F. W. Ramsay, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1906 Denny, George A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1906 Denny, Harry S., *P.O. Box* 4181, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 Dent, R. Court, J.P., *Messrs. Dreyfus & Co., Ltd., East London, Cape Colony.*
1890 Denton, H.E. Sir George C., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Bathurst, Gambia.*
1906 †Denton, Henry, *P.O, Box* 36, *Standerton, Transvaal.*
1881 De Pass, Elliot A., F.R.G.S., *Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1881 De Pass, John, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1907 Derry, B. Graham, *P.O. Box* 6, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1907 Derry, Francis H., *Nelly Mine, Insiza, Rhodesia.*
1904 Descroizilles, Frédéric V., 79 *Rue de Miromesnil, Paris.*
1899 †De Souza, A. J., *P.O. Box* 98, *Shanghai, China.*
1897 De Soysa, Mudaliyar J. W. Charles, M.A., J.P., *Alfred House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1883 De Villiers, Isaac Horak.
1905 De Villiers, Jacobus P., *P.O. Box* 24, *Lower Paarl, Cape Colony.*
1901 †De Waal, David C., *P.O. Box* 97, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1898 De Witt, Anthony M., *Whitehall Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892 De Wolf, James A., M.D., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1887 Dias, Felix Reginald, M.A., LL.M., *District Judge, Kandy, Ceylon.*
1892 †Dibbs, Thomas A., *Commercial Banking Co.,* 347 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 Dickinson, Francis M., *Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1903 Dickson, Alexander, *P.O. Box* 738, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 †Dickson, R. Casimir, *c/o Canadian Pacific Railway, Eholt, British Columbia.*
1889 †Dickson, William Samuel, *Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.*
1893 Dietrich, H., J.P., *P.O. Box* 12, *Zeerust, Transvaal.*
1895 Digby-Jones, C. K., *c/o Jumbo G. M. Co., P.O. Box* 94, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1894 Dixon, George G., C.E., *Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1900 Dixon, James Dickson, J.P., *Suva, Fiji.*
1899 Dixson, Archibald, *Willambong, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 †Dixson, Robert Craig, 45 *Park Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.

1904 | Dobbie, Edward D., *Solicitor-General, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1889 | Dobson, Senator Hon. Henry, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1907 | Docker, His Honour Judge Ernest B., *Eltham, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890 | Docker, Thomas L., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 | Docker, Wilfrid L., *Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1895 | Dollar, Edward, *P.O. Box* 5200, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 | Dolley, Hon. John F., *Blenheim House, Uitenhage, Cape Colony.*
1906 | Dolling, Caledon J. R., *Fraser's Buildings, Longmarket Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896 | Domville, Lieut.-Col. Senator Hon. James, *Rothesay, New Brunswick.*
1907 | Donald, Walter M., *The Treasury, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1906 | Donaldson, John S., *P.O. Box* 1075, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 | Donnellan, Benjamin J., *Water Works, Zwaartkopjes, Transvaal.*
1904 | Donnelly, George P., *Crissoge, Ngatarawa, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1897 | Donovan, Fergus, *P.O. Box* 4, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 | †Donovan, John J., K.C., M.A., LL.D., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906 | Dorning, Edward S., *Dodowah, Gold Coast Colony.*
1905 | Douglas, James Archibald, M.A., *Director of Education, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1904 | Douglas, Robert, "*Star*" *Office, P.O. Box* 1014, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 | Douglass, Edward Wingfield, 68 *Gordon Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1906 | Douglass, James H., *Albany Club, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1896 | Dove, Frederick W., 39 *East Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1903 | Downer, Alfred Wm., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1898 | Downer, Ven. Archdeacon George W., *The Rectory, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1908 | Downer, John, *New Amsterdam, British Guiana.*
1904 | Dowse, Thomas A., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Fernleigh, Levuka, Fiji.*
1903 | †Dowsett, Charles, *c/o Messrs. Attwell & Co., St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1902 | †Doyle, Captain J. J., *s.s.* "*Lagoon*," *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1905 | †Doyle, James Henry, *Invermein, Scone, New South Wales.*
1902 | †Drader, Frank, *Epe, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1900 | †Drader, H. F., *Ploesti, Roumania.*
1901 | Drought, F. A., 380 *Cooper Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1903 | Drought, James J., F.C.S., A.I.M.M., *Molo Station, viâ Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1904 | Drummond, George E., 421 *Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.*
1903 | †Drummond, Lieut.-Colonel Charles H., V.D., *Jamaica.*
1907 | †Drysdale, John Monteith, M.A., *Calle Florida* 77, *Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1880 | Dudley, Cecil.
1906 | Duff, James Erskine, 12 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1889 | Duff, Hon. Robert, M.E.C., *Immigration Agent-General, Georgetown, British Guiana* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1907 | Duffield, Walter Geoffrey, B.A., B.Sc., *Glenelg, South Australia.*
1902 | Duffill, John Henry, C.E., *Town Hall, Durban, Natal.*

Year of Election.

1905 | Duffin, Bruce Wm.
1904 | Duffus, W., *Guardian Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony,*
1902 | †Dugmore, George Egerton, M.L.A., *Indwe, Cape Colony.*
1896 | Duirs, David P., M.D., *P.O. Box* 610, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900 | Duka, Captain A. T., D.S.O., M.A., M.R.C.S.E., *Lismore, New South Wales.*
1907 | †Duly, Captain Charles, D.S.O., *P.O. Box* 131, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1889 | †Dumat, Frank Campbell, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box* 370, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 | Duncan, Alexander M. T., J.P., *Suva, Fiji.*
1899 | Duncan, Alister, *Imperial Maritime Customs, Swatow, China.*
1888 | †Duncan, Andrew H. F., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1905 | †Duncan, Edward, J.P., *Labasa, Macnata, Fiji.*
1904 | Duncan, James Alexr., *Molteno, Cape Colony.*
1883 | Duncan, James Denoon, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1904 | †Duncan, John, *Messrs. Levin & Co., Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1901 | †Duncan, John, *The Grove, Picton, New Zealand.*
1890 | †Duncan, Hon. John J., M.L.C., *Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia.*
1907 | †Duncan, Patrick, C.M.G., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1902 | Duncan, Thomas M., *Messrs. J. C. Juta & Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 | †Duncombe, H. F., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1903 | Duncombe, Walter Kelsall, *1st Grade Financial Assistant, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1901 | Dunlop, J. M. M., LL.D., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1904 | Dunlop, John Sym, *Ashenhurst, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1903 | Dupigny, E. G. Morson, *Resident, Yola, Northern Nigeria.*
1889 | Dupont, Major C. T., *Stadacona, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1905 | During, Abraham A., *Paarl, Cape Colony.*
1893 | Dutton, Henry, *Anlaby, Kapunda, South Australia.*
1906 | Dwyer, Frederick L., B.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1894 | Dyett, Hon. Wm. C. L., M.L.C, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1903 | Dyke, James E., *59 Carlton Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1907 | Dykes, Arthur J., *Railway Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1900 | Dykes, F. J. B., *Warden of Mines, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*

1904 | Eaglesome, John, C.M.G., *Public Works Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*
1894 | Eakin, J. W., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, 12 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1884 | †Eales, William John, *Hyde Park, Madras, India.*
1899 | Eardley-Wilmot, S., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1905 | Earle, Percy M., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1897 | Earle, Robert C., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1908 | Earnshaw, Albert, M.A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Main Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1903 | Earp, Hon. George F., M.L.C., *Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1901 | Easterbrook, Arthur D., *Karonga, Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland.*
1895 | Eastwood, Philip B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1889 †Ebert, Ernest, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1890 †Edgson, Arthur B., *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 †Edington, Thomas D., *Premier Diamond Mining Co., P.O. Box* 148, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900 Edmondson, Cressy S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 Edwards, David R., M.D., *care of Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899 Edwards, Frederic G. H., M.D., *Florida Road, Durban, Natal.*
1897 Edwards, G. Baker, *Grand National Hotel, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1876 †Edwards, Herbert, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1905 Edwards, John Tenison, *Padang Tjermin, Bindjei, Deli, Sumatra.*
1886 Edwards, Nathaniel W., *Nelson, New Zealand.*
1904 †Edwards, W. Moorcroft, *P.O. Box* 37, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
1874 †Edwards, Hon. W. T. A., C.M.G., M.D., *Chambly Villa, Curepipe Road, Mauritius.*
1887 Egan, Charles J., M.D., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
1883 Egerton, H.E. Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Lagos. Southern Nigeria.*
1897 Ehrhardt, Hon. Albert F., *Attorney-General, Suva, Fiji.*
1907 Eldrid, Maitland Ross, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 Elgar, Charles, *Featherston, New Zealand.*
1902 Elgie, S. Kelsey, M.P.S., 47 *Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.*
1907 Eliot, Edward Earlyon, *Provincial Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1882 Elliott, Rev. Canon F. W. T., *St. Michael's Rectory, West Coast, British Guiana.*
1899 Elliot, Leslie.
1905 †Ellis, Henry Reginald, M.B., M.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1907 Ellison, Charles, *Dunblane, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1894 Elmslie, Christopher Tatham, 39 *Norwich Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902 Elwin, Rt. Rev. Edmund H., M.A., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, Bishop's Court, Sierra Leone.*
1903 Embling, James, *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1889 †Engelken, Emil William, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
1897 †English, Thomas Rowe, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1883 Escott, H.E. Sir E. Bickham Sweet, K.C.M.G., *Government House, St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).*
1902 Espeut, Claude V., *Public Works Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1902 Espeut, Reginald Wm., C.E., *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1897 †Essien, Albert Duke, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 †Essery, Edwin, J.P., *Riet Valley, Umhlali, viâ Durban, Natal.*
1897 Esuman-Gwira, John Buckman, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1902 Etlinger, Thomas E., C.E., *Mutual Buildings, Durban, Natal.*
1901 Evans, Franklyn S., *Bulawayo Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1880 Evans, Hon. Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., *Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.*

Year of Election.

1889 | Evans, J. Emrys, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 | Evans, Lewis, *Benoni, Transvaal.*
1902 | †Evans, Maurice S., C.M.G., M.L.A., J.P., *Hill Crest, Berea Ridge, Durban, Natal.*
1897 | Evans, Samuel, 15 *Saratoga Avenue, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1906 | Evans, Walter Bowen, *Daylesford, Victoria.*
1890 | Evans, William Gwynne, *P.O. Box* 558, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 | †Eversfield, Captain George A., *c/o Post Office, Calgary, N.W.T., Canada*
1903 | †Eves, Captain Hubert E., J.P., *Arntully, Cedar Valley P.O., Jamaica.*
1908 | Ewart, John Skirving, K.C., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1907 | Ewbank, Wm Withers, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1903 | †Ewens, Creasy, 36 *Queen's Road, Hong Kong.*
1906 | †Ewing, Wm. Leckie, *Rupurara, Inyanga, Rhodesia.*

1900 | Fadelle, Edward, C.E., *Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1887 | Fairbairn, George, M.P., *care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1907 | Fairbairn, James, *P.O. Box* 3182, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 | Fairbridge, William E., *Argus Printing and Publishing Co., P.O. Box* 1014, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1891 | Fairfax, Geoffrey E., *Barrister-at-Law, Elaine, New South Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898 | †Fairfax, James Oswald, *Koorali, Wolseley Road, Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 | Fairfax, Sir James R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1879 | Faithfull, Robert L., M.D., 5 *Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906 | Falck, Anosi, *Postmaster-General, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1889 | †Farquharson, Arthur W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1896 | †Farquharson, John C., J.P., *Garland Grove, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
1886 | †Faulkner, Enoch, *District Commissioner, Waterloo, Sierra Leone.*
1892 | †Faulkner, Frederick C., M.A., *The High School, Perth, Western Australia.*
1890 | Fawcett, James Hart, *c/o Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., Equitable Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1902 | Fawns, Sydney, *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1888 | Fell, Henry, *Cleveland House, Alexandra Road, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1906 | †Fell, W. Scott, *Kilcreggan, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1907 | Felton, Wm. Bertles, *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1889 | †Ferguson, James E. A., M.B., C.M., *Eccles, East Bank, Demerara, British Guiana.*
1897 | Ferguson, James Finlay, *Kenilworth, Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.*
1890 | †Ferguson, James, *P.O. Box* 98, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1879 | †Ferguson, Hon. John, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1907 | Ferguson, Ronald H., *Alderley, Rosmead Place, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1907 | Fernando, H. Marcus, M.D., B.Sc., *General Civil Hospital, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1892 | †Ferreira, Antonio F.

Year of Election.

1907 Fetherstonhaugh, Cuthbert, *Summerland, Okanagan Valley, British Columbia.*
1901 Fettes, Alexander, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1890 †Field, A. Percy, *P.O. Box* 154, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1895 †Fielding, Hon. William S., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1873 Fife, George R., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1881 †Finaughty, H. J.
1901 Finch, Barnard, *Masonic Hotel, Durban, Natal.*
1905 Finch, George G., *P.O. Box* 233, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1876 Finlayson, J. Harvey, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895 Finlayson, Lieut.-Colonel Robert A., C.M.G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 †Finnie, J. P., *P.O. Box* 46, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1903 Firmin, Cecil H., *Government Railway, Bo, Sierra Leone.*
1896 †Firminger, Rev. Walter K., B.D., M.A., *care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.*
1901 †Fisher, Herbert S.
1906 Fisher, Hubert C., *P.O. Box* 665, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 Fisher, James B., 197 *Gloucester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1893 Fisher, John Meadows, 39 *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 Fisher, Norman R., B.Sc., M.E., *St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1881 †Fisken, John Inglis, *Corrabert, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1901 FitzGerald, George L., C.E., *The Foliage, San Fernando, Trinidad.*
1902 FitzGerald, O'Connell, *Crane House, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1900 †FitzPatrick, Sir J. Percy, M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887 †Flack, Joseph H., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1900 †Flegeltaub, Walter, 96 *King Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892 †Fleischack, Albert R., *P.O. Box* 64, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
1897 Fleming, Charles D., J.P., *Mining Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1880 Fleming, John, *Charlotte Town, Grenada.*
1900 Fleming, John M., *Great Diamond Estate, British Guiana.*
1896 †Fleming, Richard, *P.O. Box* 393, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1878 Fleming, Sir Sandford, K.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada* (*Corresponding Sec.*).
1903 Fleming, Thomas, *Good Hope, Boston, Natal.*
1900 Fletcher, Franklyn H.
1888 Fletcher, William, *P.O. Box* 670, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1902 †Fletcher, Wm. Horton, *c/o* 28 *Janie Street, Jeppes, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 †Flint, Captain Wm. Raffles, *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1884 Floyd, Rev. William, *Levuka, Fiji.*
1905 Foran, W. Robert de B., *Police Force, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1904 †Forbes, Capt. David, D.S.O., *Swazi Coal Mines, Athole, Swaziland, South Africa.*
1885 †Forbes, Fredk. William, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 Forbes, Gordon S. Drummond, M.L.C , D.S.O., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1883 †Forbes, Henry, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889 †Ford, James P.
1889 Ford, Joseph C., 117 *Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1896 †Forde, Robert M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Principal Medical Officer, Freetown, Sierra Leone* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

Year of Election.

1882 †Foreman, Joseph, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 215 *Macquarie Street, Sydney New South Wales.*

1906 Forin, His Honour Judge J. A., *Nelson, British Columbia.*

1881 †Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G., M.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*

1891 Forster, Julius J.

1906 Forsyth, William T., *P.O. Box* 1724, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1890 Fortuno, Joseph, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1908 Forwood, Walter W., J.P., *Hindley Street West, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1903 Foster, Edgar W., *Forestry Department, Benin City, Southern Nigeria.*

1883 Fowler, Alpin Grant, M.Inst.C.E., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1888 Fowler, George M., C.M.G.

1889 †Fowler, James, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1903 Fox, Hon. George, M.L.C., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Gordon Street, Suva, Fiji.*

1906 Fox, John, *G.P.O., Colombo, Ceylon.*

1904 †Fox-Decent, Thomas, 354 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*

1898 †Foxon, Frank E., *Resident Magistrate, Ixopo Division, Natal.*

1893 Frames, Percival Ross, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1905 Francis, Percy J., *Union-Castle S.S. Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1892 Frankland, Frederick W., *New York Life Insurance Company, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.*

1895 Franks, Godfrey F., M.A., *Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1886 Fraser, Charles A., *Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahamas.*

1907 Fraser, Frank, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1903 †Fraser, Sir John George, M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 250, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1896 Fraser, James L., *P.O. Box* 429, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1898 †Fraser, Joseph, *Pitakande Estate, Matale, Ceylon.*

1895 Fraser, Malcolm A. C., *Registrar-General, Perth, Western Australia.*

1907 Fraser, Wm. King, *Resident, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*

1893 Fraser, William Percy, *P.O. Box* 26, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1900 Fredericks, J. Harold, *Offin River Gold Estates, Ltd., Dunkwa, viâ Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*

1907 Fredericks, Maurice, *Bank of British West Africa, Bathurst, Gambia.*

1904 Freeman, T. Kyffin, F.G.S., F.S.S., *St. Johns, Newfoundland.*

1906 †Fremantle, John Morton, *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*

1902 Frere, Allan Gray, 86*th Carnatic Infantry, Orai, Jalaon District, U.P., India.*

1900 Frere, Harold Arthur, *Superintendent of Prisons, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1907 Frere, Noel Grey, *Société du Béhéra, Alexandria, Egypt.*

1894 Fricker, William C., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1905 Friedlander, Charles, *Victoria Chambers, Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1908 Frodsham, Right Rev. George H., M.A., D.D., *Lord Bishop of North Queensland, Bishop's Lodge, Townsville, Queensland.*

1896 †Frood, Thomas Morton, M.D., *P.O. Box* 1032, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1882 Frost, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*

1906 †Fry, Harold A., *P.O. Box* 46, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1902 Fulford, Harry E., C.M.G., *H.B.M. Consul-General, Mukden, China.*

Year of Election.

1889 †Fuller, Alfred W., *Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.*
1900 Fulton, Herbert Valpy, *Outram, Otago, New Zealand.*
1906 Furley, John Talfourd, *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1901 Fynn, Charles Gawler, *Native Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1878 †Fysh, Hon. Sir Philip O., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1902 Gabbett, Gerald F. A., *Marine Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*
1908 Gabriel, E. Vivian, C.V.O., *Government Secretariat, Calcutta.*
1908 Gadd, Selby Montague, J.P., *Springfield P.O., Tafelberg, Cape Colony.*
1892 †Gaikwad, Shrimant Sampatrao K., M.R.I., M.R.A.S., *c/o Shri Sayagi Library, Baroda, India.*
1884 Gaisford, Henry, *Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.*
1899 Galletly, Archibald J.C., *Bank of Montreal, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1900 †Gallewski, Maurice, *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901 †Galpin, George Luck, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Cradock Place, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1908 Gamble, Oswald, *Police Force, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1899 Ganado, Robert F., LL.D., 27 *Strada Zaccaria, Valletta, Malta.*
1905 Gardiner, George, *Government Storekeeper, Suva, Fiji.*
1887 Garland, Walter F., M.Inst.C.E., *Tapah, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1905 †Garlick, John, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1907 Garnett, George R., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1887 Garnett, Harry, *c/o Trinidad Sugar Co., Apartado 55, Trinidad, Cuba.*
1906 Garraway, David G., I.S.O., *Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1902 Gaselee, General Sir Alfred, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., *Eastern Command, c/o Railway Mail Service, India.*
1888 Gaskin, Hon. C. P., M.C.P., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
1903 †Gasson, George H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1904 Gatland, George J., *P.O. Box 278, Durban, Natal.*
1897 Gau, Julius, *P.O. Box 209, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1906 Gault, Alexander, *Suva, Fiji.*
1908 Gavin, Norman A., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 †Gay, Arnold E., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
1902 †Gay, George Sinclair, *Coronado, San Diego County, California, U.S.A.*
1893 Geary, Alfred, *Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.*
1897 Gee, George F., *care of National Bank of New Zealand, Limited, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1903 Gemmell, Hugh B., *Government Railways, P.O. Box 176, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1886 George, Arthur, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1902 George, Edward C. S., C.I.E., *G.P.O., Rangoon, Burma.*
1894 Gibbon, Charles, *Goonambil, Wattegama, Ceylon.*
1885 Gibbon, W. D., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
1897 Gibbons, Major Alfred St. Hill, F.R.G.S., *Pemba, North-Western Rhodesia.*
1904 Gibbs, Clement M., *c/o Messrs. H. Bevern & Co., 31 Long Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1897 | Gibbs, Isaac, *New Zealand Shipping Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1897 | †Gibbs, John, *P.O. Box* 74, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1907 | Giblin, Alfred, *Te Aute, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1904 | †Giblin, John Scruby, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1908 | †Gibson-Carmichael, H.E. Sir Thomas D., Bart., *Government House, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1905 | Gibson, Frederick A., I.S.O.
1889 | Gibson, Harry, J.P., *P.O. Box* 1643, *and* 92 *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1908 | Giddy, Lennox S., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1896 | Gideon, D. S., J.P., *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*
1905 | †Gilchrist, Thomas B., M.D., *P.O. Box* 161, *Fordsburg, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 | Giles, Hew O'Halloran, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1898 | Giles, Thomas O'Halloran, M.A., LL.B., 23 *Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1905 | Giles, Wm. Anstey, M.B.C.M., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1903 | Gilfillan, Alexander, B.Sc., *P.O. Box* 157, *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.*
1904 | †Gilfillan, Douglas F., *P.O. Box* 1397, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 | Gilfillan, Edward T., *Conway P.O., Middelburg, Cape Colony.*
1887 | Gillespie, Robert, *Montalto, Grace Park, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1891 | †Gillespie, Robert K., J.P., *Englewood, Inverleigh, Victoria.*
1902 | Gillott, Arthur G. M., *Casilla* 385, *San José, Costa Rica.*
1892 | Gillott, Hon. Sir Samuel, 9 *Brunswick St., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1900 | Gilmour, David W., *Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1889 | †Girdlestone, Major Nelson S., *c/o Standard Bank, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1907 | Girouard, H.E. Lt.-Colonel Sir Percy, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Government House, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1895 | †Gisborne, Dudley G., *P.O. Box* 104, *Pietersburg, Transvaal.*
1906 | Gladwyn, William T., *Liberator Mine, St. Helens, Tasmania.*
1877 | †Glanville, Thomas, *Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.*
1901 | Glasier, F. Bedford, *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1906 | Gledden, Robert, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1905 | †Glenny, Thomas A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901 | Gloag, Andrew, J.P. *Clontarf Villa, Park Drive, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1901 | †Gloag, Durant, *Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
1902 | Glynn, Henry Thomas, *Huntingdon Hall, Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
1902 | Goddard, Frederick D., *Queen's Building, Praya, Hong Kong.*
1907 | Godden, H. Danvers, D.D.S., *The Albany, Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1900 | Godfrey, George, *Strathmore, Fitzroy St., St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1895 | †Godfrey, Joseph James, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1906 | Godsall, Robert S., M.B., C.M., *Toowoomba, Queensland.*
1906 | Godwin, Edwin H., *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1903 | Goldie, Amyas Leigh, *P.O. Box* 1975, *Goldfield, Nevada, U.S.A.*
1895 | Goldie, A. R., *c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1908 | Golding-Bird, Very Rev. Dean Cyril H., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*

Year of Election.

1896 Goldmann, Richard, M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 2424, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 Goldreich, Samuel, *P.O. Box* 933, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 Goldsmith, Henry E., F.R.M.S., *Royal Engineers' Office, Hong Kong.*
1902 †Goldsmith, Thomas, *Kroonstad, Orange River Colony.*
1906 Golledge, George H., *Gikiyanakanda, Neboda, Ceylon.*
1901 Gomes, Harris Lloyd, *Government Railways, Papar, British North Borneo.*
1907 Gomm, Harry H., *H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Curityba, Brazil.*
1878 Goode, Charles H., 48 *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1893 †Goode, William Hamilton, *P.O. Box* 176, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1907 Goodfellow, Adam A. G., *London and River Plate Bank, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1899 Goodridge, Hon. A. F., *St. Johns, Newfoundland.*
1888 Goold-Adams, H.E. Major Sir Hamilton J., G.C.M.G., C.B., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1891 †Gordon, John, *Messrs. D. & W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889 †Gordon, W. Gordon, *Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad.*
1885 Gordon, William Montgomerie, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.*
1895 Gore, Lt.-Colonel Hon. J. C., *Receiver-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1891 Gorton, Lieut.-Colonel Edward, J.P., *Rangiatea, Bulls, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1900 Gosling, J. T., *Postmaster-General, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1900 Goulter, Herbert H., *Barrister-at-Law, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
1898 Gouriay, William Dickson, *Dock Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1907 Graaff, Hon. Jacobus A. C., M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1902 Gradwell, William B., J.P., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1889 Graham, Francis G. C., C.C. and R.M., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1908 Graham, Frank J. G., *Chiromo, Nyasaland.*
1908 Graham, Joseph Wm., *Government Railway, Ibadan, Southern Nigeria.*
1889 †Graham, Woodthorpe T., J.P., *P.O. Box* 1155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1899 †Grain, Ernest A., *P.O. Manly, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 Grant, Donald A., *c/o Messrs. Wilkinson & Lavender*, 12 *Spring Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 †Grant, Duncan, *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1879 †Grant, E. H.
1889 Grant, Hon. Henry E. W., *Colonial Secretary, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1896 Grant, Sir James A., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.G.S., 150 *Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1904 Grant, P. H. A., *Assistant District Commissioner, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
1877 Grant, Colonel Thomas Hunter, *c/o William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.*
1905 †Grant, Wm. Lawson, M.A., *Toronto, Canada.*
1890 Grant-Dalton, Alan, M.Inst.C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief, Government Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1906 Grassick, Peter A., *Calle Florida* 77, *Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1897 Graves, Somerset H., 179 *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1884 Gray, Hon. George W., 448 *Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1906 Gray, Melville, *Timaru, New Zealand.*
1907 †Gray, Robert, *Ellerslie, Gourton P.O., Natal.*
1888 †Gray, Robert, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.

1907 Gray, St. George, B.A., M.B., *Senior Medical Officer, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*

1892 Gray, Wentworth D., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1887 †Greathead, John Baldwin, M.B. C.M. (Edin.), *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

1902 Greaves, Captain William A. B., *Newbold, Clarence River, New South Wales.*

1897 Grech, Salvatore, M.D., 31 *Strada Mezzodi, Valletta, Malta.*

1888 †Green, David, *Ferndale Villa, Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*

1896 Green, Frank J.

1905 †Green, Frank J. H., *P.O. Box* 106, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1903 Green, Helperius R., *Messrs. E. K. Green & Co., Somerset Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1906 Green, Henry, *Mason's Avenue, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1877 †Green, Robert Cottle, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1905 Green, William J., *P.O. Box* 1770, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1880 †Greenacre, Sir Benjamin W., *Durban, Natal.*

1896 Greenacre, Walter, 413 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*

1889 Greene, Colonel Hon. Edward M., K.C., V.D., M.L.A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*

1899 Greene, George, *P.O. Box* 406, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1884 Greene, Molesworth, *Greystones, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1893 †Greenlees, James Neilson, *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1894 †Greenlees, T. Duncan, M.D.

1905 †Greenshields, George, *Douglas Station, Falkland Islands.*

1906 Greenslade, Frederick Wm., *c/o African Association, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*

1895 Greenwood, G. Dean, J.P., *Teviotdale, Amberley, Canterbury, New Zealand.*

1896 Greig, George, *Laxapana, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*

1903 Grell, Charles H., *Clapham House, Dominica, West Indies.*

1903 Grenfell, Arthur Pascoe.

1895 Grey, Major Raleigh, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1881 †Grey-Wilson, H.E. Sir William, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.*

1907 Grey, Wulff Henry, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1879 †Grice, John, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1885 Griffin, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Assistant Principal Medical Officer, Torrington Place, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1882 †Griffith, Hon. Horace M. Brandford, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Bathurst, Gambia.*

1881 Griffith, The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel W., G.C.M.G., *Chief Justice, Federal High Court, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1883 †Griffith, His Honour Chief Justice Sir William Brandford, B.A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1901 †Griffiths, Harry D., A.R.S.M., M.I.M.E., &c., *P.O. Box* 2146, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1900 Griffiths, Captain J. Norton, J.P., F.G.S., M.I.M.M., *Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.*

1889 †Griffiths, Thomas Griff, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1890 Grimani, Edmund Hornby, *Tamsui, Formosa, China.*

Year of Election.

1896 GRIMMER, WM. P., *P.O. Box* 174, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 GRIMSHAW, HERBERT C. W., B.A., *Assistant District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1884 †GRIMWADE, F. S., *Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1904 GRIMWADE, MAJOR HAROLD W., A.F.A., *Waveney, Hampden Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1897 GRINTER, REV. CANON JOHN, *The Rectory, San José, Costa Rica.*
1905 GROOM, THOMAS F., *Moreton Bay Oyster Co., Eagle Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1897 †GROVE, DANIEL, *Bank Chambers, Vryheid, Natal.*
1905 GROVES, THOMAS, A.M.I.Mech.E., *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1906 GROWDER, JOHN, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, K.C., *Alexandra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1902 GUBBAY, R. A., 3 *Queen's Buildings, Hong Kong.*
1884 GUERITZ, H.E. E. P., *Government House, Sandakan, British North Borneo* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1908 GÜNTHER, WILLIAM J. W., *Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Pyrmont, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1903 GUPPY, ROBERT, *Post Office, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1889 †GUTHRIE, ADAM W., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1905 GUTHRIE, JAMES, *P.O. Box* 581, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 †GUTHRIE-SMITH, H., *Tutira, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1903 GUTTMANN, JOSEPH T., *P.O. Box* 942, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1890 †HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1895 †HACKER, REV. WILLIAM J., *Edendale, Natal.*
1907 HACKETT, HON. JOHN W., M.L.C., LL.D., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1895 HADDON-SMITH, HON. G. B., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1902 HADDON-SMITH, HENRY B., *Govt. Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1902 HAES, ARTHUR, *P.O. Box* 198, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1894 HAGGART, E. A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, *Rotherwood*, 107 *Redpath Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1905 HAINES, ROBERT T., 5 *Union Street, Windsor, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1893 †HAINS, HENRY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 HALL, REV. ALFRED, *City Baptist Church, Durban, Natal.*
1907 †HALL, FREDERICK T., *Hong Kong Club, Hong Kong.*
1897 HALL, GODFREY, *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1887 HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908 HALLIDAY, JAMES MELMORE, *British North Borneo.*
1901 †HALLIFAX, JAMES W., *George Town, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1885 HAMILTON, C. BOUGHTON, C.M.G.
1894 HAMILTON, HENRY DE COURCY.
1897 HAMILTON, H. W. B., *Hannan's Club, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1889 HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Yokohama, Japan.*
1905 HAMILTON, ROBERT W. GRIEVE, R.D.S.
1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Bank of Madras, Madras.*

Year of Election.

1888 †Hampson, B., 33 *Mutual Buildings, Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*

1888 †Hampson, J. Atherton, *Hampson's Buildings, South St., Durban, Natal.*

1897 Hanbury-Williams, Colonel John, C.V.O., C.M.G., *Government House, Ottawa, Canada.*

1895 Hancock, H. R., *National Mutual Buildings, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1897 †Hancock, Strangman, *Jumpers Deep, Limited, Cleveland, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1899 †Hancock, Sydney, 10 *Queen's Gardens, Hong Kong.*

1904 Hand, Cecil, *c/o Messrs. Rolfe, Crang & Co.*, 40 *Strand Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1907 †Hands, George E., *P.O. Box* 46, *Durban, Natal.*

1885 †Hanington, Ernest B. C., M.D., *Victoria, British Columbia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1897 †Hankin, Christopher L.

1900 Hanna, James C., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1885 †Hannam, Charles, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1906 Hannon, P. J., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1889 †Hansen, Viggo J., *Market Square, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1908 Harcourt, John B., *Wellington, New Zealand.*

1888 †Hardie, William, *Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.*

1907 †Harding, J. Walden, *Mount Vernon, Waipukurau, New Zealand.*

1889 †Hards, Harry H., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

1886 Hardwicke, Edward A., L.R.C.P., J.P., *Havermere, Howick Falls, Natal.*

1898 Hardy, John, *Printing Office Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1883 Harel, Phillibert C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequebo, British Guiana.*

1893 Harford, Frederick, *St. Andrew's, Grenada.*

1902 Harmsworth, Capt. Alfred C., J.P., *Riversmead, Norvals Pont, Cape Colony.*

1904 Harney, Hon. Edward A. St. Aubyn, *Perth, Western Australia.*

1882 †Harper, Charles, M.L.A., J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia.*

1903 Harper, Charles H., B.A., *Colonial Secretariat, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1904 Harper, J. Peascod, F.R.G.S., *Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States.*

1906 †Harper, Kenneth J., *Matale, Ceylon.*

1884 Harper, Hon. Robert, M.P., *Myoora, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1881 †Harris, Lieut.-Colonel David, C.M.G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1907 Harris, Edward, *Pleasant Valley, Geraldine, New Zealand.*

1883 †Harris, Henry William J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1897 Harris, Saul, *P.O. Box* 1473, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1903 †Harris, Wm. Duckett, *Harris Dale, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*

1890 †Harrison, Frank, *Nictaux Falls, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.*

1905 Harrison, George A., *Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.*

1892 Harrison, J. H. Hugh, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Colonial Surgeon, Belize, British Honduras.*

1889 †Harrison, J. Spranger.

1907 †Harrison, William Ewart, *Sierra Leone Coaling Co., Bo, Sierra Leone Protectorate.*

1906 Harriss, Richard H., *P.O. Box* 6398, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*

1896 Harrisson, Sydney T., C.M.G.

1902 Hart, Peter Francis, *Kelton, Arthur Street, Surrey Hills Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.

1905 HARTLEY, CLEMENT PERCY, *P.O. Box* 70, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*

1902 HARTLEY, JAMES H., *Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1905 HARVEY, HENRY FREDERICK, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*

1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., 14 *National Mutual Buildings, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1898 HARVEY, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*

1904 HARVEY, WILLIAM S., 113 *Calle Victoria, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*

1901 HARWIN, JOHN, *Sans Souci, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1903 HARWOOD, HON. THOMAS C., M.L.C., *Geelong, Victoria.*

1902 †HASSALL, RAYMOND L., 9 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1906 HASTINGS, CAPTAIN WILFRID C. N., D.S.O., *Bathurst, Gambia.*

1906 HATCH, JOHN LENNARD, *Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box* 434, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1898 †HATHORN, FERGUS A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*

1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., K.C., M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 3, *Maritzburg, Natal.*

1900 †HATHORN, K. HOWARD, B.A., *P.O. Box* 3, *Maritzburg, Natal.*

1904 HAWES, CECIL E., *Legislative Assembly Chambers, Pretoria, Transvaal* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1889 †HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*

1897 HAWKER, MICHAEL S., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*

1897 HAWKER, RICHARD M., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*

1898 HAWKINS, ISAAC T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1894 HAWTAYNE, MAJOR T. M. (*N. Staff. Regt.*), *Moolton, India.*

1900 †HAY, HARRY ALGERNON, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*

1880 †HAY, HENRY, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*

1895 HAY, JAMES DOUGLAS, *Cue, Western Australia.*

1897 HAY, JAMES M. ALLAN, *P.O. Box* 48, *Maritzburg, Natal.*

1891 †HAY, SIR JOHN, LL.D., *Crow's Nest, North Sydney, New South Wales.*

1878 †HAY, WILLIAM, *Wyuna, Black Street, Brighton, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1905 †HAYDON, LEONARD G., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., *Port Health Office, Point, Durban, Natal.*

1901 HAYES-SADLER, H.E. LIEUT. COL. SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Nairobi, British East Africa.*

1899 HAYFORD, REV. MARK C., D.D., F.R.G.S., *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

1905 HAYLES, HARRY S. H., *Taquah & Abosso G.M.Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*

1908 HAYNES, ALWYN S., *Civil Service, Perak, Federated Malay States.*

1901 HAYTER, A. C., *Transcontinental Telegraph Co., Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*

1899 †HAYWARD, FRANK E., *Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*

1889 †HAZELL, CHARLES S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1897 †HEAD, WM. BEACHY, *P. O. Box* 1146, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1902 †HEATLIE, ARTHUR, B.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*

1891 HEBDEN, GEORGE H., *Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.*

1886 †HEBRON, HON. A. S., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1891 HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., *Villa Nelson, Valescure, St. Raphael, France.*

Year of Election.

1903 Hedley, T. Lietch, *Cape Forage Co., Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1906 Hedstrom, Hon. John Maynard, M.L.C., *Levuka, Fiji.*
1889 Hely-Hutchinson, H.E. The Hon. Sir Walter F., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1886 †Hemery, Percy, *Assistant Receiver-General, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1881 Hemming, John, *Mayfield, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1902 Hemmens, Captain R. A., *Commissioner's Office, P.O. Box* 4, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1889 Henderson, Hon. Samuel, M.L.C., *Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.*
1906 †Henderson, Thomas R., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1900 †Henderson, Thomson, *National Bank, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1896 Hendriks, A. J., *Black River, Jamaica.*
1906 †Hennah, Henry H., *Port Stephens, Falkland Islands.*
1891 †Hennessy, David V., M.L.A., J.P., *Sydenham, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1896 Henry, Hon. John, C.M.G., *Devonport West, Tasmania.*
1902 Henshall, Thomas, *Postmaster, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1899 †Herbert, Reginald F. de Courcy, J.P., *Plantation Springlands, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1904 Herrick, Edward J., *Tautane, Herbertville, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1904 Herrick, F. D., *Tautane, Herbertville, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1903 Hershensohn, Allan C., *P.O. Box* 2540, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 Hertslet, Percy, I.S.O., J.P., *Collector of Customs, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 Heussler, Christian A.
1904 †Hewat, John, M.B., M.L.A., *Woodstock, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893 Hewick, Hon. Mr. Justice John E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1907 Heyman, Julius N., *Premier Mine, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1906 Heys, Frederick T., *P.O. Box* 167, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1900 Hickman, W. Albert, B.Sc., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
1898 Hicks, Herbert G.
1888 †Hiddingh, J. M. F.
1886 †Hiddingh, Michael, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893 Hiddingh, William, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1907 Higginson, R. C., *Suva, Fiji.*
1883 †Highett, John Moore.
1903 Hildreth, Captain Harold C., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., *Mayinyo, Upper Burma.*
1892 Hill, Charles Wm., *Postmaster-General, Gibraltar.*
1908 Hill, Wm. Carey, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1908 Hill, William H. F., *Railway Department, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
1902 Hill, J. Woodward, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Caixa* N. 308, *Manaos, Amazonas, Brazil.*
1901 Hill, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Alexander, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1887 Hill, Luke M., M.Inst.C.E., *Town Hall, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1888 †Hill, Thomas Heslop, *Sungei Ujong, Federated Malay States.*
1891 Hill, Wardrop M., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1900 †Hilliard, Charles H., *Resident Magistrate, Hanover, Cape Colony.*
1904 Hillman, Selig, *P.O. Box* 2954, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1904 | Hillman, Wolf, *P.O. Box* 2954, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 | Hills, T. Agg, *Royal Insurance Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1898 | †Hilton, Thomas J., *York Island, Sherbro, Sierra Leone.*
1903 | Hirsch, August, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1902 | †Hirschhorn, Friedrich, 10 *Christian Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1904 | Hirtzel, Clement, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1888 | †Hitchins, Charles, M.L.A., *African Boating Co., Point, Durban, Natal.*
1897 | Hitchins, John F., *Penlee, Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.*
1904 | Hixson, Edward M., C.E.
1906 | Hobbs, Major Joseph J. Talbot, *Cottlesloe, Western Australia.*
1902 | Hochschild, Sigmund, *P.O. Box* 25, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1902 | Hocken, Thomas M., M.R.C.S.E., F.L.S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1902 | †Hockly, Daniel Edward, *East London, Cape Colony.*
1906 | Hodder, Samuel, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908 | Hodgett, E. C., *Bank of Nigeria, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*
1884 | Hodgson, H.E. Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1907 | Hodgson, Thomas, *Northern Boot Manufacturing Co., Hobson Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1894 | †Hoey, Ung Bok.
1897 | †Hofmeyr, Henry J., B.A., *P.O. Box* 3357, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 | Hofmeyr, Hon. J. H., *Avond Rush, Stephan Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1882 | Holdsworth, John, *Swarthmoor, Havelock North, Napier, New Zealand.*
1894 | Hole, Hugh Marshall, *Civil Commissioner, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1907 | Holford, William G., *Anglo-French Exploration Co., P.O. Box* 2927, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 | Holland, Cuyler A., *care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.*
1901 | Holland, Charles Theodore, J.P., *c/o Charterland Goldfields, Limited, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1903 | Hollander, Felix Charles, *P.O. Box* 228, *Durban, Natal.*
1889 | †Hollins, Richard R., *P.O. Box* 289, *Johannesburg, Transvaal and Pretoria.*
1896 | †Hollis, Hon. A. Claud, M.L.C., *Secretary for Native Affairs, Nairobi, East Africa.*
1904 | Holmes, Charles William, 202 *Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1904 | Holmes, Francis A., M.R.C.S.E., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1907 | Holmes, Harry G., *Public Works Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1889 | Holmes, John R., B.L., *District Judge, Nicosia, Cyprus* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1902 | Holmes, Wm. J., *Upington, Cape Colony.*
1891 | Holroyd, Hon. Justice Sir Edward D., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1887 | †Holt, Walter H., J.P., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1907 | Holway, Thomas B., 1753 *Calle Charcas, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1889 | †Homan, Leonard E. B., *P.O. Box* 178, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 | Hood, A. Jarvie, M.B., C.M., 127 *Macquarie St., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898 | Hood, Wm. Acland, *c/o Bank of British North America, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1904 | †Hooke, Augustus, Jr., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902 | Hooper, Raymond E., 364 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*

Year of Election.

1884 †Hope, C. H. S.

1884 †Hope, James William, M.R.C.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*

1888 Hopley, Hon. Mr. Justice William M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1883 †Hordern, Edward Carr, 211 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1897 †Hordern, Samuel, *Retford Hall, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1901 †Hornby, William F., *Chellow Dean, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1898 Hornby-Porter, Charles, *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1905 Horton, Robert C., "*N. Z. Herald*," *Auckland, New Zealand.*

1896 Hosken, William, M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 667, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1884 †Hosmer, Lt.-Colonel Edward A. C., *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*

1900 Hough, T. F., 8 *Des Vœux Rd. Central, Hong Kong.*

1894 Howard, John Wm., *c/o* "*Natal Mercury*," *Durban, Natal.*

1907 Howse, Major Neville R., V.C., F.R.C.S.E., *Orange, New South Wales.*

1904 Hoy, G. Frederick, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1903 †Hoyle, James Johnson, *P.O. Box* 744, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1903 †Hubbard, Arthur G., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1906 Huddart, Lindow H. L., M.A. (Cantab.), A.R.S.M., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.Inst.M.M.

1898 Hudson, His Honour Arthur, *Circuit Judge, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1894 †Hudson, Walter E., *P.O. Box* 189, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1906 Huffam, Sydney, *Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1903 Hughes, Frank G., *Town Hall, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1901 Hughes, Lieut.-Colonel Frederic G., D.A.A.G., 395 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1901 Hughes, Hugh Stanley, *P.O. Box* 593, *Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.*

1907 Hughes, John D., *c/o C.O. West African Frontier Force, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1894 Hulett, George Herbert, *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Verulam, Natal.*

1884 Hulett, Hon. Sir James Liege, M.L.A., J.P., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*

1902 †Hulett, Horace B., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*

1908 Hull, Claude W., *Nigeria Bitumen Corporation, Epe, Southern Nigeria.*

1887 Hull, George H., *The Lodge, Belgravia, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1901 †Hull, Hon. Henry C., M.L.A., *The Treasury, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1903 Hulston, John, *P.O. Box* 92, *Colinton, Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.*

1901 Humby, Albert J., M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1904 Humby, Charles C., *Claremont, Western Australia.*

1901 Humphreys, George, *Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1889 Hunt, Hon. Walter R., *Receiver-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*

1889 Hunter, Sir David, K.C.M.G., *Colinton, Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.*

1884 Hunter, Hamilton, C.M.G., *H.B.M. Consul, Tonga, Friendly Islands.*

1898 †Hunter, James M., *Durban, Natal.*

1896 †Hunter, Thomas A., 27 *Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1903 Hunter, William M., 161 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1897 Hurrell, William, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*

1906 Hussey-Walsh, Major William.

1903 Hutchings, C., *Vita Rewa, Fiji.*

1897 Hutchinson, His Honour Chief Justice Sir Joseph T., M.A., *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1906 Hutchinson, Walter C., *The Treasury, St. Vincent, West Indies.*

1901 Hutson, Hon. Eyre, *Colonial Secretary, Suva, Fiji.*

Year of Election.

1904 Hutt, Edward, J.P., *Maitland, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1906 Hutton, Andries S., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1887 †Hutton, J. Mount, *Johannesburg Club, P.O. Box* 3720, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 Hutton, William, *Resident J.P., Komati Poort, Transvaal.*
1885 †Hyam, Abraham, *P.O. Box* 234, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1897 Ievers, Robert Lancelot, *Mount Ievers, Royal Park, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1904 †Illius, Donald W., *Apartado* 25, *Guanajuato, Mexico.*
1880 Im Thurn, H.E. Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*
1894 †Inglis, James, 60 *York Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 Inglis, Wm. Wood, *P.O. Box* 2056, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901 †Inksetter, Wm. Ellsworth, M.D., *Alajuela, Costa Rica.*
1905 Innes, Sidney North, *Cresswell Downs, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
1895 Inniss, Thomas Walrond, *Britannia Estate, Mauritius.*
1891 I'Ons, Frederick F., *Witwatersrand G.M. Co., P.O. Knights, viâ Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901 Ireland, Professor Alleyne, *St. Botolph Club, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*
1892 Ireland, J. S. A., M.B. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
1908 Ireson, J. Percival, *Moneragalla, Ceylon.*
1891 Irvine, Hans W. H., M.P., *Great Western Vineyard, Victoria.*
1904 †Irvine, Hon. Wm. Hill, K.C., M.P., 462 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1907 Irving, George Clerk, *Department of Telegraphs, Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1897 Isaac, George Michael, *P.O. Box* 3110, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1908 Isaac, Wm. Archer, B.A., M.D., *Molteno, Cape Colony.*
1886 †Isaacs, David, *P.O. Box* 490, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1901 Isemonger, Francis M., *Government Secretariat, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1908 †Isemonger, Robert B., *c/o Standard Bank, P.O. Box* 2135, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 Jack, A. Hill, *Romanoff, Roslyn, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1902 Jack, Wm. Langlands, 60 *Market Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1899 †Jackson, Cecil Gower, J.P., *Magistrate, Weenen, Natal.*
1881 Jackson, H.E. Sir Henry M., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1902 †Jackson, Thomas A., *Native High Court, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1908 Jackson, Wilfrid B., *Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1897 †Jacob, William F., *Feilding, New Zealand.*
1901 Jacobs, David M., *P.O. Box* 230, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1883 †Jacobs, Isaac, *Lyndhurst, Queen's Road, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1904 Jacobs, Simeon, *P.O. Box* 167, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
1897 Jagger, John Wm., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1905 James, Edmund M., 141 *Longmarket Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1876 †James, J. William, F.G.S., *Tanasari, Blakehurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.

1904 James, Sir Walter H., K.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1907 James, W. Herbert, *Erudina, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1905 Jameson, Clarence, *Digby, Nova Scotia*
1895 Jameson, George, *Ellerton, St. Albans, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1904 Jameson, Henry B. L., *Customs Dept., Nassau, Bahamas.*
1899 Jameson, Henry Lyster, M.A., Ph.D.
1881 †Jameson, Rt. Hon. L. S., C.B., M.L.A., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 Jamieson, Edmund C., *P.O. Box* 357, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 Jamieson, George, C.M.G.
1886 †Jamieson, M. B., C.E., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1903 Janion, E. M., *Chartered Bank of India, Singapore.*
1907 Jansen, François J., C.C. & R.M., *Murraysburg, Cape Colony.*
1908 Jardine, Major William, *Craigdhu, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1905 Jayewardene, Don Adrian St.V., *Jayewardene Wallauwa, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1907 Jayewardene, Eugene W., *Advocate, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1904 Jeffares, John L. S., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Komgha, Cape Colony.*
1907 Jellicoe, Edwin G., *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1900 Jenkins, George H. V., *Herbert Park, Armidale, New South Wales.*
1872 †Jenkins, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
1904 †Jenkins, Philip L., *Library Buildings, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1889 †Jeppe, Carl, *Barrister-at-Law, City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1882 †Jeppe, Julius, *Danish Consul,* 32 *Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895 †Jeppe, Julius, Jun., *P.O. Box* 60, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 †Jerome, Charles, *Hazeldene, Park Town, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 Jervoise, G. P. V., *Hoima, Unyoro, Uganda.*
1895 †Joel, Louis, *P.O. Box* 232, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 †Joffe, Max F., *P.O. Box* 326, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1906 Johnson, Captain Arthur E., D.S.O., *Police Department, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1904 Johnson, Edward Angas, M.D , M.R.C.S., 56 *Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1905 Johnson, E. A. Pasha, *Gezireh, Cairo, Egypt.*
1897 Johnson, Hon. Edward O., *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1893 †Johnson, Frank W. F., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1904 Johnson, Percy Viner, *Assistant Resident Magistrate, Ladybrand, Orange River Colony.*
1904 †Johnson, W. C. B., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1907 Johnson, Wilson, *P.O. Box* 3022, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1906 Johnston, Alexander, *Public Works Department, Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1894 Johnston, Hon. C. J., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1896 Johnston, D. Hope, M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, c/o Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 †Johnston, James, J.P., *Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.*
1904 Johnston, James Lyon, *African Banking Corporation, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889 Johnston, Percival, J.P., *care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, Royal Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.

1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1898 JOHNSTONE, GEORGE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 1 *Esplanade East, Calcutta.*
1901 JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, *Hatherley, Homebush Road, Strathfield, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1898 JONES, JAMES, 5 *Commercial Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 †JONES, JOHN R., *P.O. Box* 966, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1882 JONES, OSWALD, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1884 JONES, SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., 16 *College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902 JONES, RODERICK, *Reuter's Telegram Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896 JONES, COMMANDER R. D. PAGET.
1906 JONES, STANLEY R., A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1873 JONES, HON. SYDNEY TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1882 JONES, HIS HONOUR SIR WM. H. HYNDMAN, *Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, Singapore.*
1907 JONKLAAS, RICHARD W., *Malabar Street, Kandy, Ceylon.*
1906 JORDAN, FREDERICK H., 790 *Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1903 JOSEPH, SELIM B., *Club del Progresso, Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1905 JOSKE, ADOLPH B., *Suva, Fiji.*
1899 JUDSON, MAJOR DANIEL, J.P., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1886 JUTA, HON. SIR HENRY H., K.C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1899 †KATER, NORMAN W., M.B., C.M., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 KAUFMAN, ISAAC, *P.O. Box* 4291, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901 †KAYSER, CHARLES F., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1894 †KEENAN, JAMES, F.R.C.S.I., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 KEEP, ERNEST E., *Witch Wood, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria; and Australian Club.*
1905 KEESING, ERNEST A., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1907 KEEVIL, JOHN J., *London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., Santos, Brazil.*
1904 KELLY, BENJAMIN S., 182 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1900 †KELLY, GEORGE C., *Mont Alto, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1896 KELLY, SIR HENRY G.
1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN.
1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, *Northwood, King River, Albany, Western Australia.*
1877 KEMSLEY, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, M.L.C., *Master of the High Court, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1884 KENNY, W., M.D. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
1898 KENWAY, PHILIP T., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1886 KERMODE, ROBERT, *Mona Vale, Tasmania.*
1900 KERR, DAVID, *Strathdon Estate, Hatton, Ceylon.*
1908 KERR, JAMES FALCONER, *c/o Niger Co., Ltd., Egga, Northern Nigeria.*
1903 KERR, JOHN WISHART, M.B., *Government Medical Officer, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1888 †KERRY, T. C., *Sutton Lodge, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1902 †Kessler, Captain Robert C., F.R.G.S., *c/o Messrs. King & Sons, Castle Buildings, Durban, Natal.*

1882 †Keynes, Richard R., *Keyneton, South Australia.*

1906 Keyzer, Siegfried S., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*

1905 Khan, Pestonjee D., *Messrs. Framjee, Bhikajee & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*

1907 Kiddle, J. Beacham, *Moultrassie, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1892 †Kiddle, William, *Walbundrie Station, Albury, New South Wales.*

1886 Kilby, Henry G., *Bentham, Hunters Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1904 Kilpin, Ernest Fuller, C.M.G., *Clerk of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1901 †King, Arthur S., *Nelson, Cairns, Queensland.*

1907 King, Baron Albert, 438 *Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1901 King, Harvey, *Florida, Linea à Limon, Costa Rica.*

1907 King, Joseph A., *Crown Solicitor, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1898 †King, Kelso, 120 *Pitt St., Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*

1905 Kingsley, George E., *Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.*

1901 †Kirkcaldy, Wm. Melville, F.S.S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1897 †Kirker, James, *South British Insurance Co., Auckland, New Zealand.*

1897 Kirton, Captain George, *Feilding, New Zealand.*

1894 Kitchen, John H., *c/o The Sydney Soap and Candle Co., Ltd.*, 365 *Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1886 Kither, William, *Glenelg, South Australia.*

1878 Knevett, J. S. K. de, 2 *Rue de Loxum, Brussels.*

1903 Knipe, Captain Roderick E., *Naval and Military Club*, 178 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1883 Knight, Arthur, *Grassdale, River Valley Road, Singapore.*

1902 †Knights, Richard, A.M.Inst.C.E., *c/o Corporation of Western Egypt, Ltd., Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, Egypt.*

1902 †Knobel, Johan B., M.B., L.R.C.S., *P.O. Box* 179, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1887 Knox, Hon. William, M.P., 74 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1893 †Kœnig, Paul, *Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*

1890 †Köhler, Hon. Charles W. H., M.L.C., *Riverside, Paarl, Cape Colony.*

1890 †Kothari, Jehangir H., *Karachi, India.*

1902 Kregor, C. H., *P.O. Box* 267, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1876 †Kriel, Rev. H. T., *Worcester, Cape Colony.*

1889 †Kuhr, Henry R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1902 Laborde, Arthur L. C., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1907 Lafleur, Eugene, K.C., *New York Life Buildings, Montreal, Canada.*

1904 Lamb, Henry J., *P.O. Box* 1244, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1889 Lamb, Tompson, *Liverpool Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1905 Lambert, J. A. Peyton, *Assistant Treasurer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1880 Lamprey, Lieut.-Colonel J. J., R.A.M.C., F.R.G.S.

1902 Lance, Charles C., 113 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1898 †Lance, William F., M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 744, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1880 Landale, Alexander, *Aroona, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1885 Landale, R. Hunter, *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*

1901 Landau, Morris M., *P.O. Box* 347, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1900 Lane, Hon. Zebina, M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*

Year of Election.

1884 †Lang, William A., *Carlaminda, Cooma, New South Wales.*
1894 Langdale, Frederick Lenox, F.R.G.S, *Wakaya, Fiji.*
1897 Langdon, Charles P., 122 *William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1902 †Langdon, William Churchward, J.P., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
1882 Lange, Hon. Mr. Justice J. H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1890 †Langerman, J. W. S., M.L.A., *P.O. Box 253, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 Langerman, James, *Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1900 Langley, W. H., *Barrister-at-Law, 59 Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1907 Langlois, Thomas T., *c/o B. C. Permanent Loan Co, 1275 Barclay Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1905 Lanning, Robert, J.P., *Native Commissioner, Inyati, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1908 Lapham, Robert A., *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
1905 Larymore, Major Henry D., R.A., C.M.G., *Borgu, Northern Nigeria.*
1897 Lassetter, Colonel H. B., C.B., *Redleaf, New South Head Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1905 Laughlin, Major Charles E. H. (*Leinster Regiment*), *Jullundur, Punjab, India.*
1900 Laughton, John M., *Town Engineer, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1907 Laurence, Henry H., *Barrister-at-Law, 7 Commerce Street, Georgetown, British Guiana*
1897 Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1906 Lavertine, A. G., *P.O. Box 679, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 Law, Charles F., *P.O. Box 116, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1389 †Lawley, Alfred L., *P.O. Box 227, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1904 Lawley, H.E. the Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.I E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Madras.*
1907 Lawrence, Brown, *Barrack Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1905 †Lawrence, John P., *Villa Valetta, Collonge, Territet, Suisse.*
1899 Lawrence, Laurie P., *Broken Hill Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1905 Lawson, Percy B., *Director of Telegraphs, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1903 Lawton, Alfred B., *P.O. Box 536, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1886 Layton, Bendyshe, *Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Hong Kong.*
1901 Lazarus, Simeon L., M.L.C., *Suva, Fiji.*
1892 †Lea, Julian Augustus, M.B., F.R.C.S., *The Pines, Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada.*
1907 Leacock, Professor Stephen B., Ph.D., *McGill University, Montreal, Canada.*
1900 Lee, D. O. E., *Audit Department, Panama Railroad Co., Colon.*
1889 †Leech, H. W. Chambre, LL.D., *Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1883 †Leech, John Bourke Massy, *Kinta, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1900 Leechman, George Barclay, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1904 Lefevre, William, *P.O. Box 5772, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901 Lefroy, Hon. Henry Bruce, C.M.G., *Walebing, Western Australia.*
1902 Leggatt, H. B., *Casilla 85, Lima, Peru.*
1904 Legge, Charles Arthur L., *Inspector of Police, St. George's, Grenada, West Indies.*

Year of Election.

1905 †Leggett, Major E. H. M., D.S.O., *c/o B.E.A. Corporation, Mombasa, British East Africa.*

1894 Le Hunte, H.E. Sir George Ruthven, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1905 Leibbrandt, Christoffel, *Highfield House, The Gardens, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1877 Lemberg, Philip (*Consul for Portugal*), *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1883 Le Mesurier, Cecil J. R., *Barrister-at-Law, Moir's Chambers, Perth, Western Australia.*

1880 Le Mière, Hippolyte, Jun., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.*

1896 †Lempriere, John Thomson, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1897 †Lenz, Otto, *P.O. Box* 92, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 Leonard, Charles, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1890 †Leonard, Hon. James W., K.C., *The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1903 Leopold, Lewis J., *Educational Institute, Gloucester Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1899 Leslie, Alex. Stewart, *The Treasury, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1889 †Leslie, J. H., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1904 †Le Sueur, Gordon, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1903 Lett, Robert E., *Police Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*

1898 †Leuchars, Colonel George, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Beacken, Greytown, Natal.*

1891 †Levey, James A., *Bowdon, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1897 Levi, Hon. Nathaniel, J.P., *Liverpool, Princes Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1882 Levy, Hon. Arthur, M.L.C., *Mandeville, Jamaica.*

1901 Levy, Barnett, *P.O. Box* 532, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1899 Levy, George, *P.O. Box* 532, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1906 Levy, Jesse Henry, *P.O. Box* 532, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1908 Levy, William Lewis, *Salvador.*

1906 Lewin, Percy Evans, *Public Library, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1906 Lewis, Alfred, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 Lewis, Allan Wellesley, K.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*

1904 Lewis, E. H., *Education Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1903 Lewis, Henry M., *Transport Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*

1906 Lewis, Ivor, *Customs Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1880 †Lewis, Hon. Sir Neil Elliott, K.C.M.G., M.A., B.C.L., *Hobart, Tasmania* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1884 †Lewis, Thomas, *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1902 Lewis, William Miller, 171 *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1903 Leyson, William, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1904 †Lezard, Herbert L., *P.O. Box* 2756, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1889 †Lichtheim, Jacob, *P.O. Box* 1618, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1889 †Liddle, Frederic C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1895 †Liddle, Horace S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1898 †Liddle, Joseph, *Norwich Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1903 Lilly, Deputy Inspector-General Frederick J., R.N.

1894 Lincoln, Gabriel, *Colonial Secretariat, Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1895 †Lindsay, Henry Lill, M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 1612, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1908 Lindsay, William Henry, *Anabury, Farina, South Australia.*

Year of Election.

1896 †Lindup, Walter, *Fairview Tower, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1903 Line, Leonard, 196 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1906 †Lines, Thomas W., *Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*
1899 †Linscott, Rev. T. S., *Brantford, Ontario, Canada.*
1897 Lipp, Charles, J.P., *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony*
1903 Lister, Herbert, *Pemba, Zanzibar.*
1897 Lithman, Karl, *P.O. Box* 640, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1899 Little, Archibald J., *Chungking Trading Co., Ichang, China.*
1899 Little, Charles Wm., *Scottish Australian Investment Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899 Little, James B., *Wanderer Gold Mines, Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
1879 †Liversidge, Archibald, M.A., F.R.S., *Professor of Chemistry, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902 Lloyd, Charles, *Lowther Hotel, Durban, Natal.*
1892 Lloyd, Charles W., *Hayfield, Granville Heights, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 Lloyd, Ernest A., *National Bank of South Africa, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*
1899 †Lloyd, John T.
1896 †Lockward, Henry, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1888 Loftie, Rowley C., *Pension Comte, Vevey, Switzerland.*
1904 Logan, Ewen R., M.A., *Town Magistrate, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1886 Logan, James D., *Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.*
1903 Long, Arthur Tilney, *H.B.M. Collector of Customs, P.O. Box* 794. *Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*
1906 Longden, George Gerard, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1897 †Longden, Herbert T., M.L.C., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1895 Longley, Hon. Mr. Justice J. Wilberforce, *Halifax, Nova Scotia,* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1883 Loos, Hon. F. C., M.L.C., *Roseneath, Darley Road, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1898 Loram, Albert E., 21 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1905 Lorans, Hon. Henri, M.C.G., M.B., C.M., *Medical Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1903 Lorena, A. Charles, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., *Government Medical Officer, c/o P.M.O., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1889 †Loubser, Matthew M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1901 Loughnan, I. Hamilton, *Tukihiki, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1888 Love, James R., 99 *Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884 Loveday, Richard Kelsey, M.L.A., F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1906 Lovegrove, Leonard, *Jesselton, British North Borneo.*
1878 Lovell, Sir Francis H., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.E.
1883 †Lovely, Colonel James Chapman, *Esplanade, Largs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896 †Lovely, Wm. H. C., M.A.I.M.E., *Esplanade, Largs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1898 Lowry, Major Henry Ward, I.S.C., *Mandalay, Burma.*
1895 †Lucas, Alexander B., *Florida, Transvaal.*
1899 Lucas, Frederick G. C., *Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.*
1908 Lucas, J. C., *Lagos Stores, Ltd., Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1895 †Lucas, Philip de N., *Florida, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1902 | Ludlow, Lionel, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1895 | *Lugard, H.E. Brigadier-General Sir Frederick D., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
1888 | Lumb, Hon. Mr. Justice C. F., M.A., LL.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1889 | †Lumsden, David, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1903 | †Lunnon, Frederic J., M.A., L.L.M., *P.O. Box* 400, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1907 | Lyall, George P., *P.O. Box* 431, *Durban, Natal.*
1901 | †Lyle, Alexander, 246 *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1905 | Lwin, Maung Tun, K.S.M., *Eastern Magistrate, Rangoon, Burma.*
1886 | †Lyman, Henry H., 74 *McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1898 | †Lynch, Hon. George Wm. A., M.L.C., M.B., *Suva, Fiji.*
1905 | Lyne, Henry A., *Commerce Court, Durban, Natal.*
1906 | Lyne, Robert Nunez, F.L.S., F.R.G.S, *Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.*
1901 | Lynn, William J.

1886 | Maasdorp, Hon. Mr. Justice C. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893 | Macarthy, Thos. G., *Phœnix Brewery, Tory St., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1896 | Macaskie, John C., *District Judge, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
1897 | Macaulay, John May, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 | MacDermot, Roderick, *Gilbert Islands Protectorate.*
1905 | Macdonald, Alexander, F.R.G.S., *Cairns, Queensland.*
1906 | MacDonald, Archibald C., *Director of Agriculture, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1885 | Macdonald, Claude A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
1894 | MacDonald, H.E. Colonel Rt. Hon. Sir Claude M., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *Tokio, Japan.*
1891 | †Macdonald, Duncan, *P.O. Box* 82, *East London, Cape Colony.*
1892 | MacDonald, Ebenezer, *c/o Perpetual Trustee Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 | Macdonald, Rev. J. Middleton, M.A. (*Senior Chaplain, Government of India*), *The Parsonage, Subathu, India.*
1904 | MacDonald, Ranald, *Government Offices, Chiromo, Nyasaland.*
1904 | †Macdonald, Ronald M., *Messrs. Gould, Beaumont & Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1885 | Macdonald, Thomas Morell, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
1882 | Macdougall, James, 365 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1891 | †Macdowall, Day Hort, *Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.*
1889 | MacEwen, Alexander P., *Hong Kong.*
1884 | †Macfarlane, Senator Hon. James, *Newlands, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1908 | Macfarlane, James, *Clive Grange, Napier, New Zealand.*
1890 | Macfee, K. N., 45 *St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1897 | †Macfie, Robert A., *Estancia Perla, Luquillo, Porto Rico, West Indies.*
1903 | MacGarvey, James, *Grosny, Terek Province, Russia.*
1908 | MacGill, David, J.P., *Diamond Market, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1899 | †MacGregor, H.E. Sir William, G.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1885 | Macglashan, Neil, J.P., *Mining Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1891 | Macintosh, James, *c/o Messrs. Dalgety & Co.*, 6 *Custom House Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1903 Macintosh, William, M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 20, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1900 MacIver, Fergus, *Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1895 †Mackay, Captain A. W., J.P., *c/o W. Walker, Esq.*, 82 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892 †Mackay, George, *Marzelsfontein, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
1891 Mackay, James, *Central Club, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1890 †Mackay, John Kenneth, *Dungog, New South Wales.*
1887 Mackellar, Hon. Charles K., M.L.C., M.B., 131 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902 Mackenzie, Francis Wallace, M.B., C.M., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1886 Mackenzie, John Eddie, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1907 Mackenzie, J. Donald, *Solicitor-General, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1897 †Mackenzie, Murdo S., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1897 Mackenzie, Thomas, M.H.R., *Allan Grange, Kaikorai, New Zealand.*
1882 Mackie, David, *c/o Beach & Clarridge Co., Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*
1891 †Mackinnon, W. K., *Marida, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria.*
1901 Mackintosh, Donald, *Maison Delaplace, Menton, France.*
1895 †MacLaren, David, 62 *Frank Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1902 Maclaren, James Malcolm, D.Sc., F.G.S., *Geological Survey, Calcutta.*
1905 †Maclean, Kaid Sir Harry, K.C.M.G., *The Court, Morocco.*
1908 †MacLennan, J. Roy, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
1906 MacPhail, Robert S., C.E., *Irrigation Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1908 Macpherson, Edward H., 15 *Hereford Street, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 Macpherson, John, *Corner of Twenty-Seventh and J. Streets, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*
1903 †Macpherson, William Molson, 73 *Ste. Ursule Street, Quebec, Canada.*
1902 †MacSherry, Rt. Rev. Bishop Hugh, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1905 McAuslin, James, 180 *Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1900 †McBryde, Hon. D. E., M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1883 McCallum, H.E. Colonel Sir Henry Edward, R.E., G.C.M.G., A.D.C. *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1897 McCallum, William, *Oceana Consolidated Co., P.O. Box* 1542, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 †McCarthy, John J., *Police Department, Livingstone, N.-W. Rhodesia.*
1896 McCarthy, Robert H., C.M.G.
1886 †McCaughey, Hon. Sir Samuel, M.L.C., *Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.*
1907 McClellan, John W. Tyndale, *Kisumu, British East Africa.*
1895 †McConnell, James, *Ardmore Hall, Vuna, Fiji.*
1897 †McCowat, Robert L., F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box* 318, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882 McCrae, Farquhar P. G., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 McCulloch, Alexander, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1896 McCullough, William, *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1906 McDonald, Charles, *P.O. Box* 391, *St. John, New Brunswick.*
1893 McDonald, Darent H.
1896 McDonald, Ernest E., *Government Secretariat, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1908 McDouall, Rev. Willoughby Crichton, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1906 McDougall, Frederick A., *Benin City, Southern Nigeria.*

Year of Election.

1906 †McDougall, John A., *Messrs. McDougall & Secord, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*
1908 McDowell, V. B. Grant, *P.O. Box 26, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
1902 †McEwan, William, *72 Noord Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 †McGoun, Archibald, Jun., *181 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1895 McGuire, Felix, *Mount Royal, Hawera, New Zealand.*
1889 †McIlwraith, John, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1904 McIntyre, Robert A., *P.O. Box 76, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1906 McIrvine, Charles G., *Bank of Mauritius, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1894 McIvor, James Balfour, *De Aar, Cape Colony.*
1898 McKenzie, Archibald, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
1883 †McKinnon, Neil R., K.C., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
1895 McLaren, J. Gordon, *Dawson, Y.T., Canada.*
1901 McLaughlin, James, *11 St. James Buildings, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1883 †McLean, Hon. George, M.L.C., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1878 †McLean, R. D. Douglas, *Maraekakaho, Napier, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1884 †McLeod, Edwin, *P.O. Box 36, Brooklyn, Queen's County, Nova Scotia.*
1905 McMillan, Duncan, C.E., *Derby House, Rosemead Place, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1894 †McMillan, Major F. Douglas, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 McMillan, Robert, "*Stock and Station Journal*" *Office, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899 McMillan, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G., *Allison Street, Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892 McNaughton, Colin B., *Concordia, Knysna, Cape Colony.*
1900 McPhillips, Albert E., K.C., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1906 McRae, William, *Bank of New South Wales, Suva, Fiji.*
1907 Madden, His Honour Chief Justice Sir John, G.C.M.G., *Cloyne. St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1907 Maddrell, Robert J. C., *Bedervale, Braidwood, New South Wales.*
1896 Magarey, William J., *Unity Chambers, Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1892 †Mager, Wm. Kelk, J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1899 Maguire, Charles E., M.D., *Nukualofa, Tonga, Friendly Islands.*
1906 Maguire, Captain Ross R., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1906 Maidman, N. Duncan, *c/o The Niger Co., Ltd., Gana Gana, River Niger, Southern Nigeria.*
1895 †Malcolm, George W., M.I.Mech.E. *Forges et Fonderies de Maurice, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1902 †Malcolm, Harcourt G., M.H.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1880 Malcolm, His Honour Chief Justice Sir Ormond D., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1898 Malleson, Percy Rodbard, *The Willows, Hex River, Cape Colony.*
1896 Mallett, Percy Wm., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1906 Manara, Victor M., *Assistant Collector, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1890 Manchee, John C., *Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales.*
1882 †Manifold, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria.*
1904 †Mansel, Robert S.
1902 Marais, Charles, *Land Surveyor, 2 Wale Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony*
1890 †Marais, Christian L., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1890 †Marais, Johannes H., M.L.A., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
1893 Marais, P. Harmsen, *Highbury, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
1905 Mare, E. J. Eardley, *Native Commissioner, Hartley, Rhodesia.*
1904 †Marklew, E. C., *Frenchay, Diep River, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1887 †Marks, Alexander, J.P., *Consul for Japan*, 98a *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1907 Marks, Arthur T., *c/o Messrs. T. Cook & Son*, 245 *Broadway, New York.*
1902 †Marks, Ellia, *Messrs. Lewis & Marks, P.O. Box* 379, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1902 Marks, Henry, *Suva, Fiji.*
1894 †Marks, Herbert T.
1906 Marks, Oliver, *Government Hill, Singapore.*
1894 Marks, Percy J., B.A., 117 *Victoria Street North, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1901 †Marriott, Walter J., *P.O. Box* 207, *Durban, Natal.*
1904 Marsh, H. Vernon, 183 *Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1885 †Marshall, Alfred Witter, *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896 Marshall, Arthur H., 2 *Victoria Buildings, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1902 Marshall, Francis M., *c/o Capato & Co., Suakin, Sudan.*
1900 Marshall, James C., *Dunedin Club, Fernhill, New Zealand.*
1896 †Marshall, Major Robert S., *Eve Leary Barracks, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1904 Marten, R. Humphrey, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 12 *North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1902 †Martin, George F., J.P., *Wagadra, Nadi, Fiji; and Fiji Club, Suva, Fiji.*
1899 Martin, John, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1897 Martin, John Stuart, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
1902 Martin, Hon. Wm. A., M.L.C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 Martin, S. F. Brereton, M.A., LL.B., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1896 †Marzetti, C. J., M.R.A.S., *Kandahar Estate, Balangoda, Ceylon.*
1879 Mason, E. G. L., *Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1899 Mason, J. Herbert, *Permanent Loan and Savings Bank, Toronto, Canada.*
1908 Mason, John Mason, *Verellapatna, Madulsima, Ceylon.*
1900 †Mason, Richard Lyte, *Messrs. Mason & Whitelaw, P.O. Box* 677, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 Mathews, Abraham E., *Anglo-Transvaal Development Co., P.O. Box* 845, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1906 Mattei, Charles, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer of Health, Malta.*
1890 Matterson, Charles H., *P.O. Box* 4612, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1906 Matthew, Alfred C., *Alliawattie Estate, Moneragalla, Ceylon.*
1898 †Matthews, Fletcher, *Colenbrander's Development Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1906 Matthews, Hon. John Bromhead, *Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1881 †Matthews, Josiah W., M.D., *Greytown, Natal.*
1906 Maughan, Thomas, *Chamber of Mines, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1892 †Maund, Edward A.
1894 Maurice, Richard Thelwall, *c/o Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 †Mavrogordato, Theodore E., J.P., *Assistant Commissioner of Police, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1899 Maw, Henry S., L.S.A., *Tumberumba, New South Wales.*

1891 †Maxwell, His Honour Chief Justice Frederic M., *Belize, British Honduras.*

1904 Maxwell, J. Crawford, M.A., M.D., *District Commissioner, Bandajuma, Sierra Leone.*

1905 Maxwell, John, *Travelling Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1881 Maxwell, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, J.P., V.D., *Resident Magistrate, New Hanover, Natal.*

1905 Maxwell, Thomas D., *Commissioner of Lands, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1904 May, Aylmer Wm., M.D., *Government Laboratories, P.O. Box* 1080, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1891 †May, Cornelius, 1 *Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1903 May, George C., *Customs Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1902 May, Hon. Francis H., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.*

1904 Mayall, Robert Percival W., B.A., *Government School, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1894 †Maydon, Hon. John G., *Durban Club, Natal.*

1899 Mayers, Henry M. Stewart, *Selukwe, Rhodesia.*

1889 †Maynard, Major J. G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1907 Medhurst, Frederick W, *Ethel Mount, Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania.*

1894 †Megginson, Wharram, *Portswood Estate, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.*

1906 Megson, Harry Beaufort, *Sapele, Southern Nigeria.*

1902 †Meikle, Thomas, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1901 Meilandt, H. S., *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1882 †Melhado, William, *H.B.M. Consul, Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.*

1894 †Melvill, E. H. V., A.M.Inst. C.E., *Land Surveyor, P.O. Box* 719, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1890 †Mendelssohn, Isidor, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*

1890 Mendelssohn, Sidney, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*

1896 Menendez, His Honour Chief Justice Sir Manuel R., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*

1886 Mennie, James C.

1883 †Meredith, The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, *Singapore.*

1885 †Meredith-Kaye, Clarence Kay, *Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.*

1883 Merewether, Hon. Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Valletta, Malta* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1881 Merivale, George M., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co.,* 37 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1903 †Merrick, William, 200 *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1904 Merrill, Alfred Perkins, D.D.S., 52 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1905 †Merrin, Charles E., *P.O. Box* 242, *Durban, Natal.*

1889 Meudell, William, *Ferryden, Princes Avenue, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1892 †Michau, J. J., M.L.A., J.P., *P.O. Box* 194, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1891 Michell, Roland L. N., *District Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus.*

1893 Michie, Alexander, *Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1906 †Michie, David Kinloch, *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1892 †Middlebrook, John E., *P.O. Box* 404, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1891 Middleton, James Gowing, M.D., 8 *Rue des Capucines, Paris.*

1882 Middleton, Hon. Mr. Justice John Page, *Colombo, Ceylon.*

Year of Election.

1908 MIDDLETON, HON. ORMOND T., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Hamilton, Bermuda.*

1902 †MIDDLETON, RICHARD W., L.S.A., *Somkele, Zululand, Natal.*

1891 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1883 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, *Durban Club, Natal.*

1893 MILES, ALFRED H., *Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*

1889 †MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, *care of Messrs. T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

1895 MILES, HON. E. D., M.L.C., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1891 MILEY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).

1904 †MILLAR, HARRY, *Edelweiss, Durban, Natal.*

1905 MILLAR, WALTER, *Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1907 MILLAR, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 354, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1896 MILLER, ALLISTER M., *Swaziland Corporation, Bremersdorp, Swaziland, South Africa.*

1903 MILLER, FREDERICK A., *The Retreat, Fisher St., Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1903 MILLER, ROLAND HENRY, *P.O. Box* 300, *Durban, Natal.*

1896 MILLS, E. C. EVELYN, *Messrs E W. Mills & Co, Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.*

1903 †MILLS, FREDERICK W., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*

1886 MILLS, SIR JAMES, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1902 MILNE, GEORGE T., F.R.G.S., *F.C. Gran Central del Norte, Bucaramanga, Colombia.*

1902 MILTHORP, BERNARD T., *Blantyre, Nyasaland.*

1889 †MILTON, ARTHUR C., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1898 MILTON, HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.M.G., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1904 MITCHELL, ERNEST H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Apartado* 20, *Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico.*

1885 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Ellesmere, Jericho, viâ Stonor, Tasmania.*

1907 MITCHELL, JOHN T., *Messrs. Adamson, Gilfillan & Co., Penang, Straits Settlements.*

1908 †MITCHELL, WM. E C., D.S.O., *Fereira Deep Gold Mining Co, P.O. Box* 1056, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1900 MITCHELL, SIR WILLIAM W., C.M.G., *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1896 MOCKFORD, F. PEMBERTON, *P.O. Box* 96, *Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.*

1906 †MODI, EDALJI M., D.Sc., LL.D., Litt.D., F.C.S., *Sleater Road, Bombay.*

1898 MOFFETT, FRANCIS J., B.A., A.M.I.E.E.

1883 †MOGG, J. W., *P.O. Box* 146, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1903 MOLESWORTH, THE HON. CHARLES R., *Hôtel Bel-Air, Sark, Channel Islands.*

1879 MOLONEY, SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G.

1902 MOLYNEUX, PERCY S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1905 MONRO, CLAUDE F. H., *Mines Office, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1907 †MONSON, WILLIAM J., *Secretary to Administration, Nairobi, British East Africa.*

1901 MONTAGUE, CAPTAIN R. H. CROFT, *P.O. Box* 333, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1903 | Montgomerie, Archibald, *Suva, Fiji.*
1908 | Moon, E. Ivens, *Apartado* 116, *Minatittan, Vera Cruz, Mexico.*
1900 | Moor, Sir Ralph D. R., K.C.M.G.
1903 | †Moor, John W., M.L.A., *Hartford, Mooi River, Natal.*
1889 | †Moore, Albert, *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1908 | Moore, Captain C. W., *Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Nigeria.*
1889 | Moore, Frederick Henry, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906 | †Moore, George F., J.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1883 | †Moore, The Rev. Canon Obadiah, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1906 | Moore, Thomas, 326 *Du Toit Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1878 | †Moore, William H., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1902 | Moore, Professor Wm. Harrison, B.A., LL.B., *The University, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1876 | *Morgan, Henry J., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1904 | Morison, Reginald J., *Government Railway Construction, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1882 | †Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., *Commissioner, Imperial Department of Agriculture, Barbados.*
1896 | †Morris, Moss H., J.P., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1888 | Morrison, Alexander, *Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1881 | †Morrison, James, J.P., *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia.*
1903 | Mortimer, William, M.L.A., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
1903 | Mortlock, William T., *Martindale, Mintaro, South Australia; and Adelaide Club.*
1897 | Morton, Benjamin K., 97 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1890 | †Morton, James, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 | Morton, John Drummond, *Bulawayo Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1881 | Moseley, C. H. Harley, C.M.G.,
1906 | Moses, Michael, *Kampala, Uganda.*
1886 | †Mosman, Hon. Hugh, M.L.C., J.P., *Eastongray, Toowong, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1895 | Moss, E. J., *c/o Messrs. King, Son & Ramsay, Shanghai, China.*
1885 | †Moulden, Bayfield, 88 *Barnard Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1902 | †Mountford, William H., *South African Milling Co., Shand Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 | Muecke, Hon. H. C. E., M.L.C., J.P., *Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1899 | Muirhead, James M. P., F.S.A.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.L., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1898 | †Müller, Franz, *Saulspoort, Rustenburg, Transvaal.*
1906 | Muller, John, B.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1902 | †Mullins, A. G., *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1883 | Mullins, John Francis Lane, 97 *Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899 | Munro, Alexander M., M.R.C.V.S.
1880 | †Munro, John.
1903 | Munro, Richard Ross, *P.O. Box* 684, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880 | Murphy, Alexander D., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1900 | †Murphy, Cecil N., *Broome, Western Australia.*

Year of Election

1904 MURRAY, LIEUT.-COL. HON. ALEXANDER, V.D., M.E.C., *Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Singapore.*

1903 †MURRAY, FREDERICK, M.B., C.M., *Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1901 †MURRAY, GEO. E., M.B., F.R.C.S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1888 †MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., *Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1902 MURRAY, HERBERT, 319 *Bulwer Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1897 MURRAY, JAMES, *Tamunua, Navua River, Fiji.*

1904 MURRAY, JAMES KNOWLES, *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*

1898 †MURRAY, HON. SIR THOMAS K., K.C.M.G., *Cleland, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1904 †MURRAY, WILLIAM, *c/o African Association, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

1903 MURRAY, WILLIAM A., B.A., M.B., *Assam-Bengal Railway, Chittagong, India.*

1882 †MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1903 MUSS, LEONARD J., *Supervisor of Customs, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

1905 MUSSON, CLAUDE, 151 *Elizabeth Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1907 MYERS, LEOPOLD M., *c/o Campbell & Ehrenfried Co., Ld., Auckland, New Zealand.*

1897 NANCO, ROBERT JOHN, *Barrister-at-Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1892 †NANTON, AUGUSTUS M., 381 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*

1898 NAPIER, HON. WALTER JOHN, M.L.C., D.C.L., *Attorney-General, Singapore.*

1896 †NAPIER, WILLIAM JOSEPH, *Barrister-at-Law,* 105 *Victoria Arcade, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1901 NASH, RICHARD B., *P.O. Box* 50, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*

1883 NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.*

1895 †NATHAN, EMILE, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box* 195, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1901 NATHAN, LIONEL, *P.O. Box* 503, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1896 NATHAN, H. E. LT.-COLONEL SIR MATTHEW, R.E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal..*

1905 NAUDÉ, LORENZO, *Netherlands Bank of South Africa, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1906 NEAL, CAPTAIN HENRY V., D.S.O., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1884 NEILL, PERCEVAL CLAY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1908 NELIGAN, CHARLES W., F.R.G.S., *District Commissioner, Mombasa, British East Africa.*

1904 NELSON, MAJOR ABERCROMBY A. C., *Director of Prisons, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1901 NESER, JOHANNES A., M.L.A., *Attorney-at-Law, P.O. Box* 22, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*

1895 NEUMANN, JOSEPH O., *Sydney, New South Wales.*

1903 NEVILE, RBT. MONTGOMERY, *Homeward Bound Mine, Beechworth, Victoria.*

1889 †NEWBERRY, CHARLES, *Prynnsburg, Orange River Colony.*

1904 NEWCOMB, GUY, *c/o Messrs. J. H. Bethune & Co., Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1907 NEWBERRY, JOHN H., A.I.M.M., *Prestea Block A Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*

1906 NEWCOMBE, EDMUND LESLIE, K.C., *Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Canada.*

Year of Election.	
1893	Newdigate, Wm., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1904	Newham, Rev. Frank D., B.A., *Inspector of Schools, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1883	†Newland, Harry Osman, *Singapore.*
1889	†Newland, Simpson, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1904	Newman, Percy H., *Sino, Liberia.*
1896	Newnham, Frederic J., *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900	Newton, Frank J., C.M.G., M.I.C., *Treasurer-General, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1893	†Nichol, William, M.I.M.E., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1882	†Nichols, Arthur, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1902	Nicholson, Henry, M.L.A., *Richmond, Natal.*
1886	†Nicholson, W. Gresham, *Golden Fleece, Essequebo, British Guiana.*
1889	†Nind, Charles E., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1904	Nisbett, Hugh M. More, *Kaoutuna, Coromandel, New Zealand.*
1879	Nitch, George H., *c/o Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905	Nixon, Frank A., *Mines Department, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	†Noble, John, J.P., *Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897	†Noble, Robert D'Oyly, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
1873	†Nordheimer, Samuel, *Toronto, Canada.*
1886	†Norris, Lieut.-Col. R. J., D.S.O.
1904	Norris, Stephen, 11 *Railway Terrace, East London, Cape Colony.*
1908	Northcote, Geoffrey A. Stafford, *Assistant District Commissioner, Kiambu, British East Africa.*
1903	Northcote, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.
1905	Northcroft, George A., A.M.Inst.C.E., 11 *Markgraf Street, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1879	Norton, Edwin, J.P., *Grenada, West Indies.*
1888	†Nourse, Henry, *P.O. Box* 126, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892	†Noyce, Ethelbert W., *Boscobello, Newcastle, Natal.*
1882	†Noyce, F. A., *Noycedale, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
1901	Noyes, Henry, 15 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1904	Nunan, Joseph J., *Solicitor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1906	Nunn, Thomas F., *P.O. Box* 221, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1894	Nuttall, His Grace Enos, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1906	†Oats, Francis, M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1904	Obeyesèkere, Donald, B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Batadola, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
1905	†Obeyesèkere, Forester A., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Hill Castle, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1904	†Obeyesèkere, James P., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Batadola, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
1905	Obeyesèkere, Stanley, B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Summer Hill, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1902	Obeyesèkere, Hon. S. C., M.L.C., *Hill Castle, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1898	O'Brien, Charles A., LL.D.
1895	†O'Brien, William J., *Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of Election.	
1902	O'Connell, John Hamilton, C.C. & R.M., *Komgha, Eastern Province, Cape Colony.*
1882	O'Connor, Owen Livingstone, F.R.Met.Soc., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
1882	Officer, William, *c/o Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1901	†Ogilvie, Arthur H., *Suva, Fiji.*
1902	†Ogilvie, Patrick A., *P.O. Box* 963, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901	Ogle, Frank B., *P.O. Box* 192, *Germiston, Transvaal.*
1891	Ogle, George Reynolds, *c/o Post Office, Campbelltown, Otago, New Zealand.*
1895	†Ohlsson, Andries, 10 *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1903	Oldfield, Frank Stanley, *Town Hall, Durban, Natal.*
1907	O'Leary, Henry J., *Customs Department, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1885	Oliver, Hon. Richard, *Corriedale, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1901	O'Meara, Thomas P., M.L.A., 23 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1907	O'Neale, Robert D., M.B., C.M , *Gouyave, Grenada, West Indies.*
1904	†O'Neill, Charles E., *c/o African Association, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
1897	†Ongley, Fred, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1903	Ongley, Hon. Percy A., M.L.C., *Chief of Police, St. George's, Grenada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1901	†Onslow, G. M. Macarthur, *Camden Park, Menangle, New South Wales.*
1906	Onslow, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Macarthur, *Gilbulla, Menangle, New South Wales, and Australian Club.*
1905	†Oppenheimer, Ernest, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1903	Orford, Rev. Canon Horace Wm , M.A., *Old St. Andrews, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1903	Orkin, Abraham, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1881	†Ormond, George C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1894	Ormsby, The Rt. Rev. Bishop G. Albert, D.D., *H.B.M. Embassy, Paris.*
1896	O'Rorke, Hon. Sir G. Maurice, M.L.C., *Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1879	†Orpen, Joseph Millerd, 19 *Belvedere Avenue, Oranjezicht, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897	†Orpen, Redmond N. M., C.M.G., J.P., *St. Clair, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
1907	†Orr, Captain Charles W., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1904	Osborne, His Honour Chief Justice Algernon Willoughby, *Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
1892	Osborne, Frederick G., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1901	†Osborne, Francis Douglas, *Gopeng, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1888	Osborne, George, *Foxlow, viâ Bungendore, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
1881	Osborne, Hamilton, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1907	†Osborne, Henry C., *Hopewood, Bowral, New South Wales.*
1907	†Osborne, Oliver T., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902	†Oswald, James D., *Merton, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1886	†Oswald, Herm E., *Schlossgartenplatz* 41, *Darmstadt, Germany.*
1889	Oughton, Hon. T. Bancroft, K.C., M.L.C., *Attorney-General,* 93 *Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1904	Outhwaite, Robert Leonard, *c/o H. G. Soames, Esq., Carlton Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907	Owen, Hubert Berry, *Van Ryn G. M. Co., P.O. Box* 22, *Benoni, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1902 Owen, John Wilson, *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1887 Owen, Lt.-Colonel Percy, *Wollongong, New South Wales.*
1900 Oxley, Horace, *P.O. Box* 315, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1908 †Packe, Hon. Vere, M.E.C., *Sulivan House, Falkland Islands.*
1886 Page, Arthur E., *P.O. Box* 523, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 Paget, Owen Frank, M.B., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1872 †Paint, Henry Nicholas, J.P., 3, *Artillery Place, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
1902 Pakeman, Captain Andrew E., *c/o Herr Suhrclassen, Hamburg.*
1903 Palk, David S., C.E., *Public Works Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1901 †Palmer, Hon. James D., *P.O. Box* 250, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1900 Palmer, John E., M.L.C., *c/o Messrs. Lambton & Milford,* 2 *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 †Palmer, Thomas Norman P., B.A., LL.B., 4 *Carlton Buildings, Parliament Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1907 Palmer, Valentine C., 292 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1906 Palmer, Wm. Jarvis, *Director of Agriculture, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1891 †Papenfus, Herbert B., J.P., *P.O. Box* 5155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 Parfitt, P. T. J., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1908 Park, Mungo, *Inspector of Mines, Pahang, Federated Malay Straits.*
1903 †Parker, Arthur, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1904 Parker, Charles E., *P.O. Box* 109, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882 †Parker, Hon. Mr. Justice Fred Hardyman, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1890 †Parker, His Honour Chief Justice Sir Stephen Henry, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1902 †Parker, Robert, 26 *Lowther Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1908 Parker, Wm. A., *Official Receiver, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1904 †Parkes, John S., *P.O. Box* 1660, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 †Parratt, Wm. Heather, M.I.M.E., *Plantation Rose Hall, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1905 Parsons, Allan C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1879 †Parsons, Cecil J., *Thirlstane, Moriarty, Tasmania.*
1902 †Paterson, Alexander S., *Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1902 Patterson, Lieut.-Colonel George, *Gympie, Queensland.*
1891 †Patterson, D. W. Harvey, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1900 Patterson, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., D.S.O., *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1907 †Patterson, John Hunter, Jun., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1888 Pauling, George, *P.O. Box* 185, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
1905 Paver, Gilbert E., *National Bank, Brandfort, Orange River Colony.*
1887 †Pawsey, Alfred, *Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1889 †Payn, Philip Francis, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 92, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1903 †Payne, Edward, F.G.S., 993 *Defensa, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1880 †Payne, J. Frederick W., *Barrister-at-Law,* 60 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

Year of Election.

1904 †Payne, Hon. Thomas H., M.L.C., *Leura, Toorak, Victoria.*

1889 †Peacocke, A. W. H., *P.O. Box* 5700, *Johannesburg, Transvaal, and Queenstown, Cape Colony.*

1901 Peakman, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas C., C.M.G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1906 †Pearce, Arthur E., *Messrs. Levin & Co. Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.*

1906 Pearce, Ernest P., *Prisons Department, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1903 Pearce, Herbert G., *Penhalonga, viâ Umtali, Rhodesia.*

1901 †Pearce, John, 42 *Esplanade Buildings, Durban, Natal.*

1908 Pearse, Albert Wm., J.P., *Warrigal Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1901 †Pearse, Samuel H., *Elephant House, Broad Street, Oke-Olowogbowo, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1892 Pearse, Wm. Silas, *Plympton House, Fremantle, Western Australia.*

1901 †Pearson, John B., *Sale, Victoria.*

1906 Pearson, Professor H. H. W., M.A., F.L.S., *South African College, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1898 †Pearson, William E., 29 *Rue des Vinaigriers, Paris.*

1908 Peddie, John Laing.

1905 Peebles, Captain Herbert W., *Assistant Resident, Zaria, Northern Nigeria.*

1892 Peel, Edmund Yates, *P.O. Box* 5055, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1901 Peet, Hastings Fitz-Edward, C.E., *City Engineer, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1904 Peet, James, M.I.Mech.E., *Palmiste, San Fernando, Trinidad.*

1904 Peiris, James, B.A., L.L.M., *Barrister-at-Law, Rippleworth, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1904 Peirson, Alexander R., *P.O. Box* 561, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1892 Peirson, Joseph Waldie, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 561, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1898 Pemberton, Frederick B., *Victoria, British Columbia.*

1899 Pemberton, Joseph D., *Union Club, Victoria, British Columbia.*

1902 Pendleton, Alan G., C.M.G., *Railway Commissioner, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1906 Pennell, Major Follett M. S., *G.P.O., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1906 Pennington, James, 63 *Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1896 Penny, George J., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*

1889 †Pentland, Alexander, M.B., *Terrigal, Gosford, New South Wales.*

1905 Percy, Joscelyn B., *Union Bank of Australia, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1897 †Perkins, Hubert S., *Borough Engineer's Office, Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1887 Perks, Thomas, 67 *Illova Bldings., Wilhelm St, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1886 Perrin, Lt.-Colonel Harry W., *P.O. Box* 219, *Melbourne, Victoria.*

1893 Perrins, George R., *Grange, Cape Road, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1883 Persse, De Burgh F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1904 Pessen, Morris L., *P.O. Box* 22, *Randfontein, Transvaal.*

1902 Peterson, Principal William, LL.D., C.M.G., *McGill University, Montreal, Canada.*

1905 Petherbridge, Robert C., *Tanjong Rambutan, Perak, Federated Malay States.*

1906 †Petit, Bomanjee Dinshaw, *Château Petit, Warden Road, Bombay.*

Year of Election.

1905 Pharazyn, Charles B., *Longwood, Wairarapa, New Zealand.*
1903 Philbrick, Arthur J., *Provincial Commissioner, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1905 Philip, Wm. Marshall, M.B., C.M., *Town Hall, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1871 Phillippo, Sir George, *H.B.M. Consul, Geneva.*
1890 Phillipps, W. Herbert, 71 *Brookman's Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1875 Phillips, Coleman, *Richmond Road, Carterton, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1905 Phillips, Henry Denbigh, *District Commissioner, Belize, British Honduras* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1903 Phillips, Captain Llewellyn J., *P.O. Box* 318, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
1901 Phillips, T. B., *The Treasury, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1907 Phippen, Hon. Mr. Justice Frank H., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
1902 Pickwoad, Cecil A., *Local Auditor, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1905 Pickwoad, Howell, *The Treasury, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1895 †Pieris, Paulus Edward, M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1902 Piers, Peter D. H., *Blantyre, Nyasaland.*
1899 Pigg, Cuthbert R., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Bogasu, Himan's Concessions, Tarkwa P.O., Gold Coast Colony.*
1907 Pilcher, George de Vial, *Orange, New South Wales.*
1886 †Pile, Henry Alleyne, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
1906 †Pilgrim, E. Graham, M.B., C.M., *c/o Messrs. Moore & Tudor,* 144 *Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1899 Pilkington, Robert R., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1897 †Pim, Howard, *P.O. Box* 1331, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 Pingstone, G. A., F.C.S., *P.O. Box* 445, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1884 Pinnock, Philip, *Toorak Road, Hamilton, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1904 Pitt, Robert G. Campbell, *P.O. Box* 5400, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 †Pitt, William A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 233 *Hanover Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1901 Pitts, John, *Consolidated Investment Co., P.O. Box* 590, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 Pizzighelli, Richard, *P.O. Box* 2706, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 Playford, Louis L., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 Plummer, John E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1899 Pobee, Charles, *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Half Assinee, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 †Pocock, W. F. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1903 †Polkinghorne, Edwin.
1903 Pollitzer, Paul, *Alliance Buildings, Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.*
1899 †Pollock, Hon. Henry E., K.C., M.L.C., *Hong Kong* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1904 Pontifex, Reginald D., *c/o London and Brazilian Bank, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1905 Poole, Captain Frederick C., R.A., D.S.O., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1879 †Poole, John G., *P.O. Box* 397, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1891 †Poole, Thomas J., *P.O. Box* 397, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1899 Pooley, John, J.P., *Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1895 Pope, Edward, *Gympie, Queensland.*
1897 Pope, William, *Eagle Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1907 Porter, Alexander, J.P., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1900 Porter, Holland, *Aministrateur N.I.I.H.M., Sanga Sanga, Mœara Djawa, Koetei, Ost Borneo.*
1903 Potter, The Ven. Archdeacon Beresford, M.A., *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1906 Pousty, William C., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1883 †Powell, Francis, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1906 Powell, James, *Westport, New Zealand.*
1905 Powell, Robert B., *Suva, Fiji.*
1880 Powell, Wilfrid, *H.B.M. Consul, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*
1896 Power, Harry Shakespeare, J.P., *Arden, Mid Illovo Central, Natal.*
1907 Power, Norman Danvers, 68½ *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906 Power, William, M.P., *Quebec, Canada.*
1900 Powys-Jones, Llewelyn, *Resident Magistrate, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
1904 Poynton, James C., *P.O. Box* 247, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1906 Pratt, Arthur, *P.O. Box* 3443, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1906 Pratt-Barlow, Edward, *Luchenza, Blantyre, Nyasaland.*
1902 †Preiss, August E., *c/o Messrs. Daldorff, Schabbel & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1905 †Priaulx, Frank W., *Avondale, Bedford, Cape Colony.*
1883 Price, Charles Chicheley, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1889 Price, D. E., *District Commissioner, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
1903 †Price, Sir Thomas R., K.C.M.G., *Bryn Tirion, O'Reilly Street, The Berea, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 Price, William C. B., J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1901 Prince, Alfred E. J., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 †Prince, J. Perrott, M.D., 188 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
1890 Pringle, Hon. John, C.M.G., M.B., M.L.C., *Aquata Vale. Annotta Bay, Jamaica.*
1897 Prior, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Edward G., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1892 †Pritchard, Alexander H., *Mattock, Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1893 Probyn, H.E. Leslie, C.M.G., *Government House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1898 Proctor, Captain John, *Public School, Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1894 Prout, Wm. Thomas, C.M.G., M.B., C.M.
1906 †Pudukota, H.H. the Raja of, *Pudukota, Madras, India.*
1903 Pullar, James, F.F.A., A.I.A., 421 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1896 Punch, Cyril, *Abeokuta, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1905 Purcell, James E, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1898 Purchas, Thomas A. R., *P.O. Box* 272, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1906 Qadir, Shaikh Abdul, B.A., *Lahore, India.*
1903 Quinn, William D., *P.O. Box* 1218, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 Quinsey, William.
1895 †Quinton, Francis J., *P.O. Box* 662, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 Quinton, John Purcell, F.R.H.S., *c/o Development Co., Monrovia, Liberia.*

Year of Election.

1902 | Rae, James E , *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1901 | Rajendra, R., *Barrister-at-Law, Sukhastan, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1891 | †Rajepaksé, Mudaliyar Tudor D. N., *Gatherum, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1903 | Ralph, Charles H. D., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1897 | Ralph, Fred W., *Broken Hill Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1884 | Ráma-Náthan, P., C.M.G., K.C., *Sukhastan, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1905 | Ramsay, Lt.-Colonel Wm. Boswell, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1900 | Ramsden, Hugh C. H., *Belfield Estate, Hampden P.O., Jamaica.*
1897 | Ranfurly, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, G.C.M.G.
1880 | Rannie, D. N., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1907 | Ransome, Percy, *P.O. Box* 2, *Benoni, Transvaal.*
1895 | Rapaport, Isidore, *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 | Rason, Captain Ernest G , R.N., *British Resident, Vila, New Hebrides.*
1896 | Rathbone, Edgar P., *P.O. Box* 2960, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898 | †Rattenbury, Francis M., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1902 | Rawson, H.E Admiral Sir Harry H., G.C.B., *Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 | Ray, Arthur C., *P.O. Box* 493, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1899 | †Ray, Lieut.-Colonel S. Wellington, *Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.*
1888 | Rayner, Hon. Sir Thomas Crossley, K.C., *Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1902 | Read, Edward H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Senior Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1904 | †Reece, Maurice D., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 | †Reed, Rev. G. Cullen H., *Bulilima, viâ Plumtree Siding, Rhodesia.*
1892 | Reeler, John Wm., *National Bank Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1904 | Rees, D., *Park House, Park Avenue, East London, Cape Colony.*
1895 | Reid, Arthur H., C.E., F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box* 120, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 | †Reid, David, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1896 | Reid, Irvine K., M.D., C.M., *Government Medical Officer, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1892 | Reid, James Smith, *Mount Macedon, near Melbourne, Victoria.*
1883 | Reid, John, *Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1897 | Reid, Malcolm D., 160 *Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901 | Reid, Robert Smith, *King's Bay, Tobago, West Indies.*
1899 | †Reid, Thomas H., F.J.I., *c/o "Straits Times," Singapore.*
1889 | Reid, W. J. G., *Funchal, Madeira.*
1906 | Reid, Walter, *P.O. Box* 746, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 | †Reid, William D., *Reid Newfoundland Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1889 | †Reiners, August, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1898 | †Relly, Cullis, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1886 | Renner, Peter A., *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1885 | Renner, W., M.D., *Assistant Medical Officer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1899 | †Rennie, Alfred H., *Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.*
1905 | Retief, Jacobus P., *Paarl, Cape Colony.*
1893 | †Reunert, Theodore, A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box* 92, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898 | †Reynolds, Frank, M.L.A, *Umzinto, Natal.*
1893 | Reynolds, Henry, *Calle Progresso* 1449, *Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*

Year of Election.

1881 †Rhodes, A. E. G., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1888 †Rhodes, George H., *Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1883 Rhodes, R. Heaton, M.H R., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1885 †Rhodes, Robert H., *Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1907 Rice, Cecil N., *Government House, St. George's, Grenada.*
1903 Richards, Frank T.
1884 Richards, T. H. Hatton, *Assistant Govt. Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1899 Richardson, Edward, C.E., *Entebbe, Uganda.*
1887 †Richardson, Horace G., *Queensland.*
1894 Richey, Hon. Matthew H., K.C., D.C.L., 427 *Brunswick Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
1897 Richmond, James, C.M.G., *Railway Department, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1888 Richter, Gustav H., *Colonna House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1890 Ricketts, D. Poyntz, A.M.Inst.C.E., *c/o H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.*
1904 †Riddell, Henry Scott, *Natal Bank, Greytown, Natal.*
1882 Riddiford, Edward J., *Fern Grove, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1885 †Riddoch, Hon. George, M.L.C., *Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.*
1900 Rider, Rev. W. Wilkinson, *Uitenhage, Cape Colony.*
1905 Ridge, H. M.
1891 †Ridge, Samuel H., B.A.
1907 Ridley, Henry N., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., *Botanical Gardens, Singapore.*
1906 Ridsdale, A. Cyril, C.E., *Public Works Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*
1902 Ridsdale, Herbert A., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1891 †Rigby, George Owen, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *High Street, Kyneton, Victoria.*
1907 Righthouse, J., *P.O. Box* 5595, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 Riley, Rt. Rev. Charles Owen L., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Perth, Perth, Western Australia.*
1881 †Rimer, J. C., *Kelvin Grove, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893 Rissik, Cornelis, *P.O. Box* 401, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898 Ritchie, Dugald, *Gedong Estate, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1892 Ritchie, John Macfarlane, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1905 †Rivas, Philip A., *Bellevue, Sea Point, Cape Colony.*
1900 Roberton, Ernest, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Symond Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1890 †Roberts, Colonel Charles F., C.M.G., A.D.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1885 †Roberts, Hon. Charles J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899 †Roberts, Charles J., *P.O. Box* 1771, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 Roberts, Herbert, *P.O. Box* 185, *Germiston, Transvaal.*
1891 Roberts, John, C.M.G., *P.O. Box* 304, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1897 Roberts, Percy S., *Kooingal, Gladstone, Queensland.*
1900 Roberts, Reginald A., *Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
1889 †Roberts, R. Wightwick, F.C.S., *Valparaiso, Chili.*
1906 Roberts, Robert Wm., *La Bolsa, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1906 Roberts, Thomas, M.Inst.C.E., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1906 Roberts, William E., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1899 †Robertson, Alexander, 157 *St. James's Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1890 †Robertson, James, *Yebir, North Pine, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1907 Robertson, James W., *Resident Magistrate, Thaba 'ncho, Orange River Colony.*

Year of Election.

1902 | Robertson, John, 500 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
1906 | Robertson, John Ross, "*Evening Telegram*" *Office, Toronto, Canada.*
1896 | Robertson, Hon. Wm. Sloane, M.L.C., *San Fernando, Trinidad.*
1905 | †Robins, Richard Wm., 74 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1899 | Robinson, Major E. Rokeby, F.R.G.S., *The Wight, Oaklands, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 | Robinson, F. Allan C., *Postmaster, Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1899 | Robinson, John, *P.O. Box* 1176, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 | Robinson, John R., *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
1883 | Robinson, Thomas, *P.O. Box* 1275, *Winnipeg, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1904 | Robinson, Wm. Valentine, C.M.G., *Ballygunge, Carnarvon Road, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1901 | †Robison, John H., 139 *Vickery's Chambers,* 82 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 | Roche, Captain W. P.
1885 | Rockwood, Hon. William Gabriel, M.L.C., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1899 | †Rodda, Stanley N., *Mungana* (*Chillayoe*) *Mining Co., Lim., Mungana, North Queensland.*
1889 | Rodger, H.E. Sir John P., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1904 | †Rodger, Major Thomas Henderson, D.S.O., *The Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1896 | †Roe, Augustus S., *Police Magistrate, Perth, Western Australia.*
1896 | Roe, Frederick W., 19 *Herbert Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1905 | Roe, John Blakemore, *Tasmanian Club, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1884 | Rogers, Henry Adams, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900 | †Roles, F. Crosbie, "*Times*" *Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1894 | Rolt, Frank Wardlaw, *P.O. Box* 1109, *Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*
1905 | Ronaldson, George Scott, *Diamond Market, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1908 | Rooth, Edward, M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 208, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1902 | Roper, Henry Basil, I.S.O., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1905 | Rosa, John Cornelius, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
1883 | †Rosado, Hon. J. M., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1901 | Rose-Innes, His Honour Chief Justice Sir James, K.C.M.G., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1907 | Rosen, Jacob, *P.O. Box* 1647, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 | †Rosettenstein, Albert V., J.P., *P.O. Box* 741, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 | †Rosettenstein, Max, *P.O. Box* 49, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 | Rosewarne, D. D., *c/o Commercial Bank of Australia, Perth, Western Australia.*
1905 | Ross, Alexander C., M.P., *Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.*
1898 | Ross, Alexander Carnegie, C.B., *H.B.M. Consul, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1899 | Ross, Alexander J., *Messrs. Sharpe, Ross, & Co., Singapore.*
1906 | Ross, Charles, *Barrister-at-Law, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1885 | †Ross, Hon. John K. M., M.E.C. (*Barrister-at-Law*), *Collector of Customs, Suva, Fiji* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

Year of Election.

1899 Ross, Reginald J. B., *Police Magistrate, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1883 Ross, Hon. William, M.L.C., J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892 †Ross, William, *P.O. Box* 151, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 Ross, Wm. Alston, *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1887 Rothe, Waldemar H., *c/o Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902 Rousseau, James T., M.A., *Warden and Stipendary Justice, Tobago, West Indies.*
1907 Routh, Captain Reginald L., *Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
1905 Routledge, Alfred William, *Jesselton, British North Borneo.*
1900 Row, the Rajah A. V. Jugga, *Vizagapatam, Madras.*
1891 Rowan, Andrew, 404 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1904 Rowbotham, H. J., *P.O. Box* 72, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1906 Roy, Thomas J., *Demerara Railways, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1891 Royce, G. H., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1892 †Royce, William, *P.O. Box* 2327, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 Royle, Charles John, 5 *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 Rumsey, Commander R. Murray, R.N., I.S.O.
1902 Runciman, William, M.L.A., *Simons Town, Cape Colony.*
1907 Russell, Andrew H., *Tunanui, Hastings, New Zealand.*
1877 Russell, Arthur E., *Te Matai, Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
1898 Russell, Charles W., *Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1902 Russell, Robert, I.S.O., LL.D., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1877 Russell, Hon. Sir William R., M.H.R., *Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.*
1905 Russouw, J. W. H., *Marine Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Colony.*
1906 Rust, Randolph, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1889 †Rutherfoord, Arthur F. B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 Ryan, Charles G., *St. Clair, Talawakele, Ceylon.*
1908 Ryan, James, J.P., *Bonavista, Newfoundland.*

1905 Sach, Robert, *Goldfields Corporation, Kumassi, Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 †Sachs, Leo Ferdinand, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1881 †Sachse, Charles, *Wall Strasse* 5/8, *Berlin, Germany.*
1890 †Sacke, Simon, *P.O. Box* 124, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901 †Saegert, Frederick A., *P.O. Box* 8, *Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*
1883 St Leger, Frederick Luke, 56 *St. George's St., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1886 Salaman, Frederick N., 60 *University Place, New York, U.S.A.*
1904 Salter, Thomas, *Brynallt, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australasian Club.*
1903 †Samuel, Oliver, *Barrister-at-Law, New Plymouth, New Zealand.*
1907 Samut, Lt.-Colonel Achilles, C.M.G., 46 *Strada Ittorri, Sliema, Malta.*
1892 Sanderson, Charles E. F., C.E., *Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., Singapore.*
1900 Sanderson, Edward Murray, *Glenboig, Strathclyde, Barbados.*
1900 Sanderson, Harry, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1903 †Sandover, Alfred, *Claremont, Western Australia.*
1900 †Sandy, James M., *Blenheim, Queen St., Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1901 Saner, Charles B., *Turf Mines, Ltd., P.O. Box* 5887, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1889 Saram, F. J. de, J.P., *Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1905 †Sargant, E. B., *Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
1876 †Sarjeant, Henry, *Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1902 Sasse, A. R. G., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1903 Saunders, Arthur R., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1896 †Saunders, Hon. Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G., *Chief Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Eshowe, Natal.*
1893 Saunders, Edward, *Tongaat, Natal.*
1901 Saunders, Major Frederick A., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., *Lancing House, Grahamstown, Cape Colony* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1893 Saunders, Hon. Henry J., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1891 †Saunders, John H., M.B., M.R.C.S., *c/o Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1902 Saunders, Philip, *P.O. Box* 1863, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 Savage, Gabriel H, *Barrister-at-Law, Sunnyside, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 Saville-Kent, William, F.L.S., F.Z.S., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1897 †Saw, William A., *Land Titles Office, Perth, Western Australia.*
1902 †Scaer, Valentine E., *Eldorado Gold Mine, Lomagunda, Rhodesia.*
1906 †Sawerthal, Henry, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1884 †Scanlen, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.E.C., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1900 Scheidel, Auguste, Ph.D., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 †Schierhout, Michael J., *Bay View, Bellevue Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1888 Schœps, Max, *Tete, viâ Kilimane, East Africa.*
1889 †Scholefield, Walter H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1878 Schooles, His Honour Sir Henry R. Pipon, *Chief Justice, Gibraltar.*
1897 Schreiner, Hon. William P., C.M.G., K.C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1898 Schuller, Oscar H., *P.O. Box* 4427, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 †Schulz, J. A. Aurel, M.D., *Stamford Hill Road, Durban, Natal.*
1905 †Sconce, Herbert W., *Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1902 †Scott, Arthur Eldon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *c/o Société du Béhéra, Alexandria, Egypt.*
1895 Scott, Charles, *P.O. Box* 845, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901 Scott, Edward J., *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.*
1901 Scott, Elgin, *Cuyo* 1222, *Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1902 †Scott, George, *P.O. Box* 250, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1876 Scott, Henry, J.P., *Eagle Chambers, Pirie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1903 Scott, Hon. Henry Milne, M.L.C., *Eldon Chambers, Suva, Fiji.*
1901 Scott, Sir James Geo., K.C.I.E., *Taunggyi, Southern Shan States, Burma.*
1901 Scott, Percy G., C.E., *c/o Public Works Department, Secretariat, Rangoon, Burma.*
1906 Scott, Samuel Tulloch, *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1903 Scott, William A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
1907 Scott Atkinson, Richard, *Postmaster-General, Jesselton, British North Borneo.*

Year of Election.

1908 | Scroggs, Lieut. Harold C., R.N. (retired), *Harbour Master, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1901 | Scruby, Charles B., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1903 | †Scruby, F. Sutherland, B.A.
1901 | Searle, James, M.L.A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1893 | Seavill, Cecil Eliot, *P.O. Box* 295, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1901 | Sedgefield, Arthur E., *Seymour, Victoria.*
1903 | Seehoff, Adolph, *P.O. Box* 47, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
1906 | †Selborne, H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1903 | Selmes, Henry P., J.P., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1898 | Senior, Bernard, I.S.O., *Colonial Auditor, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1900 | †Serrurier, Louis C., *c/o General Estate and Orphan Chamber, Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1902 | Seth, Arathoon, I.S.O., *Registrar, Supreme Court, Hong Kong.*
1906 | Seth-Smith, Walter, *Ngapara, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1898 | Severn, Claud, *Civil Service, Kuala Lumpor, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1906 | Shand, Charles Farquhar, *Moka, Mauritius.*
1907 | Sharpe, Eliphalet E., *Barrister-at-Law,* 144 *Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1901 | Sharp, J. W.
1901 | Sharpe, H.E. Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1902 | Shaughnessy, Sir Thomas G., K.C.V.O., *Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada.*
1903 | †Shaw, Charles Courtenay, *Government House, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1902 | Shawe, Henry B., *Assistant Under Colonial Sec., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1898 | Sheard, Abraham, *c/o Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1905 | Sheffield, Octavius R., *c/o Commercial Bank of India, Calcutta.*
1906 | Sheldon, Thomas, *Paarl, Cape Colony.*
1907 | Shennan, Watson, *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1885 | †Shenton, Edward, J.P., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1884 | †Shenton, Hon. Sir George, J.P., *Crawley, Western Australia.*
1889 | †Shepherd, James, *P.O. Box* 518, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 | Shepley, George F., K.C., *Toronto, Canada.*
1908 | Sheriff, His Honour Chief Justice Percy M. C., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1904 | Shillington, Tom, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1881 | †Shirley, Hon. Leicester C., *Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.*
1897 | Sholl, Robert F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1908 | †Shoobridge, Robert W. G., J.P., *Valleyfield, New Norfolk, Tasmania.*
1904 | Shores, John W., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief, Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1904 | †Short, Louis W., 18 *Kock Street, Joubert Park, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 | †Shrager, Isaac, 28 *Dalhousie Square West, Calcutta.*
1902 | Shrager, James.
1884 | Shrimpton, Walter, *Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1902 †Siedle, Otto, *P.O. Box* 31, *Durban, Natal.*
1903 Sifton, Hon. Clifford, K.C., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1903 †Silberbauer, Charles F., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1899 †Simkins, Edward, *Whitecliff, Greytown, Natal.*
1894 Simmons, Hon. C. J., M.L.C., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
1882 †Simpson, G. Morris, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 †Simpson, Richard M., *Phœnix Assurance Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1893 Simpson, Robert M., M.D., 456 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1907 Sims, Arthur, 143 *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1884 Simson, R. J. P., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1897 Sinckler, Edward G., *Police Magistrate, Gibbes Plantation, St. Peter, Barbados* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1890 Sinclair-Stevenson, Sir Edmond, M.D., *Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1892 Skerman, Sidney, M.R.C.S.E., *Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
1904 †Skerrett, Charles P., *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1905 Sketchley, Henry G., M.Inst.C.E.
1901 †Slack, William J., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1902 †Slinger, David L., *Green Hill, St. George's, Grenada.*
1896 Sloley, Herbert C., C.M.G., *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
1902 Small, John D., L.R.C.S., L.S.A.
1894 Small, John T., K.C., 24 *Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1905 Smallwood, Henry A., *Treasurer, St, Lucia, West Indies.*
1905 †Smith, Alfred, *Pacific Cable Board, Fanning Island.*
1891 Smith, Professor Alfred Mica, *Ballarat, Victoria.*
1903 Smith, Arthur Ashdown, *P.O. Box* 141, *Durban, Natal.*
1906 Smith, Charles A., *Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1904 Smith, Charles H., 33 *Eleanor Street, Troyeville, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 Smith, Charles H., A.R.I.B.A., *The Gables, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1898 Smith, Colin, 17 *Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1883 †Smith, Sir Edwin Thomas, K.C.M.G., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1902 Smith, F. B., *Agricultural Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1908 Smith, Hon. Fergus Jago, M.L.C., *Hawthorne, Bathurst, New South Wales.*
1894 Smith, F. Caley, *Yalumba, Angaston, South Australia.*
1882 Smith, Hon. Mr. Justice Francis, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1904 †Smith, Captain George, A.G.A., *Thursday Island, viâ Queensland.*
1899 Smith, Hon. George, M.L.C., *Registrar-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1905 Smith, George Douglas, C.M.G., *The Treasury, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1908 Smith, Hon. George John, M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1904 Smith, H. Jasper, *P.O. Box* 1006, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 †Smith, Henry Flesher, *Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.*
1899 Smith, Henry Havelock, *Homedale, Springwood, New South Wales.*
1888 †Smith, H. G. Seth, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1884 †Smith, James Carmichael, *Post Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1902 †Smith, John Clifford, *Mooroolbark Park, Lilydale, Victoria.*
1901 Smith, Laurence, *The Treasury, Zomba, Nyasaland.*

Year of Election.

1902 Smith, Professor R. Neil, *The University, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1894 †Smith, Robert Gemmell, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 Smith, Robert Murray, C.M.G., *Repton, Toorak Rd., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1889 Smith, R. Tottenham, *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 †Smith, Sydney, F.R.G.S., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
1904 Smith, Thomas, *Kroonstad District, Orange River Colony.*
1898 †Smith, William, *Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.*
1887 †Smith, William, *Water Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1895 Smith, W. E., *Railway Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 †Smith, Wm. Edwards, M.R.A.C., *P.O. Box* 1330, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906 Smith, Wm. Ferguson, *Rhodesian Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1894 Smith, His Grace Wm. Saumarez, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Sydney, Greenknowe, Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1903 Smithers, Henry, *Messrs. J. Robertson & Co., P.O. Box* 279, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1906 Smithson, Samuel F., *Barrister-at-Law, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1885 †Smuts, C. Peter, M.B., C.M.(Edin.), *c/o South African Association,* 6 *Church Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1898 Smuts, Johannes, I.S.O., *Deeds Office, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1901 Smuts, Louis B., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 Smyth, Herbert Warington, M.A., F.G.S., *Mines Department, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 Smyth, J. W., *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 Snell, Edward, *P.O. Box* 235, *Durban, Natal.*
1886 Snowden, Sir Arthur, 433 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1903 Solomon, Hon. Edward P., M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 424, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 Solomon, Hon. Elias, J.P., *Ocean View, Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1896 †Solomon, Harry, M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 1388, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 Solomon, Hon. Justice Sir William Henry, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1894 †Somerset, Edmund T., *P.O. Box* 43, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 †Somershield, Oscar, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892 Somerville, Frederick G., 8 *Change Alley, Singapore.*
1897 Sonnenberg, Charles, *P.O. Box* 1311, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893 Southey, Charles, C.M.G., *Culmstock, near Cradock, Cape Colony.*
1905 Sowden, William J., J.P., *Park Terrace, Eastwood, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1904 Spark, William Staley, 306 *Manning Chambers, Toronto, Canada.*
1902 Sparks, Harry, *Calthorpe Hall, Sydenham, Durban, Natal.*
1905 Speke, Augustus Grant, *Assistant Collector, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1904 Spence, Frank, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Navua, Fiji.*
1896 †Spence, Robert H., *P.O. Box* 564, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 Spencer, Harold, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1904 Sperling, Frederick H. E., *Matang, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1908 Spon, John, *P.O. Box* 3664, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1881 Sprigg, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon, G.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1905 Sprigg, W. Gordon, *Y.M.C.A., Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1905 Springorum, W., *P.O. Box* 43, *Dundee, Natal.*

Year of Election.

1902 | Sproule, Percy J., B.A., *Deputy Public Prosecutor, Straits Settlements.*
1896 | Spurrier, Alfred H., L.R.C.P., *Prison Island Sanitary Station, Zanzibar.*
1881 | †Stables, Henry L., M.Inst.C.E., *c/o Chief Engineer of Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1907 | Stallard, Charles F., *P.O. Box* 5156, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 | Stanford, J. Henry, *Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.*
1892 | †Stanley, Arthur, *Middelburg, Transvaal.*
1907 | Stanley, Captain William Blakeney, *Bathurst, Gambia.*
1882 | Stanley, Henry C., M.Inst.C.E., 23 *Royal Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894 | Stanley, Joseph Henry, *Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.*
1905 | †Stayt, William, *Dancbury, Terrace Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 | Steadman, Vincent, *Vindobona, Orange Grove Road, Singapore.*
1904 | Steedman, Mark Crombie, *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Saltpond, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 | Stephen, Sir Henry, *c/o E. G. Dawes, Esq.,* 28 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1905 | Stephens, Wm. Francis, *Mahé, Seychelles.*
1908 | Stephenson, Arthur, *Livingstone, North Western Rhodesia.*
1904 | Stevens, Charles, *Schüttes Draai, Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.*
1888 | †Stevens, Daniel C., F.R.G.S., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1904 | Stevens, Ernest G., C.E., *Engineer of Roads, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1887 | †Stevens, Frank, C.M.G., 389 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
1905 | Stevens, Frederick, *Scottsfontein, Highlands, Natal.*
1887 | †Stevens, Hildebrand W. H., *Hamerton, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1902 | Stevens, Percival, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1905 | †Stevenson, Francis J., "*Civil & Military Gazette*" *Office, Lahore, India.*
1883 | Stevenson, John, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1896 | Stevenson, Thomas, *P.O. Box* 411, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1907 | Steward-Evans, William, *The Club, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1883 | Stewart, Edward C., *P.O. Box* 193, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1899 | Stewart, Gershom, *Messrs. Stewart Bros., Hong Kong.*
1896 | Stewart, James, M.Inst.C.E., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1903 | Stewart, John Cheape, *Eiffel Blue Mine, Gatooma, Rhodesia.*
1888 | †Stewart, McLeod, *Ottawa, Canada.*
1897 | †Stewart, Thomas, M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box* 88, *Salisbury, Rhodesia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1908 | Stewart, Thomas, *St. George's Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895 | †Steytler, Henry de Villiers, *P.O. Box* 174, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905 | Stirton, Percy Ernest, *Moree, New South Wales.*
1903 | Stobart St. Clair E. M., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1908 | Stock, William F., J.P., 217 *South Terrace East, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1906 | †Stoehr, Frederick O., M.B., *Kansanshi, North-Western Rhodesia.*
1905 | Stokes, Frederick W., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1889 †Stokes, Stephen, *Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1896 Stone, Harry, *P.O. Box* 3217, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 Stone, Henry, *Montacute, Evelyn Scrub, Herberton, Queensland.*
1900 Stone, Samuel, *P.O. Box* 234, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 †Stonestreet, George D.
1902 Stopford, The Hon. James Richard N.
1904 Stoughton, William A., *Rosenroll, Alberta, Canada.*
1903 Strachan, John, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1901 Stranack, Morris Wm., 320 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
1892 Stranack, William, 320 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
1895 †Street, Alfred R., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884 †Strickland, H.E. Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1908 Strombom, W. E. S., *Board of Trade, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1897 †Strong, Edgar H., M.R.C.S., *P.O. Box* 193, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1894 †Struben, Arthur M. A., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Irrigation Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1903 †Struben, Charles F. W., M.L.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
1880 †Struben, H. W., J.P., *Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
1903 †Struben, Robert H., *Tafelberg Hall, Middelburg, Cape Colony.*
1906 †Stuart, Alan L. C., LL.D., *District Judge, Papho, Cyprus.*
1907 Stuart, Hon. Frank, M.L.C., 252 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1894 †Stuart, James, *Ingwavuma, viâ Eshowe, Natal.*
1906 Stubbs, Wm. Walter, *Assistant District Commissioner, Southern Nigeria.*
1899 †Stucke, W. H., A.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box* 2271, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894 Stuckey, Leonard C., *The Copiapo Mining Co., Ltd., Copiapo, Chile, South America.*
1883 †Studholme, John, *Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1902 †Studholme, Joseph F., *Ruanui, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1889 Sturdee, H. King, 240 *State Street, Albany, U.S.A.*
1898 Sutherland, M. T., *Warmbad, German South West Africa* (*viâ Steinkop*).
1904 †Sutton, Charles W. M., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1889 Sutton, Hon. Sir George M., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.*
1896 Swaby, The Rt. Rev. William P., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Barbados, Bishopscourt, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1881 †Swan, Hon. Mr. Justice Robert A., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1905 Swanson, William G., *P.O. Box* 220, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1891 Swayne, Charles R., C.M.G.
1884 Swayne, Joseph Quicke, *Mullens River, British Honduras.*
1897 Sword, Thomas S., *Land Court, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1881 †Symon, Senator Hon. Sir Josiah Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1885 †Symons, David, *P.O. Box* 469, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 Symonds, Henry, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1901 Tainton, John Warwick, *Advocate*, 233 *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1901 Tambaci, C., *C. Tambaci & Cie., Marseilles.*
1908 Tamplin, Ernest H., *Athenæum Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election

1888 †Tamplin, Lt.-Colonel Herbert T., K.C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1908 Tancock, J. L., *Allakolla Estate, Madulkelle, Ceylon.*
1902 †Tannahill, Thomas F., M.D., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1877 †Tanner, Thomas, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
1905 Tanner, Wm. Hugh, P.A.S.I., *Public Works Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1897 Tannock, John P., M.B., C.M., *Park Avenue, East London, Cape Colony.*
1904 Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir Henri E., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1883 Tapscott, George A. M., 17 *Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1907 Tarrant, Humphrey N., *Assistant Treasurer, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1904 Tatham, Basil St. John, *c/o African Mines Corporation, Ltd., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 Tatham Charles, J.P., *Greytown, Natal.*
1894 Tatham, Frederic Spence, K.C., M.L.A., 7 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1895 Tatham, George Frederick, J.P., *Ladysmith, Natal.*
1895 Tatham, Ralph H., 39 *Koenig's Buildings, Esplanade, Durban, Natal.*
1904 Taverner, Hon. John W., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1902 †Taylor, Adolphus J., *Arthursleigh, North Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 Taylor, Herbert J., *Chief Native Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1898 †Taylor, J. Howard, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1899 Taylor, John, *The Prison, Belize, British Honduras.*
1882 †Taylor, William, *Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1901 Taylor, William, *Hong Kong Club, Hong Kong.*
1883 Taylor, Hon. W. F., M.L.C., M.D., 8 *Wharf Street, Brisbane, Queensland* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1902 †Taylor, William Irwin, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
1900 Taylor, William L., *Kilham P.O., Alberta, Canada.*
1890 Taylor, Sir William T., K.C.M.G., *Resident-General F.M.S., Carcosa, Selangor, Federated Malay States* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1893 Teece, Richard, *Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 Tennant, David, J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, P.O. Box* 232, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1904 †Tennant, Hercules, C.M.G., *Law Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1883 Teschemaker, Thomas, J.P., *Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1884 Teschemaker-Shute, Charles de V., *Avondale Station, Renwick, Marborough, New Zealand.*
1897 *Theal, George M'Call, LL.D., *P.O., Kenilworth, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1903 †Theomin, David E., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1897 Theophilus, David, *P.O. Box* 72, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1900 Thiselton, Albert E., *P.O. Box* 985, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901 †Thomas, Charles C., *Government Surveyor, P.O. Box* 54, *Bethlehem, Orange River Colony.*
1897 Thomas, Edward H. L., *Oonoonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
1886 †Thomas, Hon. James J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Wilberforce House, Gloucester Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

Year of Election.

1884 †Thomas, J. Edwin, *Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*

1895 Thomas, Hon. John H., M.L.C., J.P., *Little East Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1882 Thomas, M. H., *Oonoonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*

1884 Thomas, Robert Kyffin, *Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia.*

1899 †Thomasset, Hans P., *Cascade Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*

1891 Thompson, Fred A. H., *Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1904 Thompson, Henry N., *Forests Department, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*

1891 Thompson, Max G. C., *George Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1884 Thompson, T. A., *Registrar of the Courts, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1895 Thompson, Hon. William A., *Treasurer, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*

1901 †Thompson, William J., J.P., *Verulam, Natal.*

1907 Thompstone, Sydney W., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., *Principal Medical Officer, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*

1886 Thomson, Alpin F., *Works and Railway Department, Perth, Western Australia.*

1885 †Thomson, Arthur H.

1905 Thomson, George Watt, *San Francisco del Oro Mine, Apartado* 48, *Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico.*

1907 †Thomson, Hon. Dugald, M.P., *Wyrcepi, Milson's Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1896 Thomson, John Erskine, M.B., C.M., *Perth Club, Western Australia.*

1897 Thomson, Thomas D., *Middelburg, Cape Colony.*

1893 Thomson, Wm. Burns, M.L.A., J.P., *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*

1888 †Thomson, William Charles, *P.O. Box* 676, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1903 Thorne, Thomas Lane, *Attorney-at-Law*, 20 *Bureau Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1905 †Thorne, William J., *c/o Messrs. Stuttaford & Co. Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1907 Thornes, Joseph, 83 *Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1884 Thornton, Hon. Mr. Justice S. Leslie, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*

1907 Thornton, Thomas, *Messrs. Krische & Co., P.O. Box* 220, *Santos, Brazil.*

1892 †Thornton, William, *Maungakawa, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1905 Thorpe, Hedley W., *The Treasury, Entebbe, Uganda.*

1906 Thynne, Hon. Andrew J., M.L.C., *A.M.P. Chambers, Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1903 Thwaits, James A., M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box* 1654, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*

1903 Tiffin, Christopher H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*

1885 Todd, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1890 †Tolhurst, George E., *Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1896 †Toll, Benjamin, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1905 Tolland, James Pulteney, C.E., *Survey Department, Entebbe, Uganda*

1900 Toogood, John F., *c/o Messrs. Carson, Hutcheon & MacNaughtan, National Trust Block, Saskatoon Sask, Canada.*

1883 †Topp, James, *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*

1906 Toulmin, Evelyn M. O., 121 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*

1884 †Travers, Benjamin, *District Commissioner, Famagusta, Cyprus.*

Year of Election.	
1893	†Travers, E. A. O., M.R.C.S., *State Surgeon, Kwala Lumpor, Federated Malay States.*
1903	†Travers, John Edmund de la Cour, *Pilgrims' Rest, Transvaal.*
1888	†Tregarthen, Wm. Coulson, *The Hermitage, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1908	Trelawny, Edward, *P. & O. S. N. Co.*, 32 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1903	Tremearne, Captain A. J. N., F.R.G.S., *Police Department, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1905	†Treusch, John B., M.R.C.S.E, L.R.C.P., *Pacific Cable Board, Fanning Island.*
1897	Tricks, Frederick C., *Taberna, Malvern Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1900	†Trimingham, Norman S. P., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1884	†Tripp, C. Howard, *Solicitor, Timaru, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1899	Trude, F. B., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1902	Tuchten, Jose G., *P.O. Box* 84, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	Tucker, G. A., *Mushroom Valley, Winburg, Orange River Colony.*
1897	Tucker, Lieut.-Colonel J. J., M.P., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
1898	Tucker, W. J. Sanger, J.P., *P.O. Box* 122, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1883	†Tucker, William Kidger, C.M.G., M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 9, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1905	Tudor, Hon. Daniel T., M.E.C., *Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.*
1900	Tugman, Herbert St. John, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	Tugwell, Rt. Rev. Bishop Herbert, D.D., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1883	Tupper, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1895	†Turland, A. de Sales.
1898	†Turnbull, Alexander H., *Elibank, Wellington, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1905	Turnbull, Aubrey M. Dalway, *The Treasury, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1899	Turnbull, Robert McGregor, *Linburn Station, Otago, New Zealand*
1898	Turnbull, Robert T., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1899	Turnbull, Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1905	Turner, Alfred G., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1905	†Turner, Frank, *P.O. Box* 539, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1882	†Turner, Henry Gyles, *Bundalohn, Tennyson Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1882	†Turton, C. D.
1904	Tyars, George P., *P.O. Box* 404, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1902	Tyndall, Arthur, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1906	Tyssen, Francis D., *Police Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1881	†Tyson, Captain Thomas G., *Kimberley Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897	Udal, His Honour Chief Justice John S., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1902	Underdown, Thomas E.
1889	Underwood, Edward William, *Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1904	Unwin, Arthur Harold, *Forests Department, Benin City, Southern Nigeria.*
1899	†Uppleby, John G., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1902	Usher, Hon. Archibald R., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*

Year of Election.

1906 †Vallancey, Wm. Bertram, *Junior Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1906 Vámadeva, Rámanáthan, *Sukhastan, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1908 Van Alphen, Johannes G. de Labat, B.A., *Attorney-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892 Van Boeschoten, Johannes G., *P.O. Box* 611, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1889 Van Breda, Servaas, *Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
1900 Van Cuylenburg, Major Hector, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1906 Vandeleur, John F. B., 3 *Dineen Building, Toronto, Canada.*
1904 Vander Byl, Charles le F., 68 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896 †Vander Hoven, H. G., *P.O. Box* 22, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887 Van der Riet, Thomas F. B., *Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1903 Van der Spuy, Siebrandt J., *Scandia, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
1903 Van Eeden, Walter C., *Supervisor of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1905 Van Hein, Henry, *Winnebah, Gold Coast Colony.*
1904 †Van Hulsteyn, Sir William, M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 46, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 Van Renen, Henry, *Interlaken, Kenilworth, Cape Colony.*
1884 Van-Senden, E. W., *Ravenscroft, Walkerville, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895 Van Ulsen, Dirk, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1906 Varty, Thomas Boyd, *Riet Vlei, Natal.*
1899 †Vassallo, E. C., M.A., LL.D., *Advocate,* 18 *Strada Stretta, Valletta, Malta.*
1899 Vautin, H. D., *Bellevue Gold Mine, Mount Sir Samuel, Western Australia.*
1908 Vavasour, Henry D., *Ugbrooke Station, Blenheim, New Zealand.*
1883 †Velge, Charles Eugene, *Singapore.*
1899 Verco, Joseph C., M.D., F.R.C.S., *North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1886 †Versfeld, Dirk, J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.*
1901 †Vickers, Albert, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895 †Vigne, James Talbot, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889 †Vincent, Major William Slade, *Townsville, Queensland.*
1902 Vintcent, Alwyn J., *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.*
1895 Viret, Hon. A. Percival, *Collector of Customs, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1903 Vischer, Hans, *Assistant Resident, Muri Province, Northern Nigeria.*
1897 Von Stürmer, Spencer W., *P.O. Box* 1019, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 Vreede, Dirk E., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1903 Wackrill, Herbert J., *P.O. Box* 885, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1906 Waddell, Hon. William P., M.L.C., 18 *Collyer Quay, Singapore.*
1902 Wade, Frederick C., K.C., *P.O. Box* 416, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1904 Wadman, Reginald F. C., *Excise Department, Bassein, Burma.*
1885 †Waite, Peter, *Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889 †Wakeford, George C., *Nickerk's Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
1883 Waldron, Derwent, M.B., C.M.
1908 Waldron, Henry, J.P., *Beaver Island, Falkland Islands.*
1903 Wale, Wm. C., *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of Election.

1898 †Walker, A. Blofield, *P.O. Box* 841, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 †Walker, Alan C., *Huonden, Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1906 †Walker, Arthur, *Poste Restante, Abosso, Gold Coast Colony.*
1908 Walker, C. Hamilton, A.I.M.M.
1899 †Walker, Cecil, *Barrister-at-Law, Lindfield, Holebrook Place, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1893 †Walker, Hon. Giles F., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1900 †Walker, Senator Hon. James T., 109 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891 †Walker, R. Leslie, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1883 †Walker, Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Frowd, C.M.G., *Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*
1882 Wall, T. A.
1894 Wallace, Edward Clement, *Barrancos, Portugal.*
1894 Wallace, Lawrence A., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
1907 Wallace, Stewart G., *P.O. Box* 95, *Vryheid, Natal.*
1902 †Wallace, Sir William, K.C.M.G., *Senior Resident, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1903 Wallen, Charles E., *Oil Springs, Ontario, Canada.*
1905 Wallen, Edwin K., *Grosny, Terek Province, Russia.*
1901 Wallen, John Henry, *c/o Peruvian Petroleum Syndicate, Lobitos, Peru.*
1907 †Wallis, Arthur H., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1894 †Wallis, The Rt. Rev. Frederic, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Wellington, Bishopscourt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1896 Wallis, Henry R., *Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1901 Walpole, R. H., *Assurance and Trust Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889 †Walsh, Albert, *P.O. Box* 39, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1900 Walsh, Commander J. T., R.N.R., 1205 *Dorchester Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1903 Walsh, Frank, B.A., J.P., *Carnarvon, Cape Colony.*
1906 Walton, George L., M.I.N.A., M.I.M.E., *Marine Department, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1881 †Wanliss, Thomas D., *Ballarat, Victoria.*
1879 Ward, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Charles J., C.M.G., M.P.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1907 Ward, Thomas R., *Commissioner of Lands, Suva, Fiji.*
1873 Ward, William Curtis, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1904 Warden, William, 354 *Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
1904 Wardrop, John Glen, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1903 †Wardrop, John Nimmo, F.R.G.S., *Messrs. Darby & Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1885 Ware, Jerry George, *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1879 †Ware, John, *Tatyoon, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria.*
1886 †Ware, Joseph, *Minjah, Carramut, Victoria.*
1880 †Ware, J. C., *Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria.*
1905 Ware, William Lawes, *Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1904 Warliker, Lieut.-Colonel Damoder P., 79*th Carnatic Infantry, Aurungabad, India.*

Year of Election.

1886 Warmington, Arthur, 1459 *Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1882 †Warner, Oliver W.
1905 Warren, Noel A., *Customs Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1889 †Waterhouse, Arthur, 10 *Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1903 †Waterhouse, Frank S., *Mangawhare, Napier, New Zealand.*
1902 Watkeys, W. D. E., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1883 Watkins, Arnold H., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1901 Watkins, Frank, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1901 Watson, Edwin A., *Pahang, Federated Malay States.*
1887 †Watson, H. Fraser, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 †Watson, T. Tennant, *Govt. Surveyor, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1908 †Watson-Taylor, Wm. Arthur, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1895 †Watt, Edward J., *Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1896 †Watts, John Whidborne, *Ivy, Barberton, Transvaal.*
1891 †Way, the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J., Bart., *Chief Justice, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1892 †Wayland, Arthur E., *P.O. Box* 4751, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 Wayland, Charles Wm. H., J.P., *Lovedale, Belmont, Cape Colony.*
1905 Weatherbe, Sir Robert L., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
1906 †Weatherilt, Henry C., *Isoo, Lake Ngami, viâ Palapye Road, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*
1902 Webb, Clement D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 Webb, Leonard F., 6 *Derby Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1903 Webb, Percy E., 6 *Derby Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1900 †Webb, Richard Capper, J.P., *Roto, Hillston, New South Wales.*
1890 Webber, Lionel H., *P.O. Box* 164, *Germiston, Transvaal.*
1901 Webber, Reginald B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1906 Webber, Walter S., *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box* 1088, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 Webster, Alexander B., 146 *Mary Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1903 Webster, G. W., *Assistant Resident, Keffi, Nassarawa Province, Northern Nigeria.*
1897 †Webster, H. L., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 †Weedon, Warren, *Selby House, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1901 Wege, Peter G., J.P., 7 *Hofmeyr Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1902 Weighton, Lieut.-Colonel John, 340 *Prince Alfred Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1884 Weil, Benjamin Bertie, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1883 Weil, Julius, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1884 Weil, Major Myer, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1881 Weil, Major Samuel, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1901 Weir, Cecil Hamilton, 303 *Lewis Buildings, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.*
1903 Weissenborn, Charles A. P., *Premier Estate, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
1906 Weldon, Horace, *P.O. Box* 331, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 †Welman, Charles W., M.A. (Oxon.), *Athenæum Club, P.O. Box* 6499, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1902 †Wells, Ernest T., *P.O. Box* 10, *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1896 †Wells, Richard Noel, *Hannan's Find Gold Reefs, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*

1895 Wendt, Hon. Mr. Justice Henry L., *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1887 Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1898 Wenyon, William F., *Hong Kong.*

1903 Wentzel, Charles A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1887 †Westgarth, George C., 2 *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1902 Wheeler, William, C.M.G., *Treasurer, Zomba, Nyasaland.*

1906 Wheelwright, Charles A., C.M.G., *Pietersburg, Transvaal.*

1903 White, Andrew, W.S., *Chief Registrar and Sheriff, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1888 †White, Colonel F. B. P., *Waverley, Constant Spring, Jamaica.*

1900 White, William, J.P., F.G.S., *Mount Alma, Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1890 White, W. Kinross, *Napier, New Zealand.*

1894 †Whitehead, T. H.

1903 Whitelaw, James, *P.O. Box* 106, *Maritzburg, Natal.*

1906 Whiteley, Percival, *P O. Box* 1268, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1905 Whiteman, Reginal J. N., M.B., Ch.M., *University Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1904 Whiteside, Henry S., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*

1907 Whitmore, Sidney W., *Public Works Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1905 Whittaker, William Leopold, 14 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1886 †Whyte, W. Leslie, *P.O. Box* 320, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1884 †Wickham, H. A., J.P., *Conflict Group, viâ Samarai, Papua, viâ Australia.*

1895 †Wienand, C. F., *P.O. Box* 1352, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1905 Wienand, Frederick C. M., *Bellevue, Bedford, Cape Colony.*

1883 Wiener, Ludwig, *Lower St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1906 Wienholt, Fred E., *Rhodes Inyanga Farms, Umtali, Rhodesia.*

1907 Wilkins, Robert H., *British Australian Tobacco Co., à Beckett Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1899 Wilkinson, Charles D., *Hong Kong.*

1898 Wilkinson, E. F. W., *Public Works Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1890 †Wilks, Samuel Jerrold, C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1882 Willcocks, Edward I. R., 25 *New North Road, Bourda, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1898 Williams, Archibald Jay, *Zomba, Nyasaland.*

1905 Williams, Hon. C. A. Sapara, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1888 Williams, Hon. Charles Riby, C.M.G., *Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1905 Williams, E. Truby, *c/o Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co., 525 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1890 †Williams, E. Vaughan, J.P., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*

1897 †Williams, Ernest, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1899 †Williams, Fred. W., *Napier, New Zealand.*

1900 †Williams, Henry Watson, *Essex Street, Fremantle, Western Australia.*

1902 Williams, G. A., *P.O. Box* 88, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*

1904 Williams, James Alexander, I.S.O., *District Commissioner, Pram Pram, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of Election.

1896 †Williams, James Augustus, *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
1903 Williams, James E., *High Level Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1890 Williams, James Nelson, *Hastings, Napier, New Zealand.*
1898 Williams, Hon. Mr. Justice Joshua S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1902 Williams, Luke, F.G.S., *Claremont, Moonah, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1891 Williams, Robert, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 †Williams, Thomas D., 3 *Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 †Williams, Zachariah A., *Aponglon Street, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1904 Willis, Charles Savill, M.B., C.M., J.P., *St. Maura, Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 Willmot, Frederick C., M.D., D.P.H., *Vredenberg, Saldanha Bay, Cape Colony.*
1896 Wills, George F., *P.O. Box* 551, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880 Wilman, Herbert, *P.O. Box* 104, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1901 Wilmot, Hon. Alexander, M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1898 Wilson, Aiden D., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894 †Wilson, Albert J., 70bis *Avenue d'Iéna, Paris.*
1897 Wilson, Benjamin, *The Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1908 †Wilson, Cecil F., *Kowhainui, Takapau, New Zealand.*
1906 †Wilson, Charles Herbert, J.P., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
1899 Wilson, George, C.B., *Deputy-Commissioner, Entebbe, Uganda* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1891 †Wilson, George Prangley, C.E.
1898 Wilson, Sir Henry F., K.C.M.G.
1897 Wilson, James G., *Bulls, Rangitiki, New Zealand.*
1898 †Wilson, James W., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1883 Wilson, Captain John, *Beau Séjour, Rosehill, Mauritius.*
1904 †Wilson, John B., *Lindley, Orange River Colony.*
1902 †Wilson, W. T., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 †Winchcombe, Hon. F. E., M.L.C., *Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson & Co.*, 46 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1887 †Windsor, Peter F., *Windsorton, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
1902 Wingate, G. R., *Customs Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*
1897 Winkfield, Hon. Mr. Justice John, *Calabar, Southern Nigeria* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1889 Wirgman, Ven. Archdeacon A. Theodore, D.D., D.C.L. (*Hon. Chaplain to H.M. the King*), *St. Mary's Rectory, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1905 Wise, Hon. Bernhard R., K.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1895 †Wise, Percy F., *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1895 †Witheford, J. H., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1898 Wittenoom, Hon. Sir Edward H., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1886 Witts, Broome Lake, 11 *Ashton Buildings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 Wodehouse, H.E. Lieut.-General Joscelyne H., C.B., C.M.G., *Government House, Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1895 †Wolff, Henry A., M.D., 501 *West* 138*th Street, New York.*
1907 Wolff, Leo Mitford, *P.O. Box* 985, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election

1905 Wolfhagen, John E., M.B., C.M., 102 *Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1882 Wollaston, Lt.-Col. Charlton F. B., *The Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1908 Wollaston, Francis E., *C. C. and R. M., Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
1899 Wood, Charles, 33 *King Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1873 Wood, J. Dennistoun, M.H.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Bothwell, Tasmania.*
1908 Wood, Henry, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1907 Wood, John Burn, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., *Vryheid, Natal.*
1898 †Wood, Peter, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1902 Woodard, Henry, *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1905 †Woodburn, Macgregor, *P.O. Box* 1303, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 Woodburn, William, *Windermere Road, Durban, Natal.*
1883 †Woodhouse, Edmund Bingham, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*
1907 Woodhouse, George Wm., B.A., *District Judge, Batticaloa, Ceylon.*
1905 †Woods, Charles, *P.O. Box* 1483, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 †Woods, Hon. Sidney Gower, M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1898 Woolf, David Lewis, *P.O. Box* 431, *Durban, Natal.*
1898 Wools-Sampson, Colonel Sir Aubrey, K.C.B., M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 4601, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1907 Workman, Arthur Maitland, *Mina San Vicente, por Paymogo, Huelva, Spain.*
1908 Worsley, H. A., *c/o B. E. A. Corporation, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1905 Worthington, Reginald Yorke, 380 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1900 Wragge, Clement L., F.R.G.S., F.R.Met.Soc., *c/o H. A. Brandt, Esq.,* 352 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1887 Wright, Arthur James, 56 *Matboura Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1901 Wright, Hon. Claudius E., M.L.C. *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1893 †Wright, G. H. Cory, 88 *Hardturm Strasse, Zürich, Suisse.*
1898 †Wright, Hon. James W., M.L.C., 4 *Moirs Chambers, Perth, Western Australia.*
1906 †Wright, John Wm., *Avonmore, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1907 Wright, Percy A. T., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1893 Wyatt, Chas. Guy A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1890 Wykham, Alfred L., M.D., 21 *St. Mary Street, St. John's, Antigua.*
1896 Wylie, Samuel, 15 *Grosvenor Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1885 Wyllie, Bryce J., *Kalupahani, Haldumulla, Ceylon.*
1883 Wynne, Hon. Agar, M.P., *Melbourne Club, Victoria.*

1887 †Yonge, Cecil A. S., M.L.A., *Furth, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1907 †York, Archibald, *Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*
1891 Young, Hon. Mr. Justice Alfred J. K., B.A., *Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
1896 †Young, Captain Hon. Arthur H., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Singapore.*
1894 †Young, H. C. Arthur, *c/o Commercial Banking Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1883 †Young, Horace E. B., *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
1882 †Young, Hon. Sir James H., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1904 †Young, J. Ronald C., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*

Year of Election.

1906 YOUNG, PELHAM VERNON, *District Commissioner, Southern Nigeria.*

1902 YOUNG, ROBERT, *England House, Penang, Straits Settlements.*

1883 YOUNG, HIS HONOUR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, C.M.G., *Government House, Dominica.*

1887 †ZEAL, HON. SIR WILLIAM AUSTIN, K.C.M.G., *Clovelly, Lansell Street, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1897 ZIETSMAN, LOUIS F., M.L.A., *Attorney-at-Law, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1881 ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., TO WHICH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE ARE PRESENTED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
,, African Society, London.
,, Anthropological Institute, London.
,, Army and Navy Club, London.
,, Athenæum Club, London.
,, Australasian Club, Edinburgh.
,, Bingham Public Library, Cirencester.
,, Bishopsgate Institute, London.
,, Bodleian Library, Oxford.
,, British and African Steamship Co.
,, British Empire League.
,, British Museum, London.
,, Brown's Free Library, Liverpool.
,, Cambridge University Library.
,, Carlton Club, London.
,, Ceylon Association.
,, City Liberal Club, London.
,, Colonial Office, London.
,, Conservative Club, London.
,, Constitutional Club, London.
,, Crystal Palace Library.
,, East India Association, London.
,, East India United Service Club, London.
,, Emigrant's Information Office, London.
,, Geographical Association.
,, Guildhall Library, London.
,, House of Commons, London.
,, House of Lords, London.
,, Imperial Institute, London.
,, India Office Library, London.
,, Institute of Bankers, London.
,, Institution of Civil Engineers.
,, Intelligence Department, War Office.
,, Japan Society, London.
,, Junior Carlton Club, London.
,, Junior United Service Club, London.
,, Kew Guild, Kew Gardens.
,, League of the Empire, London
,, Liverpool Geographical Society.
,, Liverpool Institute of Commercial Research in the
,, London Chamber of Commerce. [Tropics.
,, London Institution.

The London Library.
,, London School of Tropical Medicine.
,, Manchester Geographical Society.
,. Minet Public Library, Camberwell.
,, Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
,, National Club, London.
,, National Liberal Club, London.
,, Natural History Museum, London.
,, Naval and Military Club, London.
,, Navy League, London.
,, New University Club, London.
,, Oriental Club, London.
,, Orient-Pacific Steam Navigation Co., London.
,, Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.
,, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., London.
,. People's Palace Library, London.
,, Public Library, Barrow-in-Furness.
,, ,, Birmingham.
,, ,, Bradford.
,, ,, Bristol.
,, ,, Cardiff.
,, ,, Chelsea.
,, ,, Clerkenwell.
,, ,, Croydon.
,, ,, Darlington.
,, ,, Derby.
,, ,, Dumbarton.
,, ,, Dundee.
,, ,, Fulham.
,, ,, Great Yarmouth.
,, ,, Hull.
,, ,, Ipswich.
,, ,, Kensington.
,, ,, Kilburn.
,, ,, Leeds.
,, ,, Lewisham.
,, ,, Lowestoft.
,, ,, Manchester.
,, ,, Newington.
,, ,, Norwich.
,, ,, Nottingham.
,, ,, Oldham.
,, ,, Plumstead.
,, ,, Plymouth.
,, ,, Putney.
,, ,, St. George, Hanover Square.
,, ,, St. Margaret and St. John, West-
,, ,, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. [minster.
,, ,, St. Pancras.
,, ,, Sheffield.
,, ,, Stamford.
,, ,, Stoke Newington
,, ,, Sunderland.
,, ,, Swansea.
,, ,, Wigan.
,, Reform Club, London.
,, Royal Asiatic Society, London.
Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.

The Royal Gardens, Kew.
,, Royal Geographical Society, London.
,, Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.
,, Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.
,, Royal Society of Literature, London.
,, Royal Statistical Society, London.
,, Royal United Service Institution, London.
,, St. Stephen's Club, London.
,, Science and Education Library, South Kensington.
,, Society of Arts, London.
,, Stirling and Glasgow Public Library.
,, Tate Central Library, Brixton.
,, Tate Public Library, Streatham.
,, Thatched House Club, London.
,, Trinity College, Dublin.
,, Tyneside Geographical Society.
,, Union Castle Steamship Co., London.
,, Union Club, London.
,, United Service Club, London.
,, United University Club, London.
,, University College, London.
,, Victoria Institute, London.
,, West India Committee, London.
,, Windham Club, London.

COLONIES.

British North America.

The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.
,, Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.
,, ,, ,, Manitoba.
,, ,, ,, New Brunswick.
,, ,, ,, Newfoundland.
,, ,, ,, Nova Scotia.
,, ,, ,, Ontario.
,, ,, ,, Prince Edward Island.
,, ,, ,, Quebec.
,, Bureau of Mines, Quebec.
,, Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
,, Canadian Bankers' Association, Montreal.
,, Canadian Institute, Toronto.
,, Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.
,, Education Department, Toronto.
,, Fraser Institute, Montreal.
,, General Mining Association, Quebec.
,, Geographical Society, Quebec.
,, Geological Survey of Canada.
,, Hamilton Association.
,, Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipe
,, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.
,, Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
,, Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
,, McGill University, Montreal.
,, MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W T
,, Natural History Society of New Brunswick.
,, New Brunswick Historical Society.

The Nova Scotia Historical Society.
„ Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science.
„ Ontario Historical Society, Toronto.
„ Public Library, Hamilton.
„ Public Library, St. John, New Brunswick.
„ Public Library, Toronto.
„ Public Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
„ Public Library, Windsor.
„ Queen's University, Kingston.
„ University Library, Winnipeg.
„ University of Toronto.
„ Victoria University, Toronto.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

New South Wales.

The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.
„ Australian Museum, Sydney.
„ Department of Fisheries.
„ Department of Mines, Geological Survey.
„ Engineering Association of New South Wales.
„ Free Public Library, Bathurst.
„ „ Newcastle.
„ „ Sydney.
„ Houses of Parliament, Sydney.
„ Mechanics' Institute, Albury.
„ Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, Sydney.
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.
„ Royal Society of New South Wales.
„ School of Art, Grafton.
„ „ Maitland West.
„ „ Wollongong.
„ Sydney University.
„ United Service Institution, Sydney.

Queensland.

The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland
„ Royal Society of Queensland. [Branch).
„ Public Library, Brisbane.
„ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
„ „ Brisbane.
„ „ Ipswich.
„ „ Maryborough.
„ „ Rockhampton.
„ „ Toowoomba.
„ United Service Institution, Brisbane.

South Australia.

The Adelaide Club.
„ Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
„ Public Library, Adelaide.
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Austra-
„ Royal Society, Adelaide. [lian Branch).
„ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, Adelaide.

Tasmania.

The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.
„ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.
„ Public Library, Hobart.
„ „ Launceston.
„ Royal Society of Tasmania.
„ Statistical Department, Hobart.

Victoria.

The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.
„ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
„ Bankers' Institute of Australasia, Melbourne.
„ Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.
„ Mechanics' Institute, Bendigo.
„ „ Sale.
„ „ Stawell.
„ Melbourne University.
„ Public Library, Ballarat.
„ „ Castlemaine.
„ „ Geelong.
„ „ Melbourne.
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian
„ Royal Society of Victoria. [Branch).
„ United Service Institution, Melbourne.

Western Australia.

The Geological Survey Office, Perth.
„ Houses of Parliament, Perth.
„ Registrar-General, Perth.
„ Public Library of Western Australia, Perth.

New Zealand.

The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.
„ Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute, Dunedin.
„ Auckland Institute.
„ Canterbury College, Christchurch.
„ New Zealand Institute, Wellington.
„ Polynesian Society, Wellington.
„ Public Library, Auckland.
„ „ Wellington.
„ University of Otago, Dunedin.

Cape Colony.

The Houses of Parliament, Capetown.
„ Chamber of Commerce, Capetown.
„ „ „ Port Elizabeth.
„ Institute of Bankers in South Africa.
„ Public Library, Capetown.
„ „ Grahamstown.
„ „ Kimberley, Griqualand West.
„ „ Port Elizabeth.
„ South African Philosophical Society, Cape Town.

Rhodesia.

Public Library, Bulawayo.
Rhodesia Scientific Association.

NATAL.

The Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg
,, Public Library, Durban.
,, ,, Pietermaritzburg.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The Government Library, Bloemfontein.

TRANSVAAL.

Government Library, Pretoria.
Joint Library of Parliament, Pretoria.

WEST AFRICA.

Lagos Institute.

WEST INDIES.

The Agricultural Society of Trinidad.
,, Agriculture Office, Antigua.
,, Court of Policy, British Guiana.
,, Free Public Library, Antigua.
,, Free Library, Barbados.
,, Institute of Jamaica.
,, Jamaica Agricultural Society, Kingston.
,, Legislative Council, Grenada.
,, Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British [Guiana.
,, Victoria Institute, Trinidad.

MAURITIUS.

The Bibliothèque Municipale, Port Louis.
,, Public Library, Port Louis.

INDIA.

The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.
,, Asiatic Society of Bengal.
,, Geological Survey, Calcutta.
,, Mysore Geological Department.

CEYLON.

The Planters' Association of Ceylon, Kandy.
,, Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Perak Museum.
,, Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).

AUSTRIA.

The Geographical Society, Vienna.

BELGIUM.

Bibliothèque de l'Etat Independant du Congo.
International Colonial Institute.
Société d'Etudes Coloniales.

EGYPT.

National Printing Department, Cairo.
The Public Library, Alexandria.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque de l'Institut National de France.
Comité de l'Afrique Française, Paris.
Comité de l'Oceanie Française, Paris.
Office Colonial, Paris.

GERMANY.

The Imperial German Government.
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft.
Kolonial-Wirtschaftliches Komitee, Berlin.

HOLLAND.

Colonial Museum, Haarlem.
Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië.
State Archives Department, The Hague.

ITALY.

Instituto Coloniale Italiano, Rome.
Società Africana d' Italia.
Società d'explorazione Commerciale in Africa.

JAPAN.

Formosan Association, Tokyo.

JAVA.

La Société des Arts et des Sciences, Batavia.

SWEDEN.

Royal University, Uppsala.

UNITED STATES.

American Colonisation Society, Washington
„ Geographical Society, New York.
„ Museum of Natural History, New York.
„ Department of Agriculture, Washington.
„ Bureau of Statistics, Washington.
The Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.
„ Department of State, Washington.
„ Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis.
„ National Geographic Society, Washington.
„ New York Botanical Garden.
„ Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

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